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CHRONICLE & DIRECTORY FOR CHINA, JAPAN, THE PHILIPPINES &c.

HONG KONG

1875

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屈臣公司

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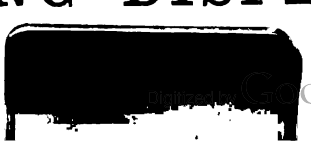

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THE

CHRONICLE & DIRECTORY

FOR

CHINA, JAPAN, & THE PHILIPPINES,

FOR THE YEAR

1875.

CORRECTED AT THE DIFFERENT BANKS, OFFICES, AND INSTITUTIONS.

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SIGNAL STATION,

VICTORIA PEAK, HONG KONG.

The *Union Jack* will be hoisted at the Mast Head when any Vessel is being signalled. The *Red Ensign* at the Mast Head will denote that a British Functionary of Rank is on board of a Vessel approaching. The *National* or *House Flag* will be hoisted over the symbol, when either is flying on board the Vessel signalled. The Signals of Vessels in the Offing will be repeated. In making *Signals to Men-of-War* in the Harbour or in the Offing, a White Ensign will be hoisted at the Flag Staff and at the Mast Head of the Man-of-War. The *Commercial Code of Signals* for all Nations will be used at the Staff. All *Distance Signals* will be made at the *Mast Head* and all *Compass Bearings* will be made at the *Yard*. On a *Steamer*, or the *smoke of a Steamer*, being sighted, the *Compass Bearings over the proper symbol* will be hoisted at the *Yard Arm;* and the *Distance off* in miles will be hoisted at the *Mast Head*. The *Distance Signal* will be kept up ten minutes and the *Compass Signal* until the Steamer is made out. When the *Steamer* is made out, if it is either an English, French, or American Mail *Steamer*, a gun will be fired and the *Distance off* at that moment will be hoisted under a ball at the *Mast Head*. The Compass Signal will then be hauled down and the proper National or House Flag will be substituted for it. The Mast Head Signal will be kept up ten minutes, and the Yard Arm Signal until the Steamer anchors. For any other than a Mail Steamer, the same Signals, with the exception of the gun or ball, will be used. River Steamers will not be signalled. Other Steamers from Macao and Canton will be made known by shewing the National Flag and symbol at West Yard Arm only.

MERCHANT SHIPS.

Symbols to be Hoisted at the Yard Arms.

Steamer. Ship. Barque. Brig. Schooner.

MEN OF WAR.

Symbols to be Hoisted at the Quarter of the Yard.

Line of Battle Ship. Frigate. Corvette. Paddle Steamer. Despatch or Gunboat.

COMPASS SIGNALS AT YARD.

C.B. NORTH.	C.M. N.E.	D.B. EAST.	D.M. S.E.	F.B. SOUTH.	F.M. S.W.	G.B WEST.	G.M. N.W.
C.F. N.bE.	C.P. N.E.bE.	D.F. E.bS.	D.P. S.E.bS.	F.D. S.bW.	F.P.S W.bW.	G.D, W.bN.	G.P. N.W.bN.
C.H. N.N.E.	C.R. E.N.E.	D.H. E.S.E.	D.R. S.S.E.	F.H. S.S.W.	F.R. W.S.W.	G.H. W.N.W.	G.R. N.N.W.
C.K. N.E.bN.	C.T. E.bN.	D.K. S.E.bE.	D.T. S.bE.	F.K. S.W.bS.	F.T. W.bS.	G.K. N.W.bN.	G.T. N.bW.

COMPASS SIGNALS AT YARD.

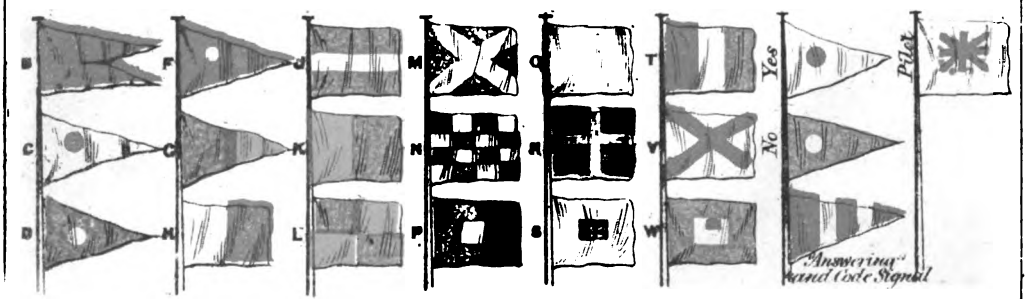
C.B. NORTH.	C.M. N.E.	D.B. EAST.	D.M. S.E.	F.B. SOUTH.	F.M. S.W.	G.B WEST.	G.M. N.W.
C.F. N.bE.	C.P. N.E.bE.	D.F. E.bS.	D.P. S.E.bS.	F.D. S.bW.	F.P.S W.bW.	G.D, W.bN.	G.P. N.W.bN.
C.H. N.N.E.	C.R. E.N.E.	D.H. E.S.E.	D.R. S.S.E.	F.H. S.S.W.	F.R. W.S.W.	G.H. W.N.W.	G.R. N.N.W.
C.K. N.E.bN.	C.T. E.bN.	D.K. S.E.bE.	D.T. S.bE.	F.K. S.W.bS.	F.T. W.bS.	G.K. N.W.bN.	G.T. N.bW.

NUMERAL TABLE FOR DISTANCES.

MILES.

V W L	...	5	V W R	...	10	W B F	...	15	W B L	...	20	W B R	...	25	W C D	...	30
V W M	...	6	V W S	...	11	W B G	...	16	W B M	...	21	W B S	...	26	W C F	...	31
V W N	...	7	V W T	...	12	W B H	...	17	W B N	...	22	W B T	...	27	W C G	...	32
V W P	...	8	W B C	...	13	W B J	...	18	W B P	...	23	W B V	...	28			
V W Q	...	9	W B D	...	14	W B K	...	19	W B Q	...	24	W C B	...	29			

COMMERCIAL CODE OF SIGNALS



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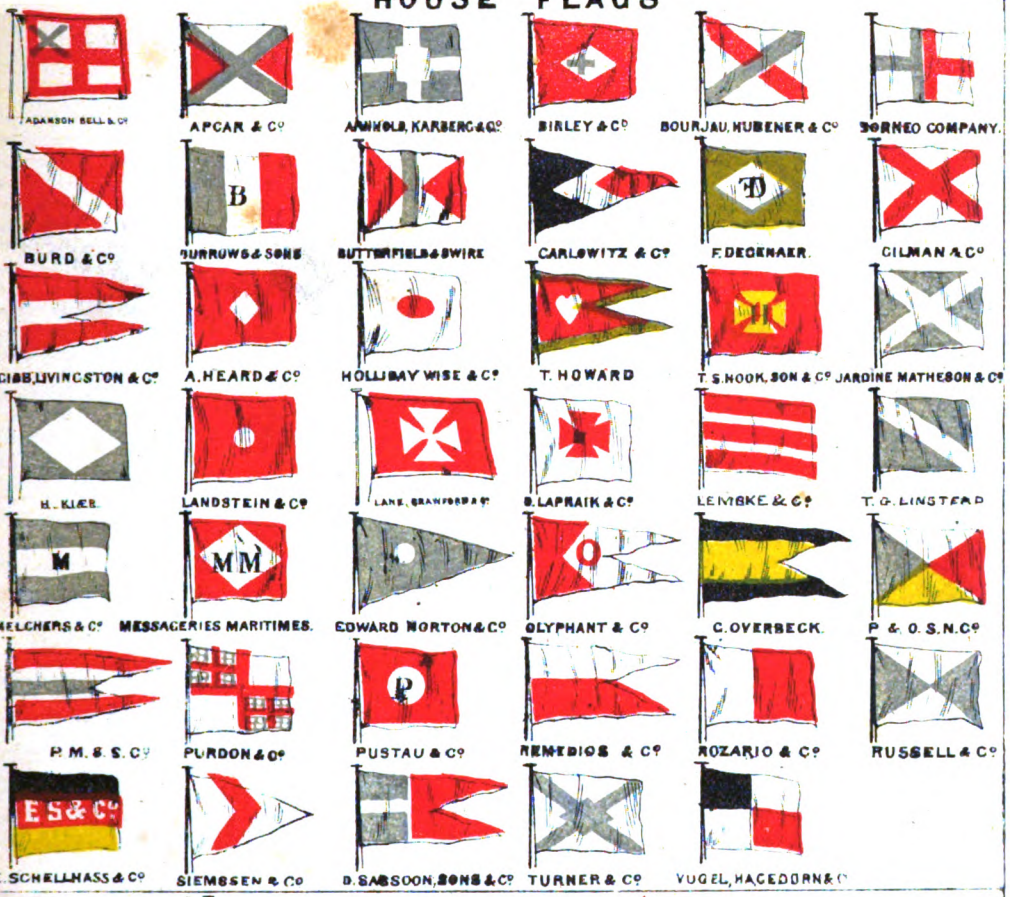
HOUSE FLAGS



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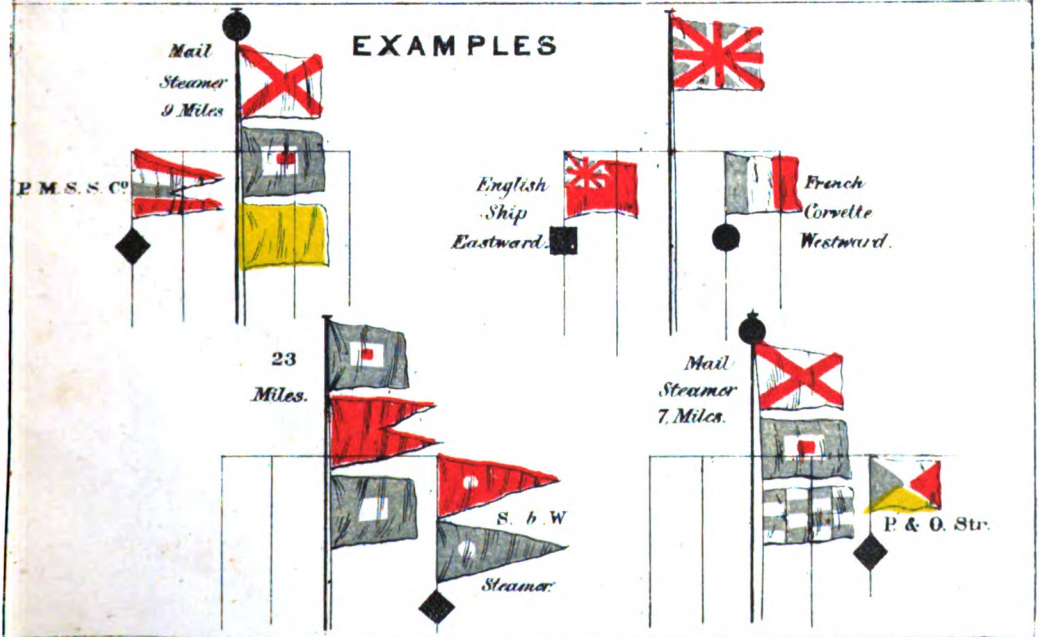

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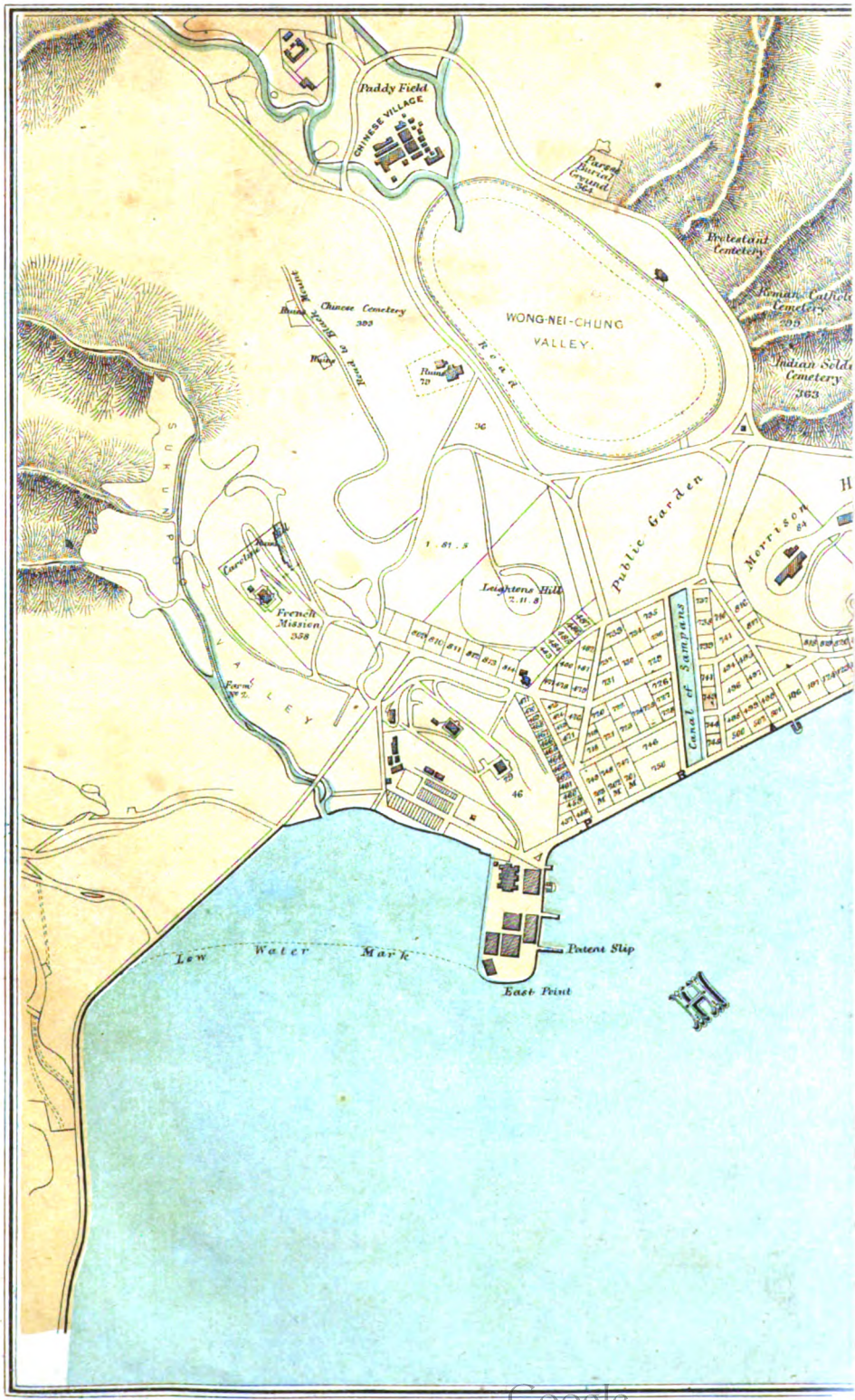

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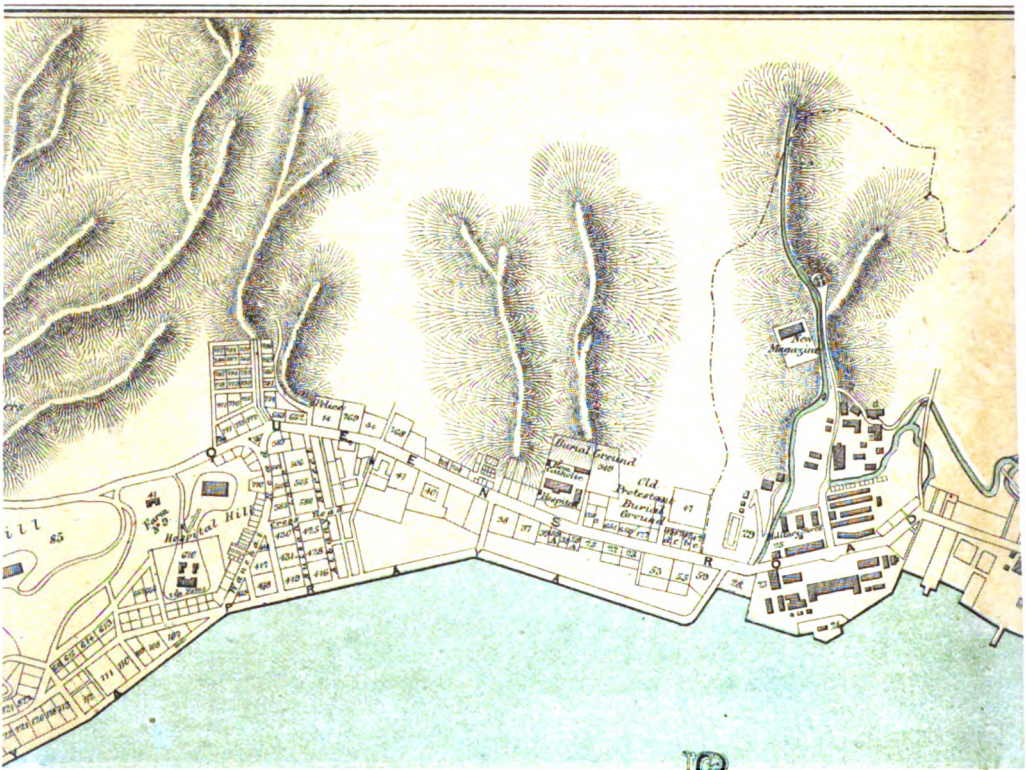

PLAN OF VICTORIA,

HONG-KONG,

FROM CAUSEWAY BAY TO NAVY BAY,

INCLUDING WONG-NEI-CHUNG SU KUN-POO AND THE HARBOUR

1873.

HIGH WATER AT FULL AND CHANGE	10¼ HOURS
AVERAGE RISE OF TIDE	4½ FEET.

REFERENCE.

1 Government House
2 Government Office
3 St. John's Cathedral
4 Murray Battery
5 Court House
6 Post Office
7 Club House
8 Albany Building
9 St. Paul's College
10 Gaol
11 City Hospital
12 Barracks A and B
13 Officers' Quarters
14 Main Guard
15 North Barracks
16 Head Quarters
17 New Naval Stores
18 Royal Engineers' Work Sheds
19 Commissariat
20 Arsenal
21 Military Hospital
22 Engineers
23 Gun Sheds
24 Wellington Battery
25 Engine House
26 Ordnance Office
27 Native Hospital
28 East Guard House
29 Central Police Station
30 Wanchi Market
31 Harbour Master's Office
32 Oriental Bank
33 Clock Tower
34 Roman Catholic Chapel
35 Mercantile Bank
36 Central Market
37 Berlin Mission House
38 Slaughter House, West
39 Western Market
40 P. & O. Co.'s Office
41 Slaughter House, East
42 Taipingshan Market
43 St. Andrew's School
44 Chinese School
45 Joss House
46 Jardine, Matheson & Co.
47 Hong-Kong Hotel
48 Ice House
49 Union Chapel
50 Police Boat Harbour

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Anglo-Chinese Calendar for 1875.

BEING XXXVIII & XXXIX OF QUEEN VICTORIA,

XIII. of Tungchi, being Kap-sut, or the 11th Year of the Cycle, and XIV. of Tung-chi, being Yüt-hoi, or the 12th Year of the Cycle.

同治十三年歲次甲戌至同治十四年歲次乙亥

JANUARY. (31 Days.)			FEBRUARY. (28 Days.)			MARCH. (31 Days.)			APRIL. (30 Days.)			MAY. (31 Days.)			JUNE. (30 Days.)			JULY. (31 Days.)			AUGUST. (31 Days.)			SEPTEMBER. (30 Days.)			OCTOBER. (31 Days.)			NOVEMBER. (30 Days.)			DECEMBER. (31 Days.)		
Days of the Week	Date.	11 & 12 Moon.	Days of the Week	Date.	12 & 1 Moon.	Days of the Week	Date.	1 & 2 Moon.	Days of the Week	Date.	2 & 3 Moon.	Days of the Week	Date.	3 & 4 Moon.	Days of the Week	Date.	4 & 5 Moon.	Days of the Week	Date.	5 & 6 Moon.	Days of the Week	Date.	7 & 8 Moon.	Days of the Week	Date.	8 & 9 Moon.	Days of the Week	Date.	9 & 10 Moon.	Days of the Week	Date.	10 & 11 Moon.	Days of the Week	Date.	11 & 12 Moon.
Fri.	1	XI 24	Mon.	1	XII 25	Mon.	1	I 24	Thur.	1	II 25	Sat.	1	III 26	Tues.	1	IV 28	Thur.	1	V 28	S.	1	VII 1	Wed.	1	VIII 2	Fri.	1	IX 3	Mon.	1	X 4	Wed	1	XI 4
Sat.	2	25	Tues.	2	26	Tues.	2	25	Fri.	2	26	S.	2	27	Wed.	2	29	Fri.	2	29	Mon.	2	2	Thur.	2	3	Sat.	2	4	Tues.	2	5	Thur.	2	5
S.	3	26	Wed.	3	27	Wed.	3	26	Sat.	3	27	Mon.	3	28	Thur.	3	30	Sat.	3	VI 1	Tues.	3	3	Fri.	3	4	S.	3	5	Wed.	3	6	Fri.	3	6
Mon.	4	27	Thur.	4	28	Thur.	4	27	S.	4	28	Tues.	4	29	Fri.	4	V 1	S.	4	2	Wed.	4	4	Sat.	4	5	Mon.	4	6	Thur	4	7	Sat.	4	7
Tues.	5	28	Fri.	5	29	Fri.	5	28	Mon.	5	29	Wed.	5	IV 1	Sat.	5	2	Mon.	5	3	Thur.	5	5	S.	5	6	Tues.	5	7	Fri.	5	8	S.	5	8
Wed.	6	29	Sat.	6	I 1	Sat.	6	29	Tues.	6	III 1	Thur.	6	2	S.	6	3	Tues.	6	4	Fri.	6	6	Mon.	6	7	Wed.	6	8	Sat.	6	9	Mon.	6	9
Thur.	7	30	S.	7	2	S.	7	30	Wed.	7	2	Fri.	7	3	Mon.	7	4	Wed.	7	5	Sat.	7	7	Tues.	7	8	Thur.	7	9	S.	7	10	Tues.	7	10
Fri.	8	XII 1	Mon.	8	3	Mon.	8	II 1	Thur.	8	3	Sat.	8	4	Tues.	8	5	Thur.	8	6	S.	8	8	Wed.	8	9	Fri.	8	10	Mon	8	11	Wed.	8	11
Sat.	9	2	Tues.	9	4	Tues	9	2	Fri.	9	4	S.	9	5	Wed.	9	6	Fri.	9	7	Mon.	9	9	Thur.	9	10	Sat.	9	11	Tues.	9	12	Thur.	9	12
S.	10	3	Wed.	10	5	Wed.	10	3	Sat.	10	5	Mon.	10	6	Thur.	10	7	Sat.	10	8	Tues.	10	10	Fri.	10	11	S.	10	12	Wed.	10	13	Fri.	10	13
Mon.	11	4	Thur.	11	6	Thur.	11	4	S.	11	6	Tues.	11	7	Fri.	11	8	S.	11	9	Wed.	11	11	Sat.	11	12	Mon.	11	13	Thur.	11	14	Sat.	11	14
Tues.	12	5	Fri.	12	7	Fri.	12	5	Mon.	12	7	Wed.	12	8	Sat.	12	9	Mon.	12	10	Thur.	12	12	S.	12	13	Tues.	12	14	Fri.	12	15	S.	12	15
Wed.	13	6	Sat.	13	8	Sat.	13	6	Tues.	13	8	Thur.	13	9	S.	13	10	Tues.	13	11	Fri.	13	13	Mon.	13	14	Wed.	13	15	Sat.	13	16	Mon.	13	16
Thur.	14	7	S.	14	9	S.	14	7	Wed.	14	9	Fri.	14	10	Mon	14	11	Wed.	14	12	Sat.	14	14	Tues.	14	15	Thur.	14	16	S.	14	17	Tues	14	17
Fri.	15	8	Mon.	15	10	Mon.	15	8	Thur.	15	10	Sat.	15	11	Tues	15	12	Thur	15	13	S.	15	15	Wed.	15	16	Fri.	15	17	Mon.	15	18	Wed.	15	18
Sat.	16	9	Tues.	16	11	Tues.	16	9	Fri.	16	11	S.	16	12	Wed.	16	13	Fri.	16	14	Mon.	16	16	Thur.	16	17	Sat.	16	18	Tues.	16	19	Thur.	16	19
S.	17	10	Wed.	17	12	Wed.	17	10	Sat.	17	12	Mon.	17	13	Thur	17	14	Sat.	17	15	Tues	17	17	Fri.	17	18	S.	17	19	Wed.	17	20	Fri.	17	20
Mon.	18	11	Thur.	18	13	Thur.	18	11	S.	18	13	Tues.	18	14	Fri.	18	15	S.	18	16	Wed	18	18	Sat.	18	19	Mon.	18	20	Thur.	18	21	Sat.	18	21
Tues.	19	12	Fri.	19	14	Fri.	19	12	Mon	19	14	Wed.	19	15	Sat.	19	16	S.	19	17	Thur.	19	19	S.	19	20	Tues.	19	21	Fri.	19	22	S.	19	22
Wed.	20	13	Sat.	20	15	Sat.	20	13	Tues.	20	15	Thur.	20	16	S.	20	17	Tues.	20	18	Fri.	20	20	Mon.	20	21	Wed.	20	22	Sat.	20	23	Mon	20	23
Thur.	21	14	S.	21	16	S.	21	14	Wed	21	16	Fri.	21	17	Mon.	21	18	Wed.	21	19	Sat.	21	21	Tues.	21	22	Thur.	21	23	S.	21	24	Tues.	21	24
Fri.	22	15	Mon.	22	17	Mon.	22	15	Thur.	22	17	Sat.	22	18	Tues.	22	19	Thur.	22	20	S.	22	22	Wed.	22	23	Fri.	22	24	Mon	22	25	Wed.	22	25
Sat.	23	16	Tues.	23	18	Tues.	23	16	Fri.	23	18	S.	23	19	Wed.	23	20	Fri.	23	21	Mon.	23	23	Thur.	23	24	Sat.	23	25	Tues.	23	26	Thur.	23	26
S.	24	17	Wed.	24	19	Wed.	24	17	Sat.	24	19	Mon.	24	20	Thur.	24	21	Sat.	24	22	Tues.	24	24	Fri.	24	25	S.	24	26	Wed.	24	27	Fri.	24	27
Mon.	25	18	Thur.	25	20	Thur.	25	18	S.	25	20	Tues.	25	21	Fri.	25	22	S.	25	23	Wed.	25	25	Sat.	25	26	Mon.	25	27	Thur.	25	28	Sat.	25	28
Tues.	26	19	Fri.	26	21	Fri.	26	19	Mon	26	21	Wed.	26	22	Sat.	26	24	Mon	26	24	Thur.	26	26	S.	26	27	Tues	26	28	Fri.	26	29	S.	26	29
Wed.	27	20	Sat.	27	22	Sat.	27	20	Tues.	27	22	Thur.	27	23	S.	27	24	Tues.	27	25	Fri.	27	27	Mon	27	28	Wed.	27	29	Sat.	27	30	Mon.	27	30
Thur.	28	21	S.	28	23	S.	28	21	Wed	28	23	Fri.	28	24	Mon.	28	25	Wed.	28	26	Thur.	28	28	Tues.	28	29	Thur.	28	30	S.	28	XII 1	Tues.	28	XII 1
Fri.	29	22	...	...	...	Mon	29	22	Thur.	29	24	Sat.	29	25	Tues.	29	26	Thur.	29	27	Sat.	28	29	Wed.	29	IX 1	Fri.	29	X 1	Mon.	29	2	Wed.	29	2
Sat.	30	23	...	...	...	Tues.	30	23	Fri.	30	25	S.	30	26	Wed.	30	27	Fri.	30	28	Mon	30	30	Thur.	30	2	Sat.	30	2	Tues.	30	3	Thur	30	3
S.	31	24	...	...	...	wed.	31	24	...	...	...	Mon.	31	27	...	...	...	Sat.	31	29	Tues.	31	VIII 1	...	...	...	S.	31	3	...	...	...	Fri.	31	4

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ENGLISH AND FRENCH MAILS FOR 1875.

The English Mails, 1875.

Table shewing the dates of departure of the English Mails from Hongkong, of their anticipated arrivals in London, and dates of return despatches:—

Leaves Hongkong.	Arrives in London via Brindisi.	Answer Leaves London via Brindisi.	Answer due here.
Jan. 7	Feb. 15	Feb. 19	Mar. 29
„ 21	March 1	March 5	April 12
Feb. 4	„ 15	„ 19	„ 26
„ 18	„ 29	April 2	May 10
March 4	April 12	„ 16	„ 24
„ 18	„ 26	„ 30	June 7
April 1	May 10	May 14	„ 21
„ 15	„ 24	„ 28	July 5
„ 24	June 7	June 11	„ 19
May 8	„ 21	„ 25	Aug. 2
„ 22	July 5	July 9	„ 16
June 5	„ 19	„ 23	„ 30
„ 19	Aug. 2	Aug. 6	Sept. 13
July 3	„ 16	„ 20	„ 27
„ 17	„ 30	Sept. 3	Oct. 11
„ 31	Sept. 13	„ 17	„ 25
Aug. 14	„ 27	Oct. 1	Nov. 8
„ 28	Oct. 11	„ 15	„ 25
Sept. 11	„ 25	„ 29	Dec. 9
„ 25	Nov. 8	Nov. 12	„ 23
.....	.....	.....	1876
Oct. 14	Nov. 22	Nov. 26	Jan. 6
„ 28	Dec. 6	Dec. 10	„ 20
Nov. 11	„ 20	„ 24	Feb. 3
.....	1876	1876	.....
„ 25	Jan. 3	Jan. 7	„ 17
Dec. 9	„ 17	„ 21	Mar. 3
„ 23	„ 31	Feb. 4	„ 17

The French Mails, 1875.

Table shewing the dates of departure of the French Mails from Hongkong, of their anticipated arrivals in London, and dates of return despatches:—

Leaves Hongkong.	Arrives in London. (via Marseilles.)	Answer Leaves London. (via Marseilles.)	Answer due Here.
Jan. 14	Feb. 21	Feb. 26	April 5
„ 28	March 7	March 12	„ 19
Feb. 11	„ 21	„ 26	May 3
„ 25	April 4	April 9	„ 17
March 11	„ 18	„ 23	„ 31
„ 25	May 2	May 7	June 14
April 8	„ 16	„ 21	„ 28
„ 22	„ 30	June 4	July 12
May 1	June 13	„ 18	„ 26
„ 15	„ 27	July 2	Aug. 9
„ 29	July 11	„ 16	„ 23
June 12	„ 25	„ 30	Sept. 6
„ 26	Aug. 8	Aug. 13	„ 20
July 10	„ 22	„ 27	Oct. 4
„ 24	Sept. 5	Sept. 10	„ 18
Aug. 7	„ 19	„ 24	Nov. 1
„ 21	Oct. 3	Oct. 8	„ 18
Sept. 4	„ 17	„ 22	Dec. 2
„ 18	„ 31	Nov. 5	„ 16
Oct. 2	Nov. 14	„ 19	„ 30
.....	.....	.....	1876
Oct. 21	Nov. 28	Dec. 3	Jan. 13
Nov. 4	Dec. 12	„ 17	„ 27
„ 18	„ 26	„ 31	Feb. 10
.....	1876	1876	.....
Dec. 2	Jan. 9	Jan. 14	Feb. 24
„ 16	„ 23	„ 28	Mar. 10
„ 30	Feb. 6	Feb. 11	„ 24

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REMARKS RESPECTING THE TIDES BETWEEN CANTON, HONGKONG, AND MACAO.

In the absence of *complete* tide tables, the following table and remarks may be found serviceable.

Places.	*Latitude North.*	*Longitude East of Greenwich.*	*Time of high water.*	*Rise of Tide.*
			hrs. *min.*	*feet.*
Macao	22° 11′ 30″	113° 32′ 30″	10 10	8
Lankeet	22 41 30	113 38 15	...	.....
Anunghoy	22 48 15	113 36 30	2 0	
Second Bar Creek ...	22 58 30	113 32 15	2 15	6 to 8
Whampoa	23 5 45	113 24 0	2 30	
Canton	23 7 0	113 15 0	* 3 50	4½ to 5
Lintin	22 24 30	113 48 0	12 0	8
Hongkong	22 21 0	114 18 0	10 20	7½

The flood tide, when regular (which is seldom), runs round Cabreta Point towards the town of Macao; but a little outside of the Point it sets along the land to the north, across the bay, until it meets the tide from Capsing-moon (or Capshui-moon, "the swift water passage"), above Lintin, when it flows in a direct channel towards the Bogue. The velocity of the flood tide in Macao Roads is about 2½ miles in the north-east monsoon and moderate weather; but when it blows strong from the northward there is no apparent flood. The ebb then runs at the rate of 3 to 3½, and 4 miles when the water is falling by the land. The ebb tide sets out from the town of Macao much in the same way as the flood comes in, with the difference of running a little more to the westward along the shore, before it takes the southerly direction; the latter part of this tide is therefore the best time for boats to start for Lintin or Canton, with a contrary wind, as they then get out far enough to have all the flood to work to the northward with.

The tides at Lintin run north and south, or nearly so. The velocity of the ebb in the north-east monsoon when blowing strong, is much the same as in Macao Roads; but there is always a preceptible flood of 1 or 1½ miles. During the height of the south-west monsoon, the ebb runs at times at the rate of 6 and 6½ miles, after heavy rains; at that season the floods are very weak.

CHINESE WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

Monies.—Accounts are kept at Canton in taels, mace, candarines, and cash: the tael being divided into 10 mace, 100 candarines, or 1,000 cash. There is but one kind used for small payments; it is composed of six parts of copper and four of lead; it is round, marked on one side, and rather raised at the edges, with a square hole in the middle. These pieces are commonly carried like beads, on a string or wire. A tael of fine silver should be worth 1,000 cash; but on account of their convenience for common use, their price is sometimes so much raised that only 750 cash are given for the tael.

Foreign coins, however, circulate here, particularly Spanish dollars; and for small change they are cut into very exact proportions, but afterwards weighed; for which

* The flood ceases rising at this hour, but the stream in the middle of the river runs up a considerable time longer.—*Horsburg.*

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purpose merchants generally carry scales, called dotchin, made somewhat after the plan of the English steelyards.

The tael used to be reckoned at 6s. 8d. sterling in the books of the East India Company, but its value varies, and is generally computed according to the price paid per ounce for Spanish dollars in London. The tables given for this proportional value may be calculated in pence sterling, by the multiplier 1,208. Thus, if the price of the Spanish dollars be 60d. per ounce, the value of the tael, will be 60 X 1,208=72·48; if at 66d., the value of the tael will be 79·728d.; and for any other price in the same proportion.

Fineness of Gold and Silver.—The fineness of gold and silver is expressed by dividing the weight into 100 parts, called toques, or touch; similar to the modern practice of France. Thus, if an ingot be 93 touch, it is understood to contain 7 parts of alloy and 93 of pure metal, making in the whole 100.

The fineness of the precious metals, expressed in these decimal proportions, may be converted into English proportions by the following analogies:—Suppose gold is 91.66 touch, say, as 100 91·66: : 12: 11, the standard, and *vice versa*; and to convert standard silver into touch, say, as 240: 222: : 100: 92·5, the touch of sterling silver. Pure gold or silver without alloy is called by the Chinese sycee; and sometimes when of less purity the metal is accepted as sycee.

Silver Ingots are used as money, and weigh from half a tael to 100 taels, their value being determined by their weight. These ingots are of the best sort of silver; that is, about 94 touch.

Gold Ingots.—Gold is not considered as money, but as merchandise; it is sold in regular ingots of a determined weight, which the English call shoes of gold; the largest of these weigh 10 taels each; and the gold is reckoned 94 touch, though it may be only 92 or 93.

To bring ounces into taels, divide the ounces by 1,208.

Weights.—Gold and Silver are weighed by catty of 16 taels; the tael is divided into 10 mace, 100 candarins, or 1,000 cash. 100 taels are reckoned to weigh 120 oz. 16 dwts. Troy, which makes the tael equal to 579·8 English grains, or 37·566 grammes.

The principal weights for merchandise are the picul, the catty, and the tael; the picul being divided into 100 catties, or 1,600 taels.

	lbs.	oz.	dwts.	
1 Tael weight, avoirdupois.....	0	1	5·333 =	$1\frac{1}{3}$ oz.
16 Taels, or 1 catty..	1	5	5·333 =	$1\frac{1}{3}$ lb.
100 Catties, or 1 picul.....	133	5	5·333 =	$133\frac{1}{3}$ lbs.

Hence the picul weighs 60·472 kilogrammes, or 162 lbs. 0 oz. 8 dwts. 13 grs. Troy.

The above weights are sometimes otherwise denominated, especially by the natives; thus, the catty is called gin; the tael, lyang; the mace, tchen; the candareen, fivan; and the cash, lis.

There are no commercial measures in China, as all dry goods and liquids are sold by weight. In delivering a cargo English weights are used, and afterwards turned into Chinese piculs and catties.

Long Measure.—That used in China is the covid or cobre; it is divided into 10 punts, and is equal to 0·3713 metres, or 14·625 English inches.

The Chinese have four different measures answering to the foot, viz:—

	Metres.	Eng. inches.
The foot of the mathematical tribunal =	0·333	= 13·125
The builders' foot, called congou ..... =	0·3228	= 12·7
The tailors' and tradesmen's foot..... =	0·3383	= 13·33
The foot used by engineers..... =	0·3211	= 12·65

The li contains 180 fathoms, each 10 feet of the last-mentioned length; therefore the li = 1,897½ English feet; 192½ lis measure a mean degree of the meridian, nearly; but European missionaries in China have divided the degree into 200 lis, each li making 1,826 English feet; which gives the degree 69.166 English miles, or 11·131 French myriametres.

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THE CALENDAR FOR 1875.

Adjustment of the Calendar.

Julius Cæsar was the first to attempt to adjust the length of the year with any degree of accuracy, and fixed it at 365 days 6 hours; introducing a day every fourth year (called leap year), which accordingly consists of 366 days, while the three others have only 365 days each.

From him it was called the Julian Year, and it continued in general use till the year 1582, when Pope Gregory XIII. undertook to rectify the error which then existed between the Julian year of $365\frac{1}{4}$ days and the solar year of 365·2422013 days. At that time the difference amounted to ten days; he accordingly commanded the ten days between the 4th and 15th October in that year to be struck out, so that the 5th day was called the 15th. This alteration has been introduced throughout Europe, except in Russia and by the Greek Church, and the year was afterwards called the Gregorian Year, or New Style.

In England the method of reckoning after the New Style was not admitted into the Calendar till the year 1722, when the error amounted to nearly eleven days, which were taken from the month of September, by calling the 3rd of that month the 14th, and it was settled by Act of Parliament (24 Geo. II., 1751), that the years 1800, 1900, 2100, 2200, 2300, and every hundredth year of our Lord, which shall happen in time to come, shall be computed as each consisting of 365 days only, excepting every fourth hundredth year, whereof the year 2000 should be the first.

By the same Act of Parliament the Legal beginning of the year was changed from the 25th of March to the 1st of January, so that the succeeding months of January, February, and March, up to the 24th day, which by the Old Style would have been reckoned part of the year 1762, were accounted as the three first months of 1763, which is the reason we sometimes meet with such a date as:—

March 10th, 1774-75.

That is, according to the Old Style it is 1774, according to the New 1775.

Golden Number	14	Dominical Letter	C
Epact	23	Roman Indiction	3
Solar Cycle	8	Julian Period	6588

The Solar Cycle, or Cycle of the Sun, is a period of 28 years, after which all the Dominical Letters return in the same order as they did during the 28 years before. The first year of the Christian Era is the tenth of this Cycle.

The Lunar Cycle, or Cycle of the Moon, commonly called the Golden number, and sometimes the Metonic Cycle (from Meton, an Athenian philosopher, who invented it about 432 years before the birth of Christ), is a revolution of 19 years, in which time the conjunctions, oppositions, and other aspects of the Moon are within an hour and a half of being the same as they were on the same days of the months 19 years before. The Prime, or Golden number, is the number of years elapsed in this Cycle. Before the birth of Christ two years of this Cycle had elapsed.

The Roman indiction is a period of 15 years, and used by the Romans for the time of taxing their provinces. Three years of one of these Cycles had elapsed before the birth of Christ.

The Julian period contains 7980 years, and arises from multiplying together 28 19, and 15, being the Cycles of the Sun, Moon, and Indiction. This was contrived by Joseph Juste Scaliger, in 1583, for Chronological purposes, and is assumed as a fixed Era in calculations by all Astronomers and Chronologers throughout the Christian world. Its beginning is placed 710 years before the usual date of the creation of the world, or 4714 before the commencement of the Christian Era.

TIME.

DAYS.	Hrs.	Min.	Sec.
A Solar (average) day is	24	00	0·00
A Sidereal day is	24	06	4·09
A Lunar (average) day is	24	52	0·00
An average Tidal day is	24	48	0·00

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MONTHS.	Days.	Hrs.	Min.	Sec.
A Lunar sidereal month is	27	7	43	11·5
„ synodic „	29	12	44	2·87
„ tropical „	27	7	43	4·7
„ anomalistic „	27	13	18	37·4
„ nodal „	27	5	5	36·
Moon's inclination to the Ecliptic	00	50	8	47·9
„ Excentricity	0·0548442			
„ Distance from the earth in radii	60·67			

YEARS.	Days.	Hrs.	Min.	Sec.
The anomalistic year is	365	6	13	49·3
A sidereal year is	365	6	9	13·7
A common, or tropical year, is	365	5	48	49·7
A lunar year is	364	8	48	34·44

ECLIPSES.

In 1875 there will be two Eclipses, both of the Sun.

April 6th, a *Total* Eclipse, invisible at Greenwich, begins at 3h. 58m. Greenwich mean time, in long. 35° 14′ E. of Greenwich, and lat. 33° 4′ S., and ends at 9h. 16m. a.m., in long. 134° 19′ E., and lat. 23° 27′ N. Visible in South Africa, India and China. At the Cape of Good Hope the sun will rise partially eclipsed, and at the most Northern parts of Australia, simple contact only will take place shortly before sunset.

September 29th. An Annular Eclipse begins at 10h. 2m. Greenwich mean time, in long. 60° 26′ W., and lat. 38° 9′ N. and ends at 3h. 54m. p.m., in long. 29° 55′ E., and lat. 20° 14′ S. Visible in North America, South of Europe, and Africa. At Greenwich, where a partial Eclipse is visible, it begins at 11h. 25m. a.m.; greatest phase 0h. 7m. p.m., and ends 0h. 47m. p.m. At Liverpool, begins 11h. 19m. a.m., greatest phase 0h. 2m. p.m., and ends 0h. 44m. p.m. At Edinburgh, begins 11h. 23m. a.m., greatest phase at noon, and ends 0h. 36m. p.m. Also at the Cape of Good Hope, a partial Eclipse is visible, beginning at 2h. 59m. p.m., and ending at 4h. 55m. p.m. *(Cape time).* Invisible in Australia.

RULES TO KNOW WHEN THE MOVEABLE FEASTS OCCUR.

Easter day, on which the rest depend, is always the first *Sunday* after the first full moon which happens after the 21st day of March. If the full moon happens upon a *Sunday, Easter Day* is the *Sunday* after. *Advent Sunday* is always the nearest *Sunday* to the Feast of *St. Andrew,* whether before or after.

Rogation Sunday is Five weeks after Easter.
Ascension Day is Forty days* after Easter.
Whit Sunday is Seven weeks after Easter.
Trinity Sunday is Eight weeks after Easter.

* Inclusive.

FIXED AND MOVEABLE FESTIVALS, ANNIVERSARIES, ETC., ETC.

Epiphany	Jan. 6	*Ascension Day; Holy Thursday*	May 6
Septuagesima Sunday	Jan. 24	*Pentecost—Whit Sunday*	May 16
Quinquagesima—Shrove Sunday	Feb. 7	*Trinity Sunday*	May 23
Ash Wednesday	Feb. 10	Birth of Queen Victoria	May 24
Quadragesima—1st Sun. in Lent	Feb. 14	*Corpus Christi*	May 27
St. David	Mar. 1	Accession of Queen Victoria	June 20
St. Patrick	Mar. 17	Proclamation	June 21
Palm Sunday	Mar. 21	St. John Bapt.—Midsum. Day	June 24
Annunciation—Lady Day	Mar. 25	St. Michael—Michaelmas Day	Sept. 29
Good Friday	Mar. 26	Birth of Prince of Wales	Nov. 9
EASTER SUNDAY	Mar. 28	*1st Sunday in Advent*	Nov. 28
Low Sunday	April 4	St. Andrew	Nov. 30
St. George	April 23	St. Thomas	Dec. 21
Rogation Sunday	May 2	Christmas Day	Dec. 25

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LAW AND UNIVERSITY TERMS, 1875.

Law.	Begins.	Ends.	Oxf. Act, July 6.	Begins.	Ends.
Hilary	January 11	February 1	Lent	January 14	March 20
Easter	April 15	May 8	Easter	March 31	May 14
Trinity	May 22	June 12	Trinity	May 15	July 10
Michaelmas ...	Novber. 2	Novber. 25	Michaelmas ...	October 11	Decber. 17

Cam. Com. June 22.	Begins.	Divides.	Ends.
Lent	January 13	Feb. 14, midnight	March 19
Easter	April 2	May 14, noon	June 25
Michaelmas	October 1	Nov. 8, noon	December 16

1875. JEWISH CALENDAR. 5635.

1875.		5635.
Jan. 1, F		Tebet 24
,, 7, Th	New Moon	Cebat 1
Feb. 5, F, 6 Sat	New Moon	30, Adar 1
Mar. 7, Su, 8 M	New Moon	30, Vead. 1
,, 18, Th	Fast of Esther	,, 11
,, 21, Su, 22 M	Purim	,, 14, 15
April 6, Tu	New Moon	Nisan 1
,, 20, Tu, 21 W	Passover	,, 15, 16
May 5, W, 6 Th	New Moon	30 Yiar 1
,, 19, W	Second Passover	,, 14
,, 23, Su	33 of the Homer	,, 18
June 4, F	New Moon	Sivan 1
,, 9, W, 10 Th	Sebuot	,, 6, 7
July 3, Sat, 4 Su	New Moon	30, Tam. 1
,, 20, Tu	Fast of Tamuz	,, 17
Aug. 2, M	New Moon	Ab 1
,, 10, Tu	Fast of Ab	,, 9
,, 31, Tu	New Moon	30, Elul 1
Sept. 1, W		
		5636.
,, 30, Th	New Year	Tisri 1, 2
Oct. 1, F		

1875.		5635.
Oct. 8, Su	Fast of Guedaliah	,, 4
,, 9, Sat	Kipur	,, 10
,, 14, Th, 15 F	Tabernacle	,, 15, 16
,, 20, W	Hosana Raba	,, 21
,, 21, Th, 22 F	Feast of the 8th Day	Tisri 22, 23
,, 29, F, 30 Sat	New Moon	30, Hes. 1
Nov. 28, Su, 29 M	New Moon	30, Kis. 1
Dec. 28, Th	Hanuca	,, 25
,, 28, Tu, 29 W	New Moon	30, Teb. 1
,, 31, F		,, 3

Sabbath Commences at

Jan. 15... 0	April 9...6 30	Oct. 1...5 0
,, 29...4 30	,, 30...7 0	,, 15...4 30
Feb. 19...5 0	Aug. 20...6 30	,, 29...4 0
Mar. 5...5 30	Sept. 3...6 0	Nov. 19...3 30
,, 19...6 0	,, 17...5 30	'76 Jan. 14...4 0

BIRTHDAYS OF THE ROYAL FAMILY.

Date of Birth and Age of each in 1875.

Queen Victoria	May 24, 1819	56 yrs.	Prince Alfred Enst. Albert (Duke of Edinburgh)	Aug. 6, 1844	31 yrs.
Prince Consort, born Aug. 26, 1819, died Dec. 14, 1861.			*(Married*, January 23, 1874, to Grand Duchess Marie Alexandrovna of Russia)		
Princess Royal	Nov. 21, 1840	35 ,,	Princess Helena Augusta Victoria	May 25, 1846	29 ,,
(Married January 25, 1858, to Crown Prince Frederick William of Prussia) 8 chld.			*(Married* July 5, 1866, to Prince Christian of Schleswig-Holstein) 4 chld..		
Prince of Wales	Nov. 9, 1841	34 ,,	Princess Louisa Caroline Alberta	March 18, 1848	27 ,,
(Married March 10, 1863, to Alex. Prs. of Denmark, born Dec. 1. 1844.) *Issue.*			*(Married* March 21, 1871, to Marquis of Lorne).		
Their son, Prince Albert Victor Christian Edward	Jan. 8, 1864	11 ,,	Prince Arthur William Patrick Albert	May 1, 1850	25 ,,
Their son, Prince George Fred. Ernest Albert	June 3, 1865	10 ,,	Prince Leopold George Duncan Albert	April 7, 1853	22 ,,
Their da., Prs. Louise Victoria Alexandra Dagmar	Feb. 20, 1867	8 ,,	Princess Beatrice Mary Vict. Feodore	April 14, 1857	18 ,,
Their da.. Prs. Victoria Alex. Olga Mary	July 6, 1868	7 ,,	Duke of Cumberland	May 27, 1819	56 ,,
Their da., Prs. Maud Charlotte Mary Victoria	Nov. 26, 1869	6 ,,	Duchess of Cambridge	July 25, 1797	78 ,,
Princess Alice Maud Mary	Ap. 25, 1843	32 ,,	Duke of Cambridge	Mar. 26, 1819	56 ,,
(Married July 1, 1862, to Prince Louis of Hesse-Darmstadt) 6 chld.			Duchess of Mecklenburgh	July 19, 1822	53 ,,
			Duchess of Teck	Nov. 27, 1833	42 ,,

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JANUARY—31 DAYS.

Moon's Phases.

(For Civil Mean Time at Hongkong.)

	d.	h.	m.	sec.			d.	h.	m.	sec.	
New Moon	8	0	44	50	A.M.	Full Moon	22	1	17	26	A.M.
First Quarter	15	4	58	38	A.M.	Last Quarter	29	8	10	08	P.M.

DAYS OF THE WEEK.	DAYS OF THE MONTH	DAYS OF THE 11th&12th MOONS.	*Chronology of Remarkable Events.*
Frid.	1	24	Hiogo and Oosaka opened, 1868.
Sat.	2	25	
Sun.	3	26	*2nd Sunday after Christmas.* Lin Tsihsu appointed Commissioner, 1839. Li Singyuen appointed Imperial Commissioner in Kwangsi, 1851. Hon. W. H. Seward visited Hongkong, 1871.
Mon.	4	27	Great Fire at Yeddo, 1870.
Tues.	5	28	Commissioner Yeh captured, 1858.
Wed.	6	29	*Epiphany.*
Thur.	7	30	Forts at Chuenpi taken with great slaughter, 1841.
Frid.	8	1	Ice one-fourth inch thick at Canton, 1852. Gunner of the "Lady Hughes" strangled at Canton, 1785.
Sat.	9	2	Murder of Mr. Holworthy, 1869. Marriage of the Mikado of Japan, 1869.
Sun.	10	3	*1st after Epiphany.*
Mon.	11	4	Sir R. Alcock left Hongkong for England, 1870.
Tues.	12	5	
Wed.	13	6	
Thur.	14	7	
Frid.	15	8	H.I.H. the Grand Duke Alexis of Russia returned to Hongkong from Nagasaki, 1873.
Sat.	16	9	
Sun.	17	10	*2nd after Epiphany.* Great Gunpowder explosion in Hongkong harbour, 1867.
Mon.	18	11	
Tues.	19	12	Elliot and Kishen treaty, ceding Hongkong, 1841. Chung How and Suite returned to China, 1873.
Wed.	20	13	Steamer "Corea" lost on her voyage to Yokohama, 1867. Sir Edmund Head died, 1868. Attack on Lieut. Kerr and the boat of the "Cockchafer" at Swatow, 1869.
Thur.	21	14	
Frid.	22	15	
Sat.	23	16	P. & O. steamer "Niphon," lost off Amoy, 1868.
Sun.	24	17	*Septuagesima.* U.S. Corvette "Oneida" lost through collision with P. & O. steamer "Bombay," near Yokohama, 1870.
Mon.	25	18	Princess Royal married, 1858.
Tues.	26	19	Hongkong taken possession of, 1841. St. Paul's Church at Macao burnt, 1835.
Wed.	27	20	
Thur.	28	21	
Frid.	29	22	Napoleon III. married, 1853. Loss of steamer "Suwonada," 1872.
Sat.	30	23	Lord Saltoun left China with $3,000,000 ransom money, 1846. H.I.H. the Grand Duke Alexis left for Manila, 1873.
Sun.	31	24	*Sexagesima.* First arrival of the "Colorado" from San Francisco, 1867.

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JANUARY—31 DAYS.

APOGEE, 2 days, 2 hours, A.M. PERIGEE, 17 days, 0 hours, P.M.
APOGEE, 29 days, 12 hours, P.M.

HONGKONG TEMPERATURE.

1873.		1874.	
Maximum	76.0	Maximum	67½
Minimum	49.0	Minimum	46

BAROMETER, 1874.

Maximum.....30.514 | Minimum.....30.092

DAYS OF THE WEEK.	DAYS OF THE MONTH.	DAYS OF THE 11th&12th MOONS.	*Memoranda.*
Frid.	1	24	
Sat.	2	25	
Sun.	3	26	
Mon.	4	27	
Tues.	5	28	
Wed.	6	29	
Thur.	7	30	
Frid.	8	1	
Sat.	9	2	
Sun.	10	3	
Mon.	11	4	
Tues.	12	5	
Wed.	13	6	
Thur.	14	7	
Frid.	15	8	
Sat.	16	9	
Sun.	17	10	
Mon.	18	11	
Tues.	19	12	
Wed.	20	13	
Thur.	21	14	
Frid.	22	15	
Sat.	23	16	
Sun.	24	17	
Mon.	25	18	
Tues.	26	19	
Wed.	27	20	
Thur.	28	21	
Frid.	29	22	
Sat.	30	23	
Sun.	31	24	

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FEBRUARY—28 DAYS.

Moon's Phases.

	d.	h.	m.	sec.			d.	h.	m.	sec.	
New Moon	6	2	52	26	P.M.	Full Moon	20	3	37	44	P.M.
First Quarter	13	12	56	44	P.M.	Last Quarter	28	5	27	56	P.M.

Days of the Week.	Days of the Month.	Days of the 12th & 1st Moons.	*Chronology of Remarkable Events.*
Mon.	1	25	Inhabitants of Hongkong declared British subjects, 1841. P. & O. Company's New Post Contract commenced, 1868.
Tues.	2	26	
Wed.	3	27	H. B. M. sloop "Hyacinth" entered inner harbour of Macao, 1840.
Thur.	4	28	Outrage on Foreigners at Kobe, Japan, 1868. Loss of steamer "Chukiang," 1872.
Frid.	5	29	
Sat.	6	1	
Sun.	7	2	*Quinquagesima.*
Mon.	8	3	Great Fire at Foochow, 1868.
Tues.	9	4	*Shrove Tuesday.*
Wed.	10	5	*Ash Wednesday.*
Thur.	11	6	
Frid.	12	7	
Sat.	13	8	
Sun.	14	9	*1st in Lent.* St. Valentine's day.
Mon.	15	10	Chiu Apo seized on Chinese territory and carried to Hongkong, 1851.
Tues.	16	11	Ports of Hongkong and Tinghai declared free, 1841. H.I.H. the Grand Duke Alexis returned to Hongkong, 1873.
Wed.	17	12	
Thur.	18	13	Jefferson Davis inaugurated President of the Insurgent States, 1861. Mr. J. G. Austin appointed Colonial Secretary of Hongkong, 1868.
Frid.	19	14	
Sat.	20	15	Outrage on Sir Harry Parkes in Japan, 1868.
Sun.	21	16	*2nd in Lent.* Medical Missionary Society organised at Canton, 1838.
Mon.	22	17	George Washington born, 1732. Taoukwang died, 1850 (reigned 30 years)
Tues.	23	18	First stone of the Hongkong City Hall laid, 1867.
Wed.	24	19	
Thur.	25	20	Captain Da Costa and Lieut. Dwyer murdered at Wong-ma-kok, in Hongkong, 1849 Rewards offered for Englishmen by Lin, 1841.
Frid.	26	21	
Sat.	27	22	Arrival at Yokohama of the Peruvian Special Mission, 1874.
Sun.	28	23	*3rd in Lent.* Lord Wensleydale died, 1868.

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FEBRUARY—28 DAYS.

PERIGEE, 11 days, 10 hours, A.M. APOGEE, 26 days, 9 hours, P.M.

HONGKONG TEMPERATURE.

1873.		1874.	
Maximum	74.0	Maximum	68
Minimum	54.0	Minimum	52

BAROMETER, 1874.

Maximum	30.356	Minimum	29.872

DAYS OF THE WEEK.	DAYS OF THE MONTH.	DAYS OF THE 12th & 1st MOONS.	*Memoranda.*
Mon.	1	25	
Tues.	2	26	
Wed.	3	27	
Thur.	4	28	
Frid.	5	29	
Sat.	6	1	
Sun.	7	2	
Mon.	8	3	
Tues.	9	4	
Wed.	10	5	
Thur.	11	6	
Frid.	12	7	
Sat.	13	8	
Sun.	14	9	
Mon.	15	10	
Tues.	16	11	
Wed.	17	12	
Thur.	18	13	
Frid.	19	14	
Sat.	20	15	
Sun.	21	16	
Mon.	22	17	
Tues.	23	18	
Wed.	24	19	
Thur.	25	20	
Frid.	26	21	
Sat.	27	22	
Sun.	28	23	

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MARCH—31 DAYS.

Moon's Phases.

	d.	h.	m.	sec.			d.	h.	m.	sec.	
New Moon	8	3	56	50	A.M.	Full Moon	22	5	28	08	A.M.
First Quarter	14	8	42	02	P.M.	Last Quarter	30	12	01	32	P.M.

DAYS OF THE WEEK.	DAYS OF THE MONTH.	DAYS OF THE 1st & 2nd MOONS.	*Chronology of Remarkable Events.*
Mon.	1	24	St. David's day.
Tues.	2	25	Loss of steamer "Kiangloong," 1873
Wed.	3	26	H.I.H. the Grand Duke Alexis left per chartered steamer "Kwangtung" for the North of China, 1873. Audience of the Peruvian Special Mission by the Emperor of Japan, 1874.
Thur.	4	27	Abraham Lincoln inaugurated President of the United States, 1861.
Frid.	5	28	
Sat.	6	29	
Sun.	7	30	*4th in Lent.* Russian steamer "Wolga" lost in the Japanese Sea, 1868.
Mon.	8	1	
Tues.	9	2	First naval battle between Monitor and Iron Clad vessels fought in Hampton Roads. Attack on Messrs. Farnham and Rohl at Shanghai, 1872.
Wed.	10	3	Prince of Wales married, 1863. Lin arrived in Canton, 1839.
Thur.	11	4	Gov. MacDonnell arrived in Hongkong, 1866. Loss of steamer "Sunfoo," 1874
Frid.	12	5	Attempted assassination of Prince Alfred, near Sydney, N.S.W., 1868.
Sat.	13	6	Chinese Custom House closed at Macao, 1849.
Sun.	14	7	*5th in Lent.* Outrage on French Sailors in Japan, 1868.
Mon.	15	8	Governor Robinson left Hongkong for Ceylon, 1865.
Tues.	16	9	Prince Imperial of France born, 1856.
Wed.	17	10	St. Patrick's Day. Macartney's Embassy left China, 1794.
Thur.	18	11	
Frid.	19	12	Foreigners detained in Canton by Lin, 1839.
Sat.	20	13	Gov. Bonham landed at Hongkong, 1848. Death of Tseng-kw.-fan, Viceroy of the Two Kiang, 1872.
Sun.	21	14	*Palm Sunday.* British ship "Sarah" first free-trader, sailed from Whampoa, 1834. H.M.S. "Salamis" and H.M. gunboat "Opossum," with the Shanghai Chamber Deputies, left Hankow to explore the Upper Yangtsze, 1869.
Mon.	22	15	
Tues.	23	16	Kiying appointed Commander-in-chief, 1842.
Wed.	24	17	Captain Elliot forced his way to Canton, 1839. Death of Major-General Brunker, commander-in-chief of H.M.'s forces in China and Japan, 1869.
Thur.	25	18	*Annunciation—Lady Day.*
Frid.	26	19	*Good Friday.* Great Flood at Foochow, 1874.
Sat.	27	20	
Sun.	28	21	*Easter Sunday.* 20,289 Chests of Opium, in number, burned by Lin, 1839.
Mon.	29	22	
Tues.	30	23	
Wed.	31	24	Inauguration of new British Consulate at Shanghai, 1873.

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MARCH—31 DAYS.

PERIGEE, 10 days, 2 hours, P.M. APOGEE, 26 days, 2 hours, P.M.

HONGKONG TEMPERATURE.

1873.		1874.	
Maximum	75.5	Maximum	71½
Minimum	54.0	Minimum	53

BAROMETER, 1874.

Maximum	30.334	Minimum	30.008

DAYS OF THE WEEK.	DAYS OF THE MONTH.	DAYS OF THE 1st & 2nd MOONS.	*Memoranda.*
Mon.	1	24	
Tues.	2	25	
Wed.	3	26	
Thur.	4	27	
Frid.	5	28	
Sat.	6	29	
Sun.	7	30	
Mon.	8	1	
Tues.	9	2	
Wed.	10	3	
Thur.	11	4	
Frid.	12	5	
Sat.	13	6	
Sun.	14	7	
Mon.	15	8	
Tues.	16	9	
Wed.	17	10	
Thur.	18	11	
Frid.	19	12	
Sat.	20	13	
Sun.	21	14	
Mon.	22	15	
Tues.	23	16	
Wed.	24	17	
Thur.	25	18	
Frid.	26	19	
Sat.	27	20	
Sun.	28	21	
Mon.	29	22	
Tues.	30	23	
Wed.	31	24	

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APRIL—30 DAYS.

Moon's Phases.

	d.	h.	m.	sec.			d.	h.	m.	sec.	
New Moon	6	2	12	32	P.M.	Full Moon	21	0	06	38	A.M.
First Quarter	13	5	09	50	A.M.	Last Quarter	29	2	53	50	A.M.

DAYS OF THE WEEK.	DAYS OF THE MONTH.	DAYS OF THE 2nd & 3rd MOONS.	*Chronology of Remarkable Events.*
Thur.	1	25	
Frid.	2	26	Prince Kung degraded by the Empress Dowager, 1865.
Sat.	3	27	Richmond, the insurgent Capital, captured by Union forces, 1865.
Sun.	4	28	*Low Sunday.* Tung-chi, Emperor of China, born 1857.
Mon.	5	29	Coolie Mutiny on board the Italian ship "Therese," 1868.
Tues.	6	1	
Wed.	7	2	
Thur.	8	3	Insurgent army under Lee surrendered to Union army under Grant, 1865.
Frid.	9	4	
Sat.	10	5	Kiying appointed Imperial Commissioner, 1842.
Sun.	11	6	*2nd after Easter.* Earthquake in Thibet, Batang destroyed, 1870. Departure of Sir Richard G. MacDonnell, Governor of Hongkong, 1872.
Mon.	12	7	Bombardment of Fort Sumter and civil war commenced, 1861. Loss of M. M. steamer "Nil," 1874.
Tues.	13	8	Capture of Magdala, and end of Abyssinian expedition, 1868.
Wed.	14	9	Yihshan, Lungwan, and Ki-kung arrived in Canton to command Chinese troops, 1841. President Lincoln assassinated, 1865. Collision between steamers "Ava" and "Rona," 1872.
Thur.	15	10	
Frid.	16	11	Attempt to assassinate the Emperor of Russia, by Karakozoff, Russian Peasant, 1866. Sir Arthur Kennedy arrived in Hongkong, 1872.
Sat.	17	12	Sir H. Parkes first visited Osaka, 1867.
Sun.	18	13	*3rd after Easter.*
Mon.	19	14	
Tues.	20	15	Napoleon III. born, 1808.
Wed.	21	16	H.M.S. "Salamis" returned to Hankow from Upper Yangtsze, 1869.
Thur.	22	17	East India Co. ceased trade with China, 1834.
Fri.	23	18	St. George's Day.
Sat.	24	19	
Sun.	25	20	*4th after Easter.*
Mon.	26	21	
Tues.	27	22	
Wed.	28	23	
Thur.	29	24	
Frid.	30	25	Capt. Caine appointed chief magistrate of Hongkong, 1841. Major-General Whitfeild left Hongkong, 1874.

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APRIL—30 DAYS.

PERIGEE, 7 days, 7 hours, P.M. APOGEE, 22 days, 11 hours, A.M.

HONGKONG TEMPERATURE.

1873.		1874.	
Maximum	81.0	Maximum	76
Minimum	56.0	Minimum	60

BAROMETER, 1874.

Maximum.... .... 30.250 | Minimum..... 29.924

DAYS OF THE WEEK.	DAYS OF THE MONTH.	DAYS OF THE 2nd & 3rd MOONS.	*Memoranda.*
Thur.	1	25	
Frid.	2	26	
Sat.	3	27	
Sun.	4	28	
Mon.	5	29	
Tues.	6	1	
Wed.	7	2	
Thur.	8	3	
Frid.	9	4	
Sat.	10	5	
Sun.	11	6	
Mon.	12	7	
Tues.	13	8	
Wed.	14	9	
Thur.	15	10	
Frid.	16	11	
Sat.	17	12	
Sun.	18	13	
Mon.	19	14	
Tues.	20	15	
Wed.	21	16	
Thur.	22	17	
Fri.	23	18	
Sat.	24	19	
Sun.	25	20	
Mon.	26	21	
Tues.	27	22	
Wed.	28	23	
Thur.	29	24	
Frid.	30	25	

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MAY—31 DAYS.

Moon's Phases.

	d.	h.	m.	sec.			d.	h.	m.	sec.	
New Moon	5	10	40	20	P.M.	Full Moon	20	4	26	38	P.M.
First Quarter	12	3	13	26	P.M.	Last Quarter	28	2	06	44	P.M.

DAYS OF THE WEEK.	DAYS OF THE MONTH	DAYS OF THE 3rd & 4th MOONS.	*Chronology of Remarkable Events.*
Sat.	1	26	
Sun.	2	27	*Rogation Sunday.*
Mon.	3	28	
Tues.	4	29	Riot in French Concession at Shanghai, 1874.
Wed.	5	1	Borlase raid at Swatow, 1861. Empress Eugenie born, 1826. British troops evacuated Ningpo, 1842. The "Dolores Ugarte," coolie ship, burnt near Macao, 1871.
Thur.	6	2	*Ascension Day.* Attack on Mr. Wood at the British Legation at Yeddo, 1874.
Frid.	7	3	Hongkong Mint opened, 1866. Lord Brougham died, 1868.
Sat.	8	4	Prince Kung's honours restored, 1865.
Sun.	9	5	*1st after Ascension.*
Mon.	10	6	Attempt to assassinate Count Bismarck by Karl Blind, a student of the University of Berlin, 1866.
Tues.	11	7	
Wed.	12	8	
Thur.	13	9	
Frid.	14	10	
Sat.	15	11	
Sun.	16	12	*Whit Sunday.*
Mon.	17	13	
Tues.	18	14	War rumoured between Japan and Formosa, 1874.
Wed.	19	15	
Thur.	20	16	Forts at mouth of Peiho captured by British and French forces, 1858. N. G. barque "Lesmona" captured by Pirates in the China Sea, 1868.
Frid.	21	17	Delivery of 20,283 chests Opium completed, 1839.
Sat.	22	18	Foreign factories at Canton pillaged, 1841.
Sun.	23	19	*Trinity.* U. S. A. Legation at Yedo burned down, 1863. P. & O. steamer "Benares" lost on Fisherman's Group, 1868.
Mon.	24	20	Queen Victoria born, 1819.
Tues.	25	21	
Wed.	26	22	Impeachment of President Johnson failed, 1868.
Thur.	27	23	*Corpus Christi.* Canton ransomed for $6,000,000, 1841.
Frid.	28	24	Loss of steamer "Douglas," 1872.
Sat.	29	25	
Sun.	30	26	*1st after Trinity.* H.B.M. screw sloop "Reynard" lost on the Pratas shoal in trying to rescue remainder of crew of "Velocipede," 1851. "Opossum," with Yangtsze Exploring Expedition, returned to Hankow, 1869.
Mon.	31	27	

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MAY—31 DAYS.

PERIGEE, 6 days, 5 hours, A.M. APOGEE, 20 days, 2 hours, A.M.

HONGKONG TEMPERATURE.

1873.		1874.	
Maximum	86.0	Maximum	82½
Minimum	70.0	Minimum	68

BAROMETER, 1874.

Maximum	30.040	Minimum	29.706

DAYS OF THE WEEK.	DAYS OF THE MONTH.	DAYS OF THE 3rd & 4th MOONS.	*Memoranda.*
Sat.	1	26	
Sun.	2	27	
Mon.	3	28	
Tues.	4	29	
Wed.	5	1	
Thur.	6	2	
Frid.	7	3	
Sat.	8	4	
Sun.	9	5	
Mon.	10	6	
Tues.	11	7	
Wed.	12	8	
Thur.	13	9	
Frid.	14	10	
Sat.	15	11	
Sun.	16	12	
Mon.	17	13	
Tues.	18	14	
Wed.	19	15	
Thur.	20	16	
Frid.	21	17	
Sat.	22	18	
Sun.	23	19	
Mon.	24	20	
Tues.	25	21	
Wed.	26	22	
Thur.	27	23	
Frid.	28	24	
Sat.	29	25	
Sun.	30	26	
Mon.	31	27	

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JUNE—30 DAYS.

Moon's Phases.

	d.	h.	m.	sec.			d.	h.	m.	sec.	
New Moon	4	5	57	32	A.M.	Full Moon	19	7	32	26	A.M.
First Quarter	11	3	31	50	A.M.	Last Quarter	26	10	15	44	P.M.

DAYS OF THE WEEK.	DAYS OF THE MONTH.	DAYS OF THE 4th & 5th MOONS.	*Chronology of Remarkable Events.*
Tues.	1	28	Attempt to blow up the Hongkong Hotel, 1868. Mr. Yanaguiwara, the new Japanese Ambassador to China arrived at Shanghai, 1874.
Wed.	2	29	
Thur.	3	30	Telegraph laid between Hongkong and Singapore, 1871. Terrible earthquake at Manila, destroying the town and killing more than 2,000 persons, 1863.
Frid.	4	1	The Governor of Kwang-tung, Tsiang, arrived at Canton, 1866.
Sat.	5	2	
Sun.	6	3	*2nd after Trinity.*
Mon.	7	4	British ship "Tricolor" lost on the Pratas, 1868.
Tues.	8	5	
Wed.	9	6	
Thur.	10	7	
Frid.	11	8	St. Barnabas. Portuguese prohibited trading at Canton, 1640.
Sat.	12	9	Opening of the first Railway in Japan, 1872.
Sun.	13	10	*3rd after Trinity.*
Mon.	14	11	Russian and Chinese treaty, 1728. Four pirates concerned in the attack on "Iron Prince" executed, 1862. Great opium swindle, 1862.
Tues.	15	12	Hope Dock opened at Aberdeen, 1867.
Wed.	16	13	Wusung taken, 1842.
Thur.	17	14	
Frid.	18	15	Explosion of the "Union Star" at Shanghai, 17 persons killed, and 10 wounded, 1862.
Sat.	19	16	Shanghai occupied by British forces, 1842. Stanford convicted and sentenced to eight years' penal servitude, 1862.
Sun.	20	17	*4th after Trinity.* Accession of Queen Victoria, 1837. Macartney's embassy arrived, 1793.
Mon.	21	18	Massacre at Tientsin, 1870.
Tues.	22	19	Canton blockaded by English forces, 1840. Commercial Bank suspended, 1866. Declaration of war issued by Prussia against Austria, 1866.
Wed.	23	20	Kiying visits Hongkong, 1843. Destruction of 20,283 chests Opium completed by Lin at the Bogue, 1839. Shock of Earthquake in Hongkong, 1874.
Thur.	24	21	St. John the Baptist. Midsummer day. Joint Memorandum concerning Tientsin Massacre sent to Prince Kung by Foreign Ministers, 1870. Chinese merchants in Hongkong sent petition to Her Majesty, with reference to the Blockade of the Colony by Customs Cruisers, 1874.
Frid.	25	22	Treaty of Nanking exchanged, 1843. Attack on British Legation at Yedo, 1862. Treaty between China and Peru, also Convention for China Commission to Peru, 1874.
Sat.	26	23	
Sun.	27	24	*5th after Trinity.* Confiscation of the Str. "Prince Albert" by the British Consul and Customs at Canton, 1866.
Mon.	28	25	Coronation of the Queen, 1838. Loss of the steamer "Lap Tek," 1874.
Tues.	29	26	The Foreign Ministers admitted to an audience of the Emperor of China at Peking, 1873.
Wed.	30	27	British expedition to China arrived, 1840. Typhoon near Hongkong 1865, in which the P. & O. Co's Steamer "Corea" and Mr. D. Lapraik's Str. "Chanticleer" were lost with all hands.

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JUNE—30 DAYS.

PERIGEE, 3 days, 2 hours, P.M. APOGEE, 15 days, 8 hours, A.M.

HONGKONG TEMPERATURE.

1873.	1874.
Maximum.....91.0	Maximum.....86½
Minimum.....71.0	Minimum.....76

BAROMETER, 1874.

Maximum.....30.088 | Minimum.....29.644

DAYS OF THE WEEK.	DAYS OF THE MONTH.	DAYS OF THE 4th & 5th MOONS.	*Memoranda.*
Tues.	1	28	
Wed.	2	29	
Thur.	3	30	
Frid.	4	1	
Sat.	5	2	
Sun.	6	3	
Mon.	7	4	
Tues.	8	5	
Wed.	9	6	
Thur.	10	7	
Frid.	11	8	
Sat.	12	9	
Sun.	13	10	
Mon.	14	11	
Tues.	15	12	
Wed.	16	13	
Thur.	17	14	
Frid.	18	15	
Sat.	19	16	
Sun.	20	17	
Mon.	21	18	
Tues.	22	19	
Wed.	23	20	
Thur.	24	21	
Frid.	25	22	
Sat.	26	23	
Sun.	27	24	
Mon.	28	25	
Tues.	29	26	
Wed.	30	27	

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JULY—31 DAYS.

Moon's Phases.

	d.	h.	m.	sec.			d.	h.	m.	sec.	
New Moon	3	1	01	32	P.M.	Full Moon	18	9	03	26	P.M.
First Quarter	10	6	16	44	P.M.	Last Quarter	26	4	15	38	A.M.

DAYS OF THE WEEK.	DAYS OF THE MONTH.	DAYS OF THE 5th & 6th MOONS.	*Chronology of Remarkable Events.*
Thur.	1	28	
Frid.	2	29	French Expedition from the Hoongkiang arrived in Hongkong, 1873.
Sat.	3	1	Treaty of Wanghia with the United States signed, 1844. Defeat of the Austrians under Field Marshal Benedek, by the Prussian Army, under the Command-in-chief of King William 1st at Sadowa or Königsgratz, 1866. American Independence declared, 1776.
Sun.	4	2	6*th after Trinity.* The Anniversary of American Independence. Both John Adams and Thos. Jefferson died, 1825. Battle of Gettysburg, insurgents routed, 1863. Vicksburgh captured by Union forces under General Grant, 1863.
Mon.	5	3	Tinghai first taken, 1840. Attack on British Embassy at Yedo, 1861. Cession of Venetia by the Austrians to the Emperor Napoleon, 1866.
Tues.	6	4	
Wed.	7	5	Death of Wo-jen, tutor to the Emperor of China, 1871. Loss of str. "Canton," 1874.
Thur.	8	6	
Frid.	9	7	Incendiary Fire on board the American ship "Benefactor" in Hongkong Harbour, 1872.
Sat.	10	8	
Sun.	11	9	7*th after Trinity.* Engagement between the American Naval Forces and the Coreans. The Expedition leaves to await instructions, 1871. Amherst's embassy arrived, 1816.
Mon.	12	10	First English ship reached China, 1635. Str. "Fohkien" wrecked on Fisherman's Group, 1865. Peruvian coolie ship "Maria Luz" put into Kanagawa, in distress.
Tues.	13	11	
Wed.	14	12	
Thur.	15	13	Lord Napier and Suite arrived in China, 1834.
Frid.	16	14	British trade with China re-opened, 1842. The King of Cambodia arrived on a visit o Hongkong, 1872.
Sat.	17	15	
Sun.	18	16	8*th after Trinity.* Lieut.-Com. Stopford drowned off Hainan, 1871.
Mon.	19	17	
Tues.	20	18	A great Sea fight at Lissa—Defeat of the Italian fleet, under Admiral Persano, by the Austrian Squadron under Admiral Tegetshof; two Ironclads sunk, 1866.
Wed.	21	19	Amer. Str. "Hankow" destroyed by fire at Canton, 1865.
Thur.	22	20	
Frid.	23	21	Attack on British Protestant Chapel at Fatshan—the "Shan-Shin-Fan" rumors ife, 1871. Armistice concluded between Austria, Prussia, and Italy. Admiral Duples arrived at Tientsin, 1870.
Sat.	24	22	
Sun.	25	23	9*th after Trinity.* St. James.
Mon.	26	24	
Tues.	27	25	Terrific typhoon at Canton, Macao, Hongkong, and Whampoa; loss of life estimated at 40,000 persons, 1862.
Wed.	28	26	Nankin re-taken by Imperialists, 1864. Death of Mr. Consul Gibson at Amoy. 1869.
Thur.	29	27	
Frid.	30	28	
Sat.	31	29	

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JULY—31 DAYS.

PERIGEE, 1 day, 9 hours, P.M. APOGEE, 13 days, 10 hours, P.M.
PERIGEE, 29 days, 5 hours, P.M.

HONGKONG TEMPERATURE.

1873.		1874.	
Maximum	91.0	Maximum	87
Minimum	76.0	Minimum	79

BAROMETER, 1874.

Maximum	29.994	Minimum	29.610

DAYS OF THE WEEK.	DAYS OF THE MONTH.	DAYS OF THE 5th & 6th MOONS.	*Memoranda.*
Thur.	1	28	
Frid.	2	29	
Sat.	3	1	
Sun.	4	2	
Mon.	5	3	
Tues.	6	4	
Wed.	7	5	
Thur.	8	6	
Frid.	9	7	
Sat.	10	8	
Sun.	11	9	
Mon.	12	10	
Tues.	13	11	
Wed.	14	12	
Thur.	15	13	
Frid.	16	14	
Sat.	17	15	
Sun.	18	16	
Mon.	19	17	
Tues.	20	18	
Wed.	21	19	
Thur.	22	20	
Frid.	23	21	
Sat.	24	22	
Sun.	25	23	
Mon.	26	24	
Tues.	27	25	
Wed.	28	26	
Thur.	29	27	
Frid.	30	28	
Sat.	31	29	

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AUGUST—31 DAYS.

Moon's Phases.

	d.	h.	m.	sec.			d.	h.	m.	sec.	
New Moon	1	9	04	08	P.M.	Full Moon	17	9	10	32	A.M.
						Last Quarter	24	9	15	14	A.M.
First Quarter	9	11	06	38	A.M.	New Moon	31	7	17	44	A.M.

DAYS OF THE WEEK.	DAYS OF THE MONTH.	DAYS OF THE 7th & 8th MOONS.	*Chronology of Remarkable Events.*
Sun.	1	1	*10th after Trinity.* Mr. T. F. Wade, C.B., appointed H.B.M. Minister at Peking, 1871.
Mon.	2	2	
Tues.	3	3	Victims of Massacre at Tientsin buried, 1870.
Wed.	4	4	British fleet arrived before Nankin, 1842.
Thur.	5	5	
Frid.	6	6	Serious Flood at Tientsin, 1871.
Sat.	7	7	British squadron arrived off the Peiho, 1840.
Sun.	8	8	*11th after Trinity.* Assassination of Mr. Haber, German Consul at Hakodate, 1874.
Mon.	9	9	
Tues.	10	10	Sir H. Pottinger and Admiral Parker arrived, 1841.
Wed.	11	11	
Thur.	12	12	Loss of steamer "Sunshine" off Breaker Point, 1872.
Frid.	13	13	174 British prisoners executed on Formosa, 1842. Fire in Wyndham Street, Hongkong, 1868. Earthquake in Peru, 1868.
Sat.	14	14	
Sun.	15	15	*12th after Trinity.*
Mon.	16	16	
Tues.	17	17	
Wed.	18	18	Great Fire in Hongkong, 1868.
Thur.	19	19	
Frid.	20	20	
Sat.	21	21	Emperor Hien Fung died, 1861. Treaty between Japan and Peru signed at Yedo, 1873. Typhoon at Nagasaki, 1874.
Sun.	22	22	*13th after Trinity.* H.E. Mr. Wade returns to Peking, 1871. Governor Amaral assassinated, 1849. Ma, Viceroy of Nankin, stabbed, 1870. Seizure of steamer "Spark" by pirates when between Canton and Macao, Capt. Brady and Feliz Ferries were murdered, and Mr. Mundy seriously wounded, 1874. Conspiracy among Chinese troops against foreigners at Tientsin detected, 1874.
Mon.	23	23	Large meeting in Hongkong to protest against the military contribution demanded by the Home Government, 1864. Treaty of Peace between Austria and Prussia, signed at Prague, 1866. Schleswig Holstein, Hesse Cassel, Hanover Nassau, and Frankfort incorporated with Prussia, 1866.
Tues.	24	24	St. Bartholomew. Burning of the P. M. S. S. "America," at Yokohama, 1872.
Wed.	25	25	
Thur.	26	26	British left Macao, 1839.
Frid.	27	27	
Sat.	28	28	
Sun.	29	29	*14th after Trinity.* Treaty of Nankin signed, 1842.
Mon.	30	30	Conference at Tientsin with Kishen, 1840.
Tues.	31	1	Severe typhoon on Coast of China, many lives lost, and much damage done to Shipping at Hongkong, Macao, and Whampoa, 1848. Typhoon in China Sea, 1861.

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AUGUST—31 DAYS.

APOGEE, 10 days, 3 hours, P.M. PERIGEE, 24 days, 8 hours, P.M.

HONGKONG TEMPERATURE.

1873.	1874.
Maximum.....86.5	Maximum.....87
Minimum.....77.0	Minimum.....77

BAROMETER, 1874.

Maximum.....30.042 | Minimum.....29.756

DAYS OF THE WEEK.	DAYS OF THE MONTH.	DAYS OF THE 7th & 8th MOONS.	*Memoranda.*
Sun.	1	1	
Mon.	2	2	
Tues.	3	3	
Wed.	4	4	
Thur.	5	5	
Frid.	6	6	
Sat.	7	7	
Sun.	8	8	
Mon.	9	9	
Tues.	10	10	
Wed.	11	11	
Thur.	12	12	
Frid.	13	13	
Sat.	14	14	
Sun.	15	15	
Mon.	16	16	
Tues.	17	17	
Wed.	18	18	
Thur.	19	19	
Frid.	20	20	
Sat.	21	21	
Sun.	22	22	
Mon.	23	23	
Tues.	24	24	
Wed.	25	25	
Thur.	26	26	
Frid.	27	27	
Sat.	28	28	
Sun.	29	29	
Mon.	30	30	
Tues.	31	1	

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SEPTEMBER—30 DAYS.

Moon's Phases.

	d.	h.	m.	sec.			d.	h.	m.	sec.	
First Quarter	8	5	14	34	A.M.	Last Quarter	22	2	36	50	P.M.
Full Moon	15	8	18	26	P.M.	New Moon	29	8	31	38	P.M.

DAYS OF THE WEEK.	DAYS OF THE MONTH.	DAYS OF THE 8th & 9th MOONS.	*Chronology of Remarkable Events.*
Wed.	1	2	Typhoon, 1848, in which the "Isabella Robertson" foundered at Cumsing-moon. Emperor Hien Fung died, 1861. Ma, Viceroy of Nankin, died of the wounds inflicted by an assassin, 1870.
Thur.	2	3	Treaty with Austria signed at Peking, 1869.
Frid.	3	4	Treaty of peace between America and England signed, 1783.
Sat.	4	5	
Sun.	5	6	*15th after Trinity.* Attack on the forts at Shimonosaki, Japan, by the allied fleets under Admi. Kuper, 1864. Hongkong Stamp Act passed, 1866.
Mon.	6	7	H.R.H. Prince Alfred received by the Mikado of Japan, 1869. "Tai-ping" "Ariel," and "Serica" reached London, 1866.
Tues.	7	8	"Imogene" and "Andromache" passed the Bogue, 1834. H. E. Count Rochechouart, Minister for France, left for Europe, 1872.
Wed.	8	9	Great Typhoon in Hongkong, 1867.
Thur.	9	10	
Frid.	10	11	
Sat.	11	12	
Sun.	12	13	*16th after Trinity*
Mon.	13	14	H.I.H. the Grand Duke Alexis of Russia visited Hongkong, 1872.
Tues.	14	15	Public Meeting in Hongkong, with reference to the blockade of the port by the Chinese Customs' Cruisers, 1874.
Wed.	15	16	
Thur.	16	17	
Frid.	17	18	Resolution passed to wind-up Hongkong Pier and Godown Company, 1873.
Sat.	18	19	
Sun.	19	20	*17th after Trinity.* Steamer "Reiver" lost on "Preparis Reef," 1868.
Mon.	20	21	P. & O. Company's Steamer, "Singapore" lost on her voyage to Hakodadi, 1867.
Tues.	21	22	St. Matthew.
Wed.	22	23	Terrific typhoon at Swatow, 1858.
Thur.	23	24	Am. Brig "Lubra" taken by pirates, 1866. Terrific Typhoon in Hongkong, 1874.
Frid.	24	25	H.M.S. "Rattler" lost off Japan, 1868. Piratical attack on the N. G. barque "Apemarade," near Macao, 1869.
Sat.	25	26	Land Regulations for Canton passed, 1871.
Sun.	26	27	*18th after Trinity.*
Mon.	27	28	Commissioner Lin degraded, 1840.
Tues.	28	29	
Wed.	29	1	Michaelmas Day. Hurricane at Manila causing immense damage to shipping, 1865.
Thur.	30	2	"Westminster" lost on Pratas Shoal, 1866.

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SEPTEMBER—30 DAYS.

APOGEE, 7 days, 10 hours, A.M. PERIGEE, 19 days, 10 hours, A.M.

HONGKONG TEMPERATURE.

1873.		1874.	
Maximum	90.0	Maximum	87½
Minimum	76.0	Minimum	76

BAROMETER, 1874.

Maximum	30.098	Minimum	29.704

DAYS OF THE WEEK.	DAYS OF THE MONTH.	DAYS OF THE 8th & 9th MOONS.	*Memoranda.*
Wed.	1	2	
Thur.	2	3	
Frid.	3	4	
Sat.	4	5	
Sun.	5	6	
Mon.	6	7	
Tues.	7	8	
Wed.	8	9	
Thur.	9	10	
Frid.	10	11	
Sat.	11	12	
Sun.	12	13	
Mon.	13	14	
Tues.	14	15	
Wed.	15	16	
Thur.	16	17	
Frid.	17	18	
Sat.	18	19	
Sun.	19	20	
Mon.	20	21	
Tues.	21	22	
Wed.	22	23	
Thur.	23	24	
Frid.	24	25	
Sat.	25	26	
Sun.	26	27	
Mon.	27	28	
Tues.	28	29	
Wed.	29	1	
Thur.	30	2	

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OCTOBER—31 DAYS.

Moon's Phases.

	d.	h.	m.	sec.			d.	h.	m.	sec.	
First Quarter	7	11	42	02	P.M.	Last Quarter	21	9	49	38	P.M.
Full Moon	15	6	51	02	A.M.	New Moon	29	12	49	26	P.M.

DAYS OF THE WEEK.	DAYS OF THE MONTH.	DAYS OF THE 9th & 10th MOONS.	*Chronology of Remarkable Events.*
Frid.	1	3	The "*Daily Press*" started, 1858. A second Typhoon in Hongkong, 1867. Earthquake at Manila, 1869.
Sat.	2	4	Great Landslip in Tai-ping-shan, 1867. Confucius born, B.C. 562. Mr. Ylangally, Russian Minister returned to Peking, 1870.
Sun.	3	5	*19th after Trinity.* Treaty of Peace between Austria and Italy signed at Vienna, 1866.
Mon.	4	6	
Tues.	5	7	
Wed.	6	8	French expedition left Chefoo for the Corea, 1866.
Thur.	7	9	H.R.H. Prince Alfred visited Peking—not received by the Emperor, 1869.
Frid.	8	10	Supplementary treaty signed at the Bogue, 1843.
Sat.	9	11	Death of Mr. John Markham, H.B.M. Consul at Shanghai, 1871. Shanghai captured, 1841. Chinhai taken, 1841. Fire at Canton, property destroyed worth $4,000,000, 1851. Hongkong Stamp Act came into operation, 1867.
Sun.	10	12	*20th after Trinity.* Lord Napier died at Macao, 1834. H.I.H. the Grand Duke Alexis left Hongkong for Nagasaki, 1872.
Mon.	11	13	
Tues.	12	14	Revolt in the Philippines, 1872.
Wed.	13	15	Ningpo occupied by British forces, 1841. Railway in Japan officially opened by the Mikado, 1872.
Thur.	14	16	"Flora Temple" lost in the China Sea, with upwards of 600 coolies on board, 1852. Outrage on foreigners in Formosa, 1868. Wedding of the Emperor of China, 1872.
Frid.	15	17	
Sat.	16	18	Khanghoa, in the Corea, taken by the French, 1866. Hon. W. H. Seward arrived at Shanghai, 1870. News received that the Emperor of China had refused to accept a model railway offered to him by the Duke of Sutherland and others, 1873.
Sun.	17	19	*21st after Trinity.*
Mon.	18	20	H.E. Mr. T. F. Wade, C.B., H.B.M. Minister at Peking, visited Hongkong, 1873.
Tues.	19	21	
Wed.	20	22	
Thur.	21	23	Great Earthquake in California, 1868.
Frid.	22	24	H.R.H. Prince Alfred arrived at Shanghai, 1869.
Sat.	23	25	58 piratical vessels destroyed by Captains Hay & Wilcox, H.M. Ships "Columbine" and "Fury," 1849.
Sun.	24	26	*22nd after Trinity.*
Mon.	25	27	Treaty of Whampoa between France and China signed, 1844. Kahding recaptured by the allies, 1862.
Tues.	26	28	In Canton 1,200 houses and 3 factories burnt, 1843. First part of Anglo-Chinese Dictionary published, 1866.
Wed.	27	29	Visit of the Tartar General Chang-Shan to Hongkong, 1871.
Thur.	28	30	St. Simon and St. Jude. Terranova executed by the Chinese, 1822.
Frid.	29	1	
Sat.	30	2	Great fire in Hongkong, 1866.
Sun.	31	3	*23rd after Trinity.* H.R.H. Prince Alfred arrived at Hongkong, 1869.

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OCTOBER—31 DAYS.

APOGEE, 5 days, 6 hours, A.M. PERIGEE, 17 days, 4 hours, A.M.

HONGKONG TEMPERATURE.

1873.		1874.	
Maximum	83.0	Maximum	85½
Minimum	68.0	Minimum	62

BAROMETER, 1874.

Maximum	30.340	Minimum	29.865

DAYS OF THE WEEK.	DAYS OF THE MONTH.	DAYS OF THE 9th & 10th MOONS.	*Memoranda.*
Frid.	1	3	
Sat.	2	4	
Sun.	3	5	
Mon.	4	6	
Tues.	5	7	
Wed.	6	8	
Thur.	7	9	
Frid.	8	10	
Sat.	9	11	
Sun.	10	12	
Mon.	11	13	
Tues.	12	14	
Wed.	13	15	
Thur.	14	16	
Frid.	15	17	
Sat.	16	18	
Sun.	17	19	
Mon.	18	20	
Tues.	19	21	
Wed.	20	22	
Thur.	21	23	
Frid.	22	24	
Sat.	23	25	
Sun.	24	26	
Mon.	25	27	
Tues.	26	28	
Wed.	27	29	
Thur.	28	30	
Frid.	29	1	
Sat.	30	2	
Sun.	31	3	

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NOVEMBER—30 DAYS.

MOON'S PHASES.

	d.	h.	m.	sec.			d.	h.	m.	sec.	
First Quarter	6	5	28	38	P.M.	Last Quarter	20	8	13	28	A.M.
Full Moon	13	5	06	20	P.M.	New Moon	28	7	21	04	A.M.

DAYS OF THE WEEK.	DAYS OF THE MONTH.	DAYS OF THE 10th&11th MOONS.	*Chronology of Remarkable Events.*
Mon.	1	4	All Saints.
Tues.	2	5	All Souls.
Wed.	3	6	General U. S. Grant elected President of the United States, 1868.
Thur.	4	7	
Frid.	5	8	
Sat.	6	9	
Sun.	7	10	*24th after Trinity.* Capt. Garcia y Garcia and Dr. Elmore appointed by the President of Peru on a Special Mission to Japan and China, 1874.
Mon.	8	11	Great Hurricane in the West Indies, 1867.
Tues.	9	12	The French repulsed at the Corea, 1866. Prince of Wales born, 1841. Negotiations between Japan and China regarding the Formosa question terminated peacefully, 1874.
Wed.	10	13	
Thur.	11	14	Capt. Guimaraes, of H.F.M. Corvette "Dom Joao I." sworn in as Governor of Macao, 1851.
Frid.	12	15	
Sat.	13	16	
Sun.	14	17	*25th after Trinity.* Convention signed between Russia and China, 1860.
Mon.	15	18	H. M. gun-boat "Gnat" lost in the Palawan, 1868. News received in Hongkong of outbreak of a serious rebellion in Hunan, 1870.
Tues.	16	19	H.R.H. Prince Alfred left Hongkong, 1869.
Wed.	17	20	Shanghai opened to foreign commerce, 1843.
Thur.	18	21	Great Fire in Hongkong, 1867. H.R.H. Prince Alfred arrived at Manila, 1869. Chung How, Governor of Tientsin, arrived in Hongkong *en route* for France as special Ambassador, to explain the Tientsin Massacre, 1870.
Frid.	19	22	Viceroy Tseng-kwo-fan visited Shanghai, 1871.
Sat.	20	23	Princess Royal born, 1840. Gunpowder Explosion at Hankow, 1867.
Sun.	21	24	*26th after Trinity.* Major Baldwin and Lieut. Bird, of H.M.'s 20th Regt. brutally murdered at Japan, 1864.
Mon.	22	25	
Tues.	23	26	
Wed.	24	27	Ship "Omar Pacha" lost in China Sea, 1867.
Thur.	25	28	Tremendous fire at Yokohama, 1866.
Frid.	26	29	
Sat.	27	30	M. Thiers accepts the apology of Chung How, the Chinese Ambassador, for the murder of the French at Tientsin, June 21st, 1870—1871.
Sun.	28	1	*Advent.* Great fire in Hongkong, 1867.
Mon.	29	2	Murder of the Captain and four men of the British barque "Crofton," near Ku-lan, 1869.
Tues.	30	3	St. Andrew's day.

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NOVEMBER—30 DAYS.

APOGEE, 1 day, 10 hours, P.M. PERIGEE, 14 days, 11 hours, A.M.
APOGEE, 29 days, 6 hours, A.M.

HONGKONG TEMPERATURE.

1873.		1874.	
Maximum	76	Maximum	75½
Minimum	65	Minimum	49

BAROMETER, 1874.

Maximum..... ...30.450 | Minimum.....30.110

DAYS OF THE WEEK.	DAYS OF THE MONTH.	DAYS OF THE 10th&11th MOONS.	*Memoranda.*
Mon.	1	4	
Tues.	2	5	
Wed.	3	6	
Thur.	4	7	
Frid.	5	8	
Sat.	6	9	
Sun.	7	10	
Mon.	8	11	
Tues.	9	12	
Wed.	10	13	
Thur.	11	14	
Frid.	12	15	
Sat.	13	16	
Sun.	14	17	
Mon.	15	18	
Tues.	16	19	
Wed.	17	20	
Thur.	18	21	
Frid.	19	22	
Sat.	20	23	
Sun.	21	24	
Mon.	22	25	
Tues.	23	26	
Wed.	24	27	
Thur.	25	28	
Frid.	26	29	
Sat.	27	30	
Sun.	28	1	
Mon.	29	2	
Tues.	30	3	

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DECEMBER—31 DAYS.

Moon's Phases.

	d.	h.	m.	sec.			d.	h.	m.	sec.	
First Quarter	6	9	32	38	A.M.	Last Quarter	19	10	32	14	P.M.
Full Moon	13	3	21	56	A.M.	New Moon	28	2	40	44	A.M.

DAYS OF THE WEEK.	DAYS OF THE MONTH.	DAYS OF THE 11th&12th MOONS.	*Chronology of Remarkable Events.*
Wed.	1	4	
Thur.	2	5	St. Francis Xavier died on Sanchan, 1552.
Frid.	3	6	Hongkong first lighted by Gas, 1864.
Sat.	4	7	
Sun.	5	8	*2nd in Advent.* Six Foreigners killed at Wang-chuh-ki, 1847. Soochow re-taken by the Imperialists under General Gordon, 1863.
Mon.	6	9	East India Co.'s last servant left China, 1836. Confucius died, B.C. 490.
Tues.	7	10	
Wed.	8	11	
Thur.	9	12	Ningpo captured by the Taipings, 1861.
Frid.	10	13	
Sat.	11	14	Indemnity paid by Prince Satsuma, 1863. Admiral Bell, U.S.N., drowned at Osaka, 1867.
Sun.	12	15	*3rd in Advent*
Mon.	13	16	
Tues.	14	17	George Washington died, 1799.
Wed.	15	18	All Catholic Priests (not Portuguese) expelled from Macao, 1838.
Thur.	16	19	
Frid.	17	20	
Sat.	18	21	Earthquake in Formosa, 1867.
Sun.	19	22	*4th in Advent.* Sir Hugh Gough and the Eastern Expedition left China, 1842.
Mon.	20	23	South Carolina, the first State to secede, passed secession ordinance, 1860.
Tues.	21	24	St. Thomas.
Wed.	22	25	
Thur.	23	26	British Consulate at Shanghai destroyed by Fire, 1870.
Frid.	24	27	Christmas Eve.
Sat.	25	28	*Christmas Day.* Destructive fire at Nagasaki, 1859.
Sun.	26	29	*1st Sunday after Christmas.*
Mon.	27	30	
Tues.	28	1	
Wed.	29	2	
Thur.	30	3	
Frid.	31	4	Prince Kung received Captain Garcia y Garcia, Peruvian Minister, 1874.

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DECEMBER—31 DAYS.

PERIGEE, 12 days, 12 hours, A.M. APOGEE, 26 days, 6 hours, A.M.

HONGKONG TEMPERATURE.

1872.	1873.
Maximum.....75.0	Maximum.....70½
Minimum.....56.0	Minimum.....55

BAROMETER 1873.

Maximum.....30.442 | Minimum.....30.030

DAYS OF THE WEEK.	DAYS OF THE MONTH.	DAYS OF THE 11th&12th MOONS.	*Memoranda.*
Wed.	1	4	
Thur	2	5	
Frid.	3	6	
Sat.	4	7	
Sun.	5	8	
Mon.	6	9	
Tues.	7	10	
Wed.	8	11	
Thur.	9	12	
Frid.	10	13	
Sat.	11	14	
Sun.	12	15	
Mon.	13	16	
Tues.	14	17	
Wed.	15	18	
Thur.	16	19	
Frid.	17	20	
Sat.	18	21	
Sun.	19	22	
Mon.	20	23	
Tues.	21	24	
Wed.	22	25	
Thur.	23	26	
Frid.	24	27	
Sat.	25	28	
Sun.	26	29	
Mon.	27	30	
Tues.	28	1	
Wed.	29	2	
Thur.	30	3	
Frid.	31	4	

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NATIVE FESTIVALS, FASTS, AND OBSERVANCES.

CHINESE.

TUNG-CHI.—Or Winter solstice, a festival observed by all classes; it is also called *Chang-shi-tsieh*, or the time when the long days come, because then the sun begins to return, and the days grow longer. Officers go in state to worship the Emperor's tablet, and the people adore their lares.—Eleventh moon, twenty-fifth day.

SIE-TSAU.—The God of the Furnace ascends to heaven to report upon the conduct of the family to the Perfect August Shangti; hence people pay their adorations to that deity, and sie-tsau, "thank the furnace." In some parts of China, this Shangti is regarded as the Supreme God in the Chinese pantheon, and it is supposed the other deities derive their power and position from him. This popular superstition, though not peculiar to any class, seems most closely allied to the Tau sect.—Twelfth moon, twenty-fourth day.

LEI-CHUNG.—Lei-chung term, or festival of Spring. This day, the period of the sun reaching the 15th degree in Aquarius, is one of the chief days of the Chinese calendar, and is celebrated with great pomp as well by the government as by the people. In every capital city there are made, at this period, two clay images of a man and a buffalo. The day previous to the festival, the *chifu*, or chief city magistrate, goes out to *ying chun*, "meet the spring," on which occasion children are carried about on men's shoulders, each vying with his neighbour in the gorgeousness and fancifulness of the children's dresses. The following day, being the day of the festival, the prefect again appears as the Priest of Spring; in which capacity he is, for the day, the first man in the province. Hence the chief officers do not move from home on this day. After he has struck the buffalo with a whip two or three times, in token of commencing the labours of agriculture, the populace then stone the image till they break it in pieces, and many of them carry off pieces of the clay to put on their fields, under the impression that a better crop will thereby be obtained. The festivities continue ten days in some parts of the country, but the degree of ceremony attending this festival differs greatly in different parts of China; in Canton it is not attended with much display.—Twelfth moon, twenty-eighth day.

YUEN TAN.—Yuen-tan, the first morning, or new-year's day, The period of new-year is almost the only time of universal holiday in China. Other times and seasons are regarded only by a few, or by particular classes, but the new-year is accompanied with a general cessation from business. The officer, the merchant, and the labourer, all equally desist from work, and zealously engage in visiting and feasting—occasionally making offerings at the temples of those deities whose peculiar aid they wish to implore. Government offices are nominally closed for about ten days before, and twenty days after, new-year; during which period none but very important business is transacted. On the last evening of the old-year, all tradesmen's bills and small debts are paid, and inability to pass this time of settlement injures a man's credit, and usually results in insolvency; while, too, the custom, by compelling an annual settlement of accounts, prevents many failures. This is perhaps the reason why it is called *shu-seih*, "the evening of dismissal."—First moon, first day.

CHE TA-YUEN-SHWAI; a deified warrior.—First moon, second day.

TIN KWANG.—Tin-kwang, a Buddhist sage, born.—First moon, third day.

YIN-JIH.—Yin-jih, or "man-day." The first ten days of the year and named after various animals, "fowl-day," "dog-day," &c., of which the seventh, "man-day," is the greatest. Some persons have supposed there is an obscure or ancient reference in these days to the order followed at the creation.—First moon, seventh day.

WU-TU-SHING-KIUN.—Five lares of the household; they are this day placed on the ground in various quarters of the house for its protection; and the ceremony is repeated on the tenth of the four following months.—First moon, tenth day.

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SHAI-TANG, OR FEAST OF LANTERNS.—Shai-tang, or Feast of Lanterns, so called by Europeans. At night all classes illuminate the temples, shops, &c., with fanciful lanterns, and assemble at convivial parties, called lantern feasts. Offerings of lanterns are made at the temples of the Gods. This festival is observed at Canton by merely hanging a lantern before the shop or house.—First moon, fifteenth day.

YUH-HWANG.—Shangti's birthday: this deity is the highest of the Tau sect, and, more than any other, answers, in the Chinese mythology, to the Jupiter of the Greeks.—First moon, fifteenth day.

CHANG-CHUN.—Chang-chun, a celebrated physician, born; deified by the Tauists. His shrine is placed in doctors' shops.—First moon, nineteenth day.

SHAN-TSAI-TUNGTSZ'.—Two images of children are placed at the back of dwellings for protecting them, and increasing the prosperity of the inmates; they are called Shen-tsai-tungtsz'.—First moon, twentieth day.

TU-TI.—The household gods born. They are called Tu-ti, and also Fu-shin, gods of happiness; they include all classes of household deities. At this period plays are performed at the public offices, and in the streets; while rockets and other fire-works are let off.—Second moon, second day.

WANCHANG-TI-KIUN.—Wanchang-ti-kiun, god of learning, born. His image is placed in the temples of Confucius, and the offices of literary magistrates; scholars worship him.—Second moon, third day.

TUNG-WA-TI-KIUN.—Tung-wa born; a god of the Tau sect.—Second moon, sixth day.

HUNGSHING.—Hungshing, god of the south sea, born.—This is a southern deity, whose worship is chiefly confined to Canton, where it is celebrated with much pomp and display.—Second moon, thirteenth day.

The birthday of Yoh-Fi, a faithful minister of the Sung dynasty.—Second moon, fifteenth day.

LAUKIUN.—Laukiun born. Laukiun, called also Lautsz, an ancient sage, and the founder of the Tau sect, was partly contemporary with Confucius. The latter in his youth took lessons from Lautsz on the subject of sacrificial rites. The principal deities of the Tau sect are Sau-tsing, three pure ones,—Shanghai, a supreme ruler, subordinate to those three, and an infinity of inferior gods and deified men.—Second moon, fifteenth day.

TSING-MING.—Tsing-ming term.—Festival of the tombs. At this period of the year the Chinese everywhere repair to the tombs with offerings of food, which after the spirits of the deceased have fed on the spiritual portion, they themselves partake of. The weather at this time being usually fine, the weeds and dirt are cleared away from the tombs, and any repairs requisite in the brickwork are made. From this custom, the rite is often called Sum-fun, sweeping the tombs. Long slips of paper are laid on the grave after the ceremonies are over, as a proof that the sacrifices have been made.—Second moon, Twenty ninth day.

KWANYIN.—Kwanyin's birthday; she is often called the goddess of mercy, and is the great goddess of the Buddhists. There are supposed to be more temples erected to this idol in the city of Canton than to any other.—Second moon, nineteenth day.

HIUEN-TIEN SHIN-FU.—Hiuen-tien shinfu, birthday of the father of the Shangti of the Sombre Heavens; a god of the Tau sect.—Second moon, twenty-fifth day.

AGRICULTURAL CEREMONY.—On a fortunate day in the third moon, the grand agricultural ceremony is performed at Peking by the Emperor and his ministers, and in all the provinces by the head officers of the government. The ceremony consists in holding a plough, highly ornamented, which is kept for the purpose, while the bullock which drags it is led over a given space. The rule is that the Emperor plough three furrows; the princes, five; and the high ministers, nine. These furrows are, however, so very short, that the later monarchs of the present dynasty have altered the ancient rule laid down by the predecessors of Confucius, ploughing four furrows, and returning again over the ground. The ceremony finished, the Emperor and his ministers repair to the terrace for inspecting the agricultural labours, and remain till the whole field has been ploughed by husbandman. The Emperor often appoints a proxy.

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HIUEN-TIEN SHANGTI.—Hiuen-tien Shangti, the Supreme Ruler of the Sombre Heavens; the festival of the second deity in the pantheon of Rationalists. He is also usually called Pethi, god of the North Pole, and his festival is very generally observed.—Third moon, third day.

CHUNG-YANG WU-TAU.—Chang-yang Wu-tau born.—Third moon, thirteenth day.

HIUN-TAN YUEN-SHWAI.—Hiun-tan Yuen-shwai born; worshipped in households. I-ling Tai-ti born: a celebrated physician, worshipped by sick persons.—Third moon, fifteenth day.

HAU-TU NIANG-NIANG.—Hau-tu Niang-niang, the goddess of earth.—Third moon, eighteenth day.

TIEN-HAU.—Tien-hau, or the Queen of Heaven, born. This female deity was a native of Fuhkien; and has become the goddess of sailors, who are mostly of that province. She corresponds in many respects to the Amphitrite of the Greeks, though some of her names and attributes seem to have been derived from the Virgin Mary. Her temples are numerous, and her worship is costly.—Third moon, twenty-third day.

TSZ'-SUN NIANG-NIANG.—The goddess of children, worshipped by those who wish children.—Third moon, twenty-sixth day.

SAN-KIAI SHING-YE.—San-kiai Shing-yè, or Holy Lords of the three Borders; worshipped in the yards of the courts of houses to propitiate the powers of nature. Same day is the festival of the present Budha, Shihkia Jü-lái.—Fourth moon, eighth day.

LUI-SHEN-YANG SIEN.—Lui-shen-yáng-sien, one of the eight genii, also called Luitunk-pin.—Fourth moon, fourteenth day.

CHUNG-LI-TSU-SZ'.—Chung-li-tsú-sz', one of the eight genii.—Fourth moon, fifteenth day.

KIN-WAH-FUJIN.—Kin-wah-fujin, the Juno Lucina of the Cantonese; women worship her when with child, and also for aid in childbirth. She is supposed to have originated in Canton, and a famous temple to her is built within the Old City. Another temple to this goddess is situated opposite the Foreign Factories of the suburb of Honam.—Fourth moon, seventeenth day.

WA TO-SIEN-SZ.—Wa To-sien-sz, a physician, spoken of in the San Kwok Chi; worshipped by the sick.—Fourth moon, eighteenth day.

YEN-KWANG SHING-MU.—Yen-kwáng Shing-mú, Holy Mother of Bright Eyes, a goddess worshipped by the blind, and those with diseased eyes.—Fourth moon, twentieth day.

YOH WÁNG.—Yoh Wáng, king of Medicine, the Esculapius of Chinese mythology.—Fourth moon, twenty-eight day.

NAN-KIH TA-TI.—Nah-kih-Tátí, the Great Ruler of the South Pole; a god of Rationalists.—Fifth moon, first day.

TWANG-WU.—Festival of dragon boats, called in Chinese Twáng-woo or Twáng-yáng, and also Tienchung. On this day many people race backwards and forwards in long narrow boats, which, being painted and ornamented so as to resemble dragons, are called *lunchuen*, dragon boats. From the narrowness of the boats, and the number of persons on board, there being sometimes from sixty to seventy paddles, it not unfrequently happens that several of the boats break in two; so that the festivities seldom conclude without the loss of several lives. The magistrates endeavour to repress the ardour of the people by issuing their prohibitions, but the people are led on by the excitement. The races are attended by thousands, and rowers are inspirited by the sound of drums and pipes; these noises are supposed to terrify evil spirits and ward off disease; consequently the sports are attended with double zest when sickness prevails. Tradesmen's accounts are cleared off at this period.—Fifth moon, fifth day.

SAI-I-FUH.—Sai-í-fuh, festival of airing clothes. It is a fancy that clothes aired on this day are not liable to be injured by insects.—Sixth moon, sixth day.

LU-PAN.—Lú-pàn, the god of Carpenters and Masons, on which day these craftsmen take holiday. Tsing-shim Luug-wang, god of Wells and Dragon-king, worshipped by sailors and others to avert calamity and storms.—Sixth moon, thirteenth day.

KWANYIN.—Assumption of Kwanyin; she ascends to heaven.—Sixth moon, nineteenth day.

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God of Fire.—God of Fire born. This deity is frequently propitiated by exhibitions of plays. In China there are no regular theatres: sheds are erected in the streets, and a platform being raised about four feet above the ground, the spectators all stand in the street in front; the expenses are paid by private subscription, usually of several merchants. Gentlemen have them also at their own houses; where in some instances there are substantial buildings erected for the performance of the players, and accommodation of persons invited to see the play. Even in this case, an open space is left for the free admission of the people. Almost all the theatrical performances of the Chinese are held on the birthday or festival of some god, and are therefore of a religious character. They are particularly numerous in honour of the God of Fire—Also Kwán-shing Tai-ti, the Chinese God of War, died. Má Wáang-shin, the God of Horses, worshipped to avert disease from horses, and by horsemen to become skilful in equestrian feats.—Sixth moon, twenty-fourth day.

Wang-ling-kwan-shing.—Wáng-ling-kwan-shing, a deified statesman, worshipped for the averting of punishment.—Sixth moon, twenty-sixth day.

Tsih-kung-sien-nu.—Tsih-kung-sien-nu, the female genii of the seven palaces descend; a festival observed by women, who worship these fairies to avert disease, and get skill in domestic work.—Seventh moon, seventh day.

Ti-tsang-wang.—A deified Buddhist, worshipped for remission of sins.—Seventh moon, thirtieth day.

Shau-i.—Or Burning-clothes festival. At this period, which lasts fifteen days, clothes made of various coloured papers are burnt, that they may so pass to the invisible world for the benefit of the deceased relatives. Prayers also are recited and food offered, chiefly for those who have been drowned at sea. This festival is much observed by the people of Fuhkien province. The custom arises from a tradition respecting a young man who obtained admission to Tartarue, and brought his mother from thence.—Seventh moon, fourteenth day.

Tsang-fun Tsai-shin.—God of Happiness and Wealth; placed in niches at the doors of shops. This deity, the Plutus of the Chinese, is seldom carved into an image, but a piece of paper is pasted on the back niche near the door; the shrine is called *tsu pao tan. i.e.*, Hall of Collected Values.—Seventh moon, twenty-second day.

Tu-ching-hwang-tan.—Festival of the Municipal Deity of the City, worshipped by officers and people; he might be termed the Palladium Deity, as he has a temple in every inwalled city in China. On this day, the Cantonese resort to a temple on the White Cloud Hills, north of the city, in great numbers, to worship Chin-sien, a deified official of the Ming dynasty.—Seventh moon, twenty-fourth day.

She-tuh Ta-wang.—Great Prince of the Agricultural gods.—Eighth moon, second day.

Sz-ming Tsau-kiun.—The Lord who orders the Prince of the Furnace; worshipped to preserve the health of households.—Eighth moon, third day.

Lui-shing Ta-ti.—God of Thunder.—Eighth moon, fifth day.

Autumn Festival.—This festival continues from the first to the sixteenth of the moon, during which period families visit and feast with each other, and friends interchange presents of *moon cakes*. These are round white cakes, with figures of men and women painted on them; they derive their name from a legend of an Emperor of the Tang dynasty, who being led one night to the palaces of the moon, saw there a large assemblage of female divinities, dancing and playing on instruments of music, on his return he instituted plays in commemoration of it.—Eighth moon, first day.

Chung-tsiu.—Mid-autumn. This being the middle day of autumn, is the chief day of the autumnal festival; oblations are made to the moon on this day. On the following day young people amuse themselves by "pursuing the moon;" it is also called *ho yueh* "congratulating the moon." On the evening of this day, every householder and boatman raises a lantern upon the top of a ship's pole from the highest part of his house or vessel, on which is inscribed *hing ho chung tsin*, "joyfully congratulate the middle of autumn." From the foreigners' Feast of Lanterns—Eighth moon, fifteenth day.

Nan-tau-sing-kiun.—Starry god of the south Pole descends; this god belongs to the sect of Rationalists.—Ninth moon, first day.

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TAU-MU-YUEN-KIUN.—Mother of the Dipper; a goddess adored to obtain happiness and long life. This day is also observed as a time to visit graves, and for children to fly kites; it is called from this *tan kau*, "ascending on high."—Ninth moon, ninth day.

COCOON FESTIVAL.—On a fortunate day of the ninth moon, the Empress, either personally or by proxy, accompanied by a train of princesses and honourable ladies, repairs to the altar sacred to the discoverer of silkworms. After sacrificing, the Empress with golden, and the princess with silver implements, collect mulberry leaves to feed the imperial silkworms. They then wind off some cocoons of silk, and so end the ceremony. This very ancient festival is considered as the counterpart of the agricultural one observed by the Emperor in the spring.

SIEN-FUNG YANG-SZ-YE-YE.—Lord of the Front Spear; worshipped to obtain success and profit in life and business.—Ninth moon, seventeenth day.

WA-HWANG TA-TI.—God of Fire: worshipped by all classes with great parade to preserve houses and shops from fire. The temples dedicated to this idol in the city of Canton are more numerous than to any other deity.—Ninth moon, twenty-eighth day.

TUNG-KWANG TA-TI.—Eastern August Great Ruler: a god of the Rationalists.—Tenth moon, first day.

TA-TSIAU.—The nine gods of the Great Bear descend; worshipped by the Rationalists, and generally also by the people, tradesmen, and others, for peace. The period is usually chosen for worshipping wandering spirits as well as these gods; the rites are called *Ta-tsiau*. They are in Canton among the most showy idolatrous ceremonies. People living in three or four streets combine, and ornament the streets with chandeliers, puppets, figures, and scrolls, and fit up a room for religious exercises to appease the wandering *kwei*.—Tenth moon, first to ninth day.

TAY-SHIN LIU-SZ'.—God of Small-pox: his name was Liú, and he is accommodated with a niche in other temples.—Tenth moon, fifteenth day.

PEH-KIH-TZ-SWI.—Also Wú Yoh Wú Ti; the festival of gods of the Five Hills and the Five Rulers, names of five places and five deities collectively worshipped. The Five Hills are Tai-shan in Shantung, Hang-shan in Hunan, Heva-shan in Shensi, Hang-shan in Chihli, and Sung-shan in Honam. The Five Rulers are the Azure, Red, Yellow, and Black *Shangti*.—Tenth moon, twenty-sixth day.

FESTIVAL OF CONFUCIUS.—Confucius born; his festival is observed by officers of government and scholars, who repair to his temples.—Eleventh moon, fourth day.

JULAI BUDHA.—Ancient festival of the Prince and his officers going to the annual hunt. Also of the Julai Budha.—Eleventh moon, eleventh day.

OMETO FUH, the present Budha.—Eleventh moon, seventeenth day.

KWANYIN.—Festival of Kwányin.—She has three during the year, all of which are observed by the people.—Eleventh moon, nineteenth day.

JAPANESE.

REIBI.—The first, fifteenth, and twenty-eighth of every month throughout the year are holidays, called Reibi, or days for visiting.

NEW YEAR'S DAY.—The first seven days of Shogwats (first month), or the New Year, are festival holidays, and on these days congratulatory visits are exchanged.

HATSMOMA.—The first day of Nigwats (second month) is called Hatsmoma, the Feast of Inari, the patron of farmers against fire and thieves.

MOMO-NE-REKI, or Doll Feast.—The third of Sangwats (third month), is a special holiday for the Girls, and is called *momo-ne-reki*, or the Doll Feast.

TANABALA.—This is a holiday for homage to the Milky Way, or Heavenly River, on the seventh Schig-wats (seventh month).

BONTORO.—The fourteenth, fifteenth, and sixteenth of Schig-wats (seventh month) are special holidays, called *Bontoro*, or the Feast of the Ancestors.

TJOEGEN.—The Feast of Tjoegen, or middle of the year, occurs on the fifteenth of Schig-wats (seventh month).

MOON FEAST.—This occurs on the fifteenth Ha-chi-wats (eighth month).

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LONG LIFE FEAST.—This feast day is a special holiday, and takes place on the ninth Ku-gwats (ninth month), It is also called the Gold-flower Feast.

INOGO.—A feast day on First Jiu gwats, (tenth month).

KOMPIRA.—The Feast of Kompira is on the tenth Jiu-gwats (tenth month).

HATS-GA-YEBIS.—The twentieth of Jiu-itchi-gwats (eleventh month) is called Yebis, and is dedicated to the God of Trade, Hats-ga-yebis.

JEWISH.

The festivals of the Jews were held weekly, monthly and yearly. Each seventh and fifteenth year, moreover, was kept with peculiar solemnities.

The weekly festival was the Sabbath, a day consecrated to rest and cheerful devotion. It was instituted when God rested, on the seventh, day, from the work of Creation, and the precept was renewed to the Hebrews at Marah, ere yet the Decalogue had been given from Sinai. It was kept from sunset on Friday to sunset on Saturday.

The monthly festival was held on the day of the new moon, or the first day of every month, which was proclaimed by sound of trumpet; the law however, did not oblige the people to rest on these days, though it appointed particular sacrifices.

The Feast of the Passover, of Pentecost, and of Tabernacles, were the three principal festivals observed under the law, and they were times of real joy and festivity. As all the male inhabitants throughout the country were required on these occasions to go up to Jerusalem, and the females also permitted to accompany them if they chose, the concourse was generally very great. These religious assemblies, besides commemorating important events in their history, also subserved other important purposes. They kept them steadfast to their religion, by the view of ceremonies and the majesty of the divine service; they afforded the means of religious instruction, for the law of God was then read and explained; and they served, moreover, to renew the acquaintance and friendship of tribes and families, who from all parts of the country thus met three times in the year in the holy city.

The PASSOVER was instituted to commemorate the departure out of Egypt, because on the night preceding that departure, the destroying angel who slew the first-born of the Egyptions *passed over* the houses of the Hebrews, they being marked with the blood of the lamb, which for this reason was called the Paschal Lamb. It was celebrated on the fourteenth day of the first month of the ecclesiastical year (March), and lasted seven days. A lamb, or, if that could not be found, a kid, without blemish, was killed, roasted, and eaten with unleavened bread and bitter herbs. The first Passover was eaten with their loins girded, their shoes on their feet, and their staves in their hands, that they might be in readiness for their journey, circumstances which were not observed in its celebration after the Exodus.

The Feast of PENTECOST, or WEEKS, was celebrated on the fiftieth day after the Passover, and was a feast of thanksgiving to the Lord, wherein they acknowledged his dominion over their country and their labours, by offering to him two loaves, as the first fruits of all their harvest. It also commemorated the giving of the law from Mount Sinai, two years and fifty days after their departure from Egypt. The Hebrews counted seven weeks from the Passover, beginning on the second day of that solemnity, and hence called it the Feast of Weeks; but by the Christians it was called Pentecost, a name which signifies the Fiftieth Day. It was on the day of Pentecost that the Holy Spirit was poured out from the ascended Saviour upon his apostles, qualifying them with miraculous gifts for establising the New Testament kingdom.

The Feast of TABERNACLES was instituted as a memorial of their fathers having dwelt in tents for forty years, during the passage through the wilderness. It was kept in the first month of the civil year (September), and lasted eight days, the first and seventh being the most solemn. During its continuance they lived in booths, tents, or arbours, constructed of the branches and leaves of trees. On the first day they cut down branches of the handsomest trees, with their fruits, which they carried in ceremony to the synagogue. Holding in their right hand a branch of palm-tree, of myrtle, and two of willow, tied together, and having in their left hand a citron and

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fruit, they waved them towards the four quarters of the world, singing songs and crying "Hosannah."

These were the three Great Festivals at which all the males were required to go up to Jerusalem to worship. "Three times in a year shall all thy males appear before the Lord thy God, in the place which he shall choose, in the Feast of Unleavened Bread, and in the Feast of Weeks, and in the Feast of Tabernacles."—(Deut. xvi., 16; Ex. xxxiv., 23.)

The Feast of TRUMPETS was celebrated on the first day of their civil year (September) its commencement being proclaimed by sound of trumpet, and the day was kept solemn, all business being forbidden, and certain sacrifices appointed to be offered.

There are also two other feasts, though not appointed by law, which require notice, as they are often mentioned in Jewish history. The feast of DEDICATION was appointed to celebrate the re-establishment of Divine worship in Jerusalem, after Antiochus Epiphanes had been vanquished and the temple purified. It is observed for eight days, from the 25th of the third month (November), and is also called the Feast of Lights, from the illuminations which the Jews make during these days in their houses.

Poorim, or the feast of Esther, falls on the 14th and 15th of the sixth month (February), and commemorates the defeat of Haman. On these days they give alms to the poor and presents to their friends on account of the lives of all the Jews having been saved by Esther. Thus it is called the feast of Esther.

The 10th of the first month of the civil year is the day of ATONEMENT, on which they observe a fast from evening 6 P.M. of the 9th to 7 P.M. of the 10th, and bewail their sins. Other fasts were also instituted in later times, connected with the siege of Jerusalem (10th of tenth month), the capture of the city (17th of the fourth month), the burning of the temple (29th of the fifth month), and the death of Gedaliah (3rd of the seventh month), of the Ecclesiastical year.

Every seventh year was to the Jews a Sabbatical year; and we find that Alexander the Great granted them an exemption from tribute on that year.

After seven weeks or Sabbaths of years, that is, after seven times seven years, the great Festival of the JUBILEE was celebrated; and during the whole year they neither sowed nor reaped. On this fiftieth year every one resumed possession of his inheritance, whether it were sold, mortgaged, or alienated in any way, and Hebrew slaves of every description were set free, with their wives and children. Houses and edifices in walled towns were the only kind of property that did not return to the original owner in the year of the Jubilee.

MAHOMEDAN.

RAMAZAN.—The Mahomedan fast commences each day throughout the month of this name, when the first streak of light borders the eastern horizon, and continues until the stars are clearly discerned in the heavens. During the whole period not the slightest particle of food, not one single drop of water, nor any other liquid or smoke even passes the lips from the dawn till the appearance of the stars in the evening. Each day during the fast is passed in occasional prayer, besides the usual namaz, and in reading the Koran of lives of the prophets. The fast is broken by a cooling draught called *Dandhi*, the same which is used in fevers. It is composed of the lettuce, cucumber, and melon, with coriander, well pounded, and afterward diluted with cold water, rose water, sugar, syrup of pomegranate, and kurat, are also added; the whole preparation is made in the zenana, and then drunk by basins-full by all true *Rozedhars*. Plain boiled rice, with dhi (sour curd) and sugar, form the first morning's repast of the Eed; dried dates are eaten with it, in remembrance of the prophet's family, whose greatest luxury was supposed to be the date of Arabia. The conclusion of the month Ramazan is celebrated as an Eedor festival, and is hailed with great rejoicing and merriment, as a sort of reward for their severe abstinence. In every house the same dainties are provided, every amusement that can be thought of is indulged in: the nach women in the apartments of the gentlemen, and the domini in those of the women, are in great request on the last day of the Ramazan, when the matron of the mansion sits in state to receive nazaras from inferiors, and to grant favours to others. —*11th March.*

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EED.—The followers of Mahomed claim to be the descendants of Abraham through his son Ishmael, who, they aver, was chosen as the offering to the Almighty, and not Isaac, thus differing from the Jews and Christians, grounding their assertions on traditions which they deem conclusive evidence on the subject, in oppositson to the authority of the Bible. The offering thus made is annually commemorated by the sacrifice of animals, such as camels, sheep, goats, or lambs, according to each person's means, which answer the double purpose of honouring the memory of Abraham and Ishmael, and also assisting as a meal in time of need. The followers of Mahomed believe that the entrance to Paradise is guarded by a bridge as narrow as a *scythe*, or some such equally sharp instrument, affording a precarious and unstable footing. To enable them, therefore, to pass without danger, they believe that the animals they have sacrificed at the feast of Eed will be present to lend their aid to help over in safety.—12*th March*.

EED KORBAN.—In commemoration of Abraham offering up Ishmael; and this is the day on which they annually perform the Haj at Mecca.—18*th May*.

MOHARRAM.—A celebrated mourning festival, held annually in remembrance of the first martyrs of the Mussulmans—Hassain and Hossein—the two sons of Fatima and Ali, from whom the whole race of Syads have descended. Hassain was poisoned by an emissary of the usurping Kalipha, and Hossein, the last victim of the descendants of the prophet's family to King Yazid's fury, suffering a cruel death after the most severe trials on the plain of *Kurbala*, on the tenth day of the Arabian month Moharram, the anniversary of which catastrophe is solemnised with the most devoted zeal. Hassain and Hossein were, as above stated, the two sons of Ali, by his cousin Fatima, the daughter of Mahomed, and after the murder of their father by the contrivances of the Kalipha, they with their families removed from *Shawn* the capital, to Medina. After residing there for several years, the people of *Shawn*, being tired of King Yazid's tyrannical rule, invited Hossein to return to the capital, and assume his lawful right as Iman (leader of the faithful). Before accepting this invitation, Hossein sent Moslem, his cousin, as a messenger to report the true state of affairs to him; but on his arrival with his two sons at *Shawn*, he was seized by order of King Yazid, and cast from a precipice, and his two sons were barbarously murdered, for the sake of the reward offered for their heads. This forms the subject of the ten days' bewailing during the Moharran. The Mahomedans are divided into distinct sects, called the Shian and the Sunias. The former regard Ali and his descendants to be the lawful leaders after Mahomed, and the latter the Kaliphas, as Abubakr, Omar, &c., hence quarrels, animosities, and dislikes are hoarded up to be avenged during the Moharram. The festival begins on the first day of the moon, (Moharram). Tazias (a term signifying grief, and applied to a representation of the mausoleum erected over the remains of Iman Hossein at Kurbala), made of ivory, ebony, sandalwood, cedar, and some wrought in silver filigree, and indeed of every variety of material, from pure silver to bamboo and paper, according to the rank and wealth of the party, are exhibited in every direction, and conveyed in procession through the streets. Mourning assemblies are held morning and evening in the Imanbares, during the Moharran, and the head priest or preacher recites a subject for each day's service, from the various books composed on the subject, descriptive of the lives and sufferings of Hassian and Hossein. The Marsiah, a poetical composition of great merit, and embracing the whole of the subject they commemorated, is chanted with great effect; the names of their lawful leaders are recounted with blessings, and that of the usurpers, the Kaliphas, with curses. Then comes the procession of Dhal Dhal—Hossein's horse, killed at Kurbala, beautifully caparisoned; and finally the Tazias are deposited with funeral rites in the public burial grounds, when the Moharran ceases. The Tabut is a slight framework of bamboo, in the shape of a mausoleum, covered and ornamented with coloured paper and tinsel. They vary considerably in size and appearance, according to the taste and ability of those who build them. Before these Tabuts incense is burned, and various other rites are performed. The Tabuts, it is said, are peculiar to India. They are not mentioned in the Koran, nor are they built by the inhabitants of Persia and Arabia. Many Mahomedans regard them with strong disapprobation. In Bombay the

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larger portion of the Mahomedans unite in building the Tabuts. These are taken out, and, accompanied with music, carried in procession through the Bhendy Bazaar, from midnight of the ninth until three o'clock of the morning of the tenth day, and from two to six o'clock on the afternoon of the same day, on their way to the beach in Back Bay, where the greater part of the Tabuts, after being stripped of whatever is of value, are cast into the sea. The practice of building Tabuts seems to be losing ground in Bombay, a portion of those who formerly united in this, having adopted the views of those opposed to such things. The Indian Mahomedans, who do not unite in building the Tabuts, are accustomed to go on this occasion to the mosques for five successive evenings, to listen to the account of the death of Hossein. Their demonstrations of grief, however, are not equal to those of the Moguls and Persians, who while listening to the recital, weep aloud, and smite violently upon their breasts. These are accustomed to meet at the Masjid, in Mirza Mahomed Ali Khan Street, Bombay. In Bombay there is strictly speaking no representation of the battle which was fought previous to the death of Hossein. Some two or three horsemen, bearing flags, enter the large yard adjoining the Imanbares with loud wailings, and are followed by two horses caparisoned, to represent those which were for the use of the fallen Hossein. One person on horseback, with a long sword apparently run through the head, and covered with blood, joins in the wailings. A female infant, in deep mourning, sitting at the door of a small mausoleum, which is carried on shoulders of men, constantly cast ashes or cut-straw upon her head, in token of grief. These pass round in a circle, accompanied or followed by a company on foot who beat upon their breasts, crying, "Hai Hossein! Hai Hossein!" Sometimes, a person represented in a dying state, his body covered with wounds and blood, and darts and daggers run into it, is carried about in procession. It would seem that this festival is now celebrated with less effort and effect than formerly. It is apparently becoming more and more a farce. The grief is doubtless for the most part feigned. The decline of the peculiar zeal of the Mahomedans must necessarily lead them to enter into these with less spirit.—*17th June.*

PARSEE.

The Parsees of India are divided into two sects—the "Shanshahis" or "Rasmis," and the "Kudmis" or "Churigars," the former of whom constitute the larger portion of the race. This division originated only about a hundred and fifty years ago, when a learned Persian priest, named Jamasp, arrived in India, and found that his co-religionists differed from their brethren of Iran in their calculation of time by a full month, and in other minor points relating to their "Liturgy." Serious disputes arose in consequence, which ended in the formation of the two sects, the Shanshahahis adhering to their own views, and the Kudmis adopting the opinions imported by Jamasp—thus agreeing with their Persian brethren. Notwithstanding this division, no estrangement exists between them in their social intercourse. The difference lies only in their computation of time, and in some slight variations in their form of prayer. Intermarriage is allowed, as well as admission to each other's places of worship.

The festivals of the Parsees are celebrated with little or no outward pomp. Their holidays are mostly occupied in prayers in the morning, and festivities and rejoicings during the rest of the day. Some of their religious institutions are traced to a very ancient period. The festival of the Nowroz dates from upwards of three thousand years before Christ, and is kept to this day by most of the nations of Western Asia, notwithstanding the difference of creed. The Emperor Akbar adopted the "Nowroz" and fourteen other festivals of the Parsees, for the observances of these who were attached to his favorable doctrines of the "Hahi faith," or the "Religion of God," which he fruitlessly endeavoured to introduce among the people.

PAPETI, OR NEW YEAR'S DAY.—Among the festivals observed by the Parsees, the first and universally kept, is the Papeti, or new year's day. This day is celebrated in honour of Yexdezerd, the last King of the Sassanid dynasty, who was dethroned by Kalif Omar about A.D. 649. The ancient Persians reckoned a new era from the accession of each successive monarch, and as Yezdezerd had no successor, the date of his

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accession to the throne has been brought down to the present time, thus making their current year 1239. In their calculation of the year only 365 days are allowed; leap year is unknown to them, though there are records which prove that in every 120 years one month was added to make it correspond with the solar year. The year is divided into twelve months, of thirty days each, and five days, or "Gathas," as they are called, are added at the end to make up the deficiency. On these days the Parsees rise early, and dress themselves in new suits of clothes, and those piously disposed say their prayers in their private residences, or visit their friends and relatives, when the "Hama-irjhr" or joining of hands is performed; this ceremony is a sort of greeting corresponding to the European fashion of wishing each other a happy new year. Their friends and relations are invited to breakfast. The morning thus occupied they spend the rest of the day in their country houses or clubs, where feasting and rejoicings are kept up till a late hour. Alms are also given to the poor in the course of the day, and new suits of clothes are presented to servants and dependents.

KHURDAD SAL.—The second of the Parsee festivals in the "Khurdad-Sal" day, or the anniversary of the birth of their prophet Zoroaster, who they say was born in the city of Reh, in the North of Persia, in the reign of Darius Hystapis, about 520 years before Christ. Heeren places the birth of this celebrated personage about 1,200 years anterior to this. The Parsees themselves differ as to the exact time of the birth of their prophet: a part of them fix the period of B.C. 389; others at B.C. 538. Religious ceremonies are performed in the morning by the women of the family and the priests, the men, as usual on such occasions, limiting themselves to private prayers.

AMURDAD-SAL.—This holiday, which falls on the day immediately after the preceding festival, appears to have no origin in the books of the Parsees. It is merely kept up as the continuation of the "Khurdad Sal;" no religious ceremonies are required, and the day is always spent in the enjoyment of pleasures.

FARURHARDIN JASAN.—This day is set apart for the performance of ceremonies for the dead, "Farurhar" meaning soul or spirit. The religious portion of the people attend on the hills at Chaopatty (Bombay), where their "dockmas," or "towers of silence" are situated, and there perform prayers for the dead, in commemoration of their memory. This holiday is kept with some slight variations in other parts of India. The Parsees are enjoined by their religion to preserve the memory of their dead by annual religious ceremonies performed in the house; but such of the friends as die on long voyages or in unknown places, and the date of whose death cannot be positively ascertained, are, according to the terms of their religion, honoured by sacred rites on this day. The ceremony "consists" in a man or woman preparing small round pieces of baked bread, called daruns, which are put on a tray or other copper vessel, along with the fruits and flowers, over which the priest performs the prayers of the Baj, or "Vaj," as it is called by M. Anquetil Du Perron in his "Zend Avesta." According to the translation published by this learned Frenchman, the Baj is an invocation of the names of the departed, and of such of the angels as have a direct control over the souls of the dead after their departure from this world. Prayers of this sort are still performed among the Hindus and the Mahomedans, and are not unknown in the Roman Catholic countries of Europe.

ARDEBEHIST-JASAN.—This festival, as its name implies, is maintained in honour of Ardebehist Amshaspond, the angel controlling the sacred fire, that element being one of the wonders of divine creation. The fire-temples are crowded on this day, sandalwood is offered to the sacred flame, and prayers offered to the Supreme Deity.

THE NOWROZ.—The fifth on the list is the celebrated Nowroz, called by some the Nowroz-í-Jamshid or the Nowroz-í-Sultan, the King's day. This celebrated festival falls generally about the 21st day of March, and corresponds with our Vernal Equinox. This day is observed by the modern Persians, the Arabs, the Turks, and several other Asiatic nations for the computation of the solar year, and for state purposes, such as the collection of revenue, and the arrangements for the agricultural operations of the year. Eastern writers date the origin of this festival from the time of Jamshid, the third King of the Peshdadian dynasty of Persia. Jamshid is supposed by Bailly to have flourished 3,209 years before Christ; the Shan Namah celebrates him as the first

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Prince of his race who introduced civilisation among mankind, and established the computation of time. If we are to believe the Persian writers, the exquisite bas-reliefs among the ruins of Persepolis,—still visible in beauty after a lapse of two thousand years,—are representations of the Court of Jamshid, more especially on the festival of the Nowroz. The sculptures at this place contain representations of the Courts of ancient Persia, with the long train of attendants bringing offerings to the feet of Monarchs; and as the Nowroz is a sort of "revenue settlement" day, when the chiefs of different provinces lay their annual contributions before the throne, and are allowed audience with the monarch, the idea of a part of the Persepolitan bas-reliefs being a picture of some ancient King of Persia holding his Court on the day of the Nowroz, does not appear to be without foundation. In Persia this festival is kept for several days with unusual pomp by all the inhabitants, whether Mahomedans or Parsees. In India it is simply a day of rejoicing.

AVA-ARDUI SAR JASAN.—Ava, in the Zend text, is the name of the angel who presides over the sea, and this "Jasan," or festival, is held in his honour. The Parsees are required on this day to approach the sea shore, or any stream of water, and chant the Zend prayers, but owing to their long residence in India they have borrowed many Hindu rites in the observance of this holiday, and offerings of sugar, cocoanuts, flowers, &c., to the sea, are not uncommon. The better-informed portion of the community, however, do not join with their brethren in these superstitious acts. In Bombay a fair is held on the Esplanade in honour of this festival.

ADAR JASAN.—Adar, another synonyme for fire, is the name by which the ninth month of the Parsee year is called. This is the most sacred of the twelve months, and the ninth day of that month is held in great respect and sanctity. On this day the fire temples are very much crowded, and offerings of sandalwood are made to the sacred flame, and money distributed among the priests.

Besides the above, the festivals of the Parsees are the Meher Jasan, the Bahman Jasan, and a few others of less importance, all of which are partially observed.

SIAMESE MODE OF DIVIDING TIME.

The 24 hours of each day are divided into two equal parts. The day time is call WAN, (*sound* a *as* A *in* WHAT). The night time K'u'n (*the apostrophe denotes that the letter before it is aspirated).* The former uniformly begins at 6 o'clock A.M.; the latter at 6 P.M. The hours of the forenoon are numbered 1, 2, 3, &c., up to 6, or mid-day. The hours of the afternoon are designated by the same numbers. Time in the forenoon is called Pëda Ch'ow, (ë *(sound as* E *in* PREY); time afternoon, Pëda Bäi. The word denoting an hour in the day time is Mong; that for night time is Tööm. In expressing 9 A.M., they say, "Sám (third) Mong Ch'ow;"—3 P.M., "Sám Mong Bäi;" 9 P.M., "Sám Tööm."

The hours of the night are counted in succession from 1 to 12. Six o'clock A.M. is the close of their twelfth hour of the night. Each night is divided into four watches of three hours each, and each watch is called a Yam.

Siamese months are designed to be lunar months; but they often vary from the moon of a day or more, Each month is divided into two parts, viz: KANG K'UN (waxing), and KANG-RAAM (waning), The former has always 15 days; but the latter has 15 days every 2nd, 4th, 6th, 8th, 10th, and 12th month; and 14 days every 1st, 3rd, 5th, 7th, 9th, and 11th month. Hence six of their months have 30 days, and six 29 days=354 to 12 months, which wants about 11 days to make up a full solar year. To compensate for this, they have an intercalary month of 30 days, once in two or three years. The year 1853, 1855, 1858, and 1861, were leap-years. By this plan there is still a loss of about three days in 19 years, which is supplied by adding a day to their 7th month from time to time, as their Brahmin astrologers see to be necessary.

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TABLE OF SIAMESE TIME.

60 Winat'ees	make	1 Nat'ee or minute
6 Nat'ees	„	1 Bāt
10 Bāts	„	1 Mong or Tōōm (hour)
12 Mongs	„	1 Wan (day)
12 Tōōms	„	1 K'u'n (night)
29 or 30 Wans & K'u'ns	make	1 Du'an (month)
12 or 13 Du'ans	„	1 Pee (year)
10 Pees	„	1 Sŏk, or cycle of ten.

They have no word to denote a week of time. But each day of the seven has its appropriate name and number. Sunday is their first and Saturday their seventh day. By the recurrence of the first and seventh day they are reminded of the elapse of seven days, as we are by the word week.

The days of the week are:—

1st. Wan At'ït	(day of the Sun) Sunday.
2nd. Wan Chan	(day of the Moon) Monday.
3rd. Wan Angk'an	(day of Mars) Tuesday.
4th. Wan P'ōōt	(day of Mercury) Wednesday.
5th. Wan Prahat	(day of Jupiter) Thursday.
6th. Wan Sōōk	(day of Venus) Friday.
7th. Wan Sow	(day of Saturn) Saturday.

Their twelve months are each designated by its appropriate number, excepting the first and second. The former, instead of being called the first month, is called Dúan ái (month ái), the latter, Dúan Yèè (month Yèè). The next succeeding month is called Dúan Sám (third month); the next, Dúan Sĕĕ, (fourth month); and so on through the twelve.

The Siamese have two cycles, one within the other. The greater is twelve years, the smaller ten. The name of the former is Pee, the latter Sŏk. Every year of each kind of cycle has its own specific name.

The years of the cycle of 12 are:—

1st.	Pee Ch'ŏŏat	*year of the Rat*
2nd.	Pee Ch'alŏŏ	„ „ *Cow*
3rd.	Pee K'án	„ „ *Tiger*
4th.	Pee T'aw	„ „ *Rabbit*
5th.	Pee Marong	„ „ *great Dragon*
6th.	Pee Masèng	„ „ *small Dragon*
7th.	Pee Mameea	„ „ *Horse*
8th.	Pee Mamaa	„ „ *Goat*
9th.	Pee Wàwk	„ „ *Monkey*
10th.	Pee Raka	„ „ *Cock*
11th.	Pee Chaw	„ „ *Dog*
12th.	Pee Kŏŏn	„ „ *Hog*

The years of the cycle of 10 are:—

Eka sōk	1st of the cycle	Ch'áw sōk	6th of the cycle.
T'o sōk	2nd „ „	Sapp'á sōk	7th „ „
T'o sōk	3rd „ „	Aatt'a sōk	8th „ „
Treenì sōk	4th „ „	Nōpp'a sōk	9th „ „
Benya sōk	5th „ „	Samrett'ì sōk	10th „ „

In writing the number of their Era, the name of each cycle, as it chances to be, is always given in the same connection.

Every Siamese is taught to remember carefully the name of each year of the cycle of 12, and by no means to forget the name of the particular year, moon, day of the moon, and day of the week in which he was born. So that at any time, when he would count up the number of the years he has lived, he begins by repeating the names of the years in succession from the one that gave him birth, until he comes back again to his birth-year, keeping tally with his fingers. Thus he counts on until he makes another cycle of twelve, more or less, as the case may be in regard to his age.

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He can tell quite certainly whether his age is within the first cycle of 12, or the second, third, or fourth; but if he be upwards of 60 years old, he is liable to get bewildered in his reckoning, the want of the habit of counting his years by the year of the Era in which he was born. This the Siamese never do.

The Siamese sacred Era is reckoned from the time it is supposed Buddh died, which was 2,400 years at the full moon in May, 1866. This reckoning is never used except in their religious matters. It is denominated Pööta Sakkárát (Era of Buddh). Their civil Era, called Chöölá Sakkárát (litle Era) is reckoned from the time when Pra Rooang a Siamese king of great celebrity, established it, and that was 1,227 full years in March, 1866. Siamese in writing their dates always show first the year of their Era; second, the day of the week; third, the day of the waxing or waning moon; fourth, the number of the month; fifth, the names of the year; and, sixth the particular year of the cycle of 10. Their mode of showing the day of week, day of moon, and month is very concise.

WEIGHTS, MEASURES, &c.

TABLE OF SIAMESE MONEY.

4	P'eis	make	1	Fu'ang	= $0·076
2	Fu'ang	„	1	Sälü'ng	„ 0·150
4	Sälü'ngs	„	1	Bät or Tical	„ 0·600
4	Bäts	„	1	Tämlü'ng	„ 2·400
20	Tämlü'ngs	„	1	Ch'äng	„ 48·000
50	Ch'ängs	„	1	Häp	„ 2,400·000
100	Häp	„	1	Tära	„ 24,000·000

NOTE.—The standard of weight being the coin of the country, weights are designated by the same terms. A Tical weighs 236 grains Troy.

The Siamese standard of weight is just double that of the Chinese: and goods are bought and sold in Bangkok more by the Chinese than the Siamese standard.

LONG MEASURE.

1	Niws			=	$\frac{1}{10}$inch
12	Niw	make	1	K'ú'p	= $9\frac{3}{4}$ „
2	K'ú'ps	„	1	Säwk	„ $12\frac{1}{2}$ „
4	Säwks	„	1	Wah	„ 78 „
20	Wahs	„	1	Sën	„ 130 feet.
400	Sëns	„	1	Yot	„ $9\frac{7}{8}$ statute miles.

NOTE.—Timber is bought by the Yök, which is 64 Sáwk in length, by 1 Sāwk in width=36,864 Siamese inches, being equivalent to 169 square feet.

DRY MEASURE.

1	Tänan			=	$1\frac{1}{2}$ pints.
20	T'änans	make	1	Táng	„ 15 „
25	Tänans	„	1	Sat	
100	Tángs or 80 Sat		1	Keean (Coyan.)	

NOTE.—A Keean is 20 Piculs. A Picul is $133\frac{1}{3}$ lbs. Avoirdupois.

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TABLE OF EXCHANGE.

Salungs per dollar.	For $100.	Cents to each Tical.	Salungs per dollar.	For $100.	Cents to each Tical.
6· =	150· Tls. or	66·66 ℔ Tls.	6·6 =	165· Tls. or	60·60 ℔ Tls.
6·025	150·62½	66·39	6·625	165·62½	60·37
6·050	151·25	66·11	6·650	166·25	60·15
6·075	151·87½	65·84	6·675	166·87½	59·92
6·1	152·50	65·57	6·7	167·50	59·70
6·125	153·12½	65·30	6·725	168·12½	59·48
6·150	153·75	65·04	6·750	168·75	59·27
6·175	154·37½	64·71	6·775	169·37½	59·04
6·2	155·	64·51	6·8	170·	58·82
6·225	155·62½	64·26	6·825	170·62½	58·61
6·250	156·25	64·	6·850	171·25	58·39
6·275	156·87½	63·74	6·875	171·87½	58·18
6·3	157·50	63·50	6·9	172·50	57·97
6·325	158·12½	63·24	6·925	173·12½	57·76
6·350	158·75	62·99	6·950	173·75	57·55
6·375	159·37½	62·74	6·975	174·37½	57·34
6·4	160·	62·50	7·	175·	57·14
6·425	160·62½	62·26	7·025	175·62½	56·94
6·450	161·25	62·	7·050	176·25	56·73
6·475	161·87½	61·77	7·075	176·87½	56·54
6·5	162·50	61·53	7·1	177·50	56·33
6·525	163·12½	61·30	7·125	178·12½	56·14
6·550	163·74	61·07	7·150	178·75	55·94
6·575	164·37½	60·83	7·175	179·37½	55·74
			7·2	180·	55·55

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THE HONGKONG STREETS DIRECTORY.

ABERDEEN STREET, 押巴顛街 Ap-pa-teen-kai,—(Queen's Road Central to Caine Road.)

A-CHUNG'S LANE, 郭松街 Quok-chung-kai—(from Lower Lascar Road to 'Ng-kwai Lane.)

ALBANY ROAD, 亞彬彌道 A-pun-nee-tau,—(Upper Albert Road to Peak Road.)

ALBANY STREET, 亞彬彌街 A-pun-nee-kai,—(from Queen's Road East to Praya East.)

ALBERT ROAD, 亞厘畢道 A-lee-pat-tau,—(Queen's Road Central to Wyndham Street.)

ALBERT ROAD UPPER, 亞厘畢上道 A-lee-pat-sheung-tau,—(Albert Road, by the Government Gardens, to Caine Road.)

ALEXANDRA TERRACE, 亞厘山打拉街 Ah-le-san-da-la-kai,—(Old Bailey to Shelley Street.)

ARBUTHNOT ROAD, 亞畢諾道 A-put-not-tau,—(Caine Road to Hollywood Road.)

A-SOWS' LANE, 亞秀巷 A-sow-hong,—(Ladder St., in Tai-ping-shan.)

ASTOR BUILDINGS, 同安里 Tung-on-lee,—(Staunton Street to Aberdeen Street.)

BATTERY ROAD, 砲台道 Pow-toi-tau,—(Sailors' Home to Pok-fu-lum Road.)

BLACKSMITHS' LANE, 打鐵巷 Ta-tit-hong,—(from Fúk Hing Lane.)

BONHAM ROAD, 文咸道 Mun-ham-tau,—(Caine Road to Pok-fu-lum Road.)

BONHAM STRAND, 文咸大街 Mun-ham-tai-kai,—(Queen's Road Central to Queen's Road West.)

BONHAM STRAND WEST, 文咸西約 Mun-ham-sai-yeuk,—(Bonham Strand to Praya West.)

BRIDGES' STREET, 必列者時街 Pit-lit-che-sze-kai,—(from Sing Wong Street to Tai-ping-shan Street.)

BRIDGE STREET, 必列者街 Pit-lit-che-kai,—(from Leighton Hill Road to Morrison Hill Road.)

BURD STREET, 畢街 Pat-kai,—(Mercer Street to Cleverly Street.)

BURROWS' STREET, 巴魯街 Pa-lo-kai,—(from Wanchai Road to the Praya East.)

CAINE ROAD, 堅道 Keen-tau,—(Arbuthnot Road to Bonham Road.)

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CANTON BAZAAR, 洋貨街 Yeong-fo-kai,—(Queen's Road East, opposite H. M. Naval Yard.)

CAROLINE HILL ROAD, 加路連山道 Ka-lo-lin-shan-tau,—(Round Caroline Hill.)

CASTLE ROAD, 衞城道 Wai-shing-tau,—(Caine Road to Robinson Road West.)

CASTLE STEPS, 衞城階級 Wai-shing-kai-kap,—(from Seymour Road to Robinson Road.)

CENTRE STREET, 正街 Ching-kai,—(Praya West to Bonham Road.)

CHANCERY LANE, 盞時厘巷 Chan-shi-lee-hong,—(Arbuthnot Road to Old Bailey Street.)

CHEUNG HING STREET, 長興街 Cheung-hing-kai,—(from Hollywood Road to Lower Lascar Row.)

CHEUNG KANG LANE, 長庚里 Cheung-kang-lee,—(Queen's Road East.)

CHEUNG SING LANE, 長勝里 Cheung-sing-lee,—(from Pound Lane.)

CHING CHUNG LANE, 青松里 Ching-chung-lee,—(from Queen's Road East.)

CHUNG MAU LANE, 松茂里 Chung-mau-lee,—(from Praya West.)

CHUNG SOW LANE, 松秀里 Chung-sow-lee,—(from Queen's Road West.)

CHUNG WO LANE, 中和里 Chung-wo-lee,—(Staunton Street.)

CIRCULAR PATHWAY, 弓弦巷 Kung-yin-hong,—(Gough Street steps to Ladder Street.)

CLEVERLY STREET, 急庇厘街 Kap-pi-lee-kai,—(Central Praya to Queen's Road Central.)

COCHRANE STREET, 閣麟街 Kok-lun-kai,—(Queen's Road Central to Gage Street.)

COMMISSARIAT LANE, 金些厘巷 Kam-sé-lee-hong,—(from Queen's Road East to Commissariat Wharf.)

CROSS LANE, 交加巷 Kau-ka-hong,—(from Bonham Strand to Wing Lok Street.)

CROSS STREET, 交加道 Kau-ka-tau,—(from Wanchai Road to Spring Gardens.)

D'AGUILAR STREET, 德記拉街 Tak-kee-la-kai,—(Queen's Road Central to Wyndham Street.)

DUDDELL STREET, 都爹厘街 Too-te-lee-kai,—(Queen's Road Central, next to Ice House Street.)

EAST STREET, 太平山東街 Tai-ping-shan-toong-kai,—(Queen's Road Central to Tai-ping-shan Market.)

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ELGIN STREET, 伊裡近街 E-lee-kan-kai,—(Staunton Street to Hollywood Road.)

ELGIN TERRACE, 依裡近臺 E-lee-kan-toi,—(from Shelley Street to Caine Road.)

FAT HING STREET, 發興街 Fat-hing-kai,—(Hollywood Road to Queen's Road West.)

FIRST STREET, 第一街 Tai-yat-kai,—(from New East Street to Pok-fu-lum Road.)

FRENCH STREET, 佛冷西街 Fat-lang-sai-kai,—(Battery Road to Praya West.)

FUK HING LANE, 福興里 Fuk-hing-lee,—(Jardine's Bazaar.)

FUK ON LANE, 福安里 Fook-on-lee,—(Market St., Tai-ping-shan.)

GAGE STREET, 結志街 Kit-chi-kai,—(Lyndhurst Terrace to Aberdeen Street.)

GAP STREET, 鋤斷山街 Cho-tün-shan-kai,—(Hollywood Road to Queen's Road West.)

GARDEN ROAD, 花園道 Fa-yun-tau,—(from Albert Road by the East side of the Government Gardens to Robinson Road.)

GIBB'S LANE, 劫士巷 Gibb's-hong,—(from Queen's Road Central.)

GILMAN'S BAZAAR, 機理文新街 Kee-lee-mun-sun-kai,—(Queen's Road Central to Praya Central.)

GILMAN STREET, 機理文街 Kee-lee-man-kai,—(Queen's Road Central to Praya Central.)

GOUGH STREET, 歌賦街 Ko-fu-kai,—(Aberdeen Street to Queen's Road Central.)

GRAHAM STREET, 嘉咸街 Ka-ham-kai,—(Queen's Road Central to Staunton Street.)

GUTZLAFF STREET, 郭士立街 Kwok-sze-lap-kai,—(Queen's Road Central to Lyndhurst Terrace.)

HAU FUNG LANE, 厚豐里 Hau-fung-lee,—(from Ship Street.)

HEARD STREET, 喝街 Hot-kai,—(from Wanchai Road to Praya East.)

HIGH STREET, 高街 Ko-kai,—(Bonham Road to Pok-fu-lum Road.)

HILL LANE, 山巷 Shan-hong,—(from Hospital Hill Road.)

HILL ROAD, 山道 Shan-tau,—(from Pok-fu-lum Road to Middle Street.)

HILL ROAD, 山街 Shan-kai,—(Pok-fu-lum Road to Middle Street.)

HILLIER STREET, 禧厘街 Hee-lee-kai,—(Praya Central to Queen's Road Central.)

HILLIER STREET SOUTH, 禧厘南街 He-lee-nam-kai.

Digitized by Google

HING LUNG STREET, 興隆街 Hing-loong-kai,—(Queen's Road Central to Praya Central.)

HING WAN STREET, 慶雲街 Hing-wan-kai,—(King Sing Street to Lung On Street.)

HING YAN LANE, 興仁里 Hing-yan-lee,—(from Upper Station St.)

HOLLYWOOD ROAD, 荷李活道 Ho-lee-ut-tau,—(Pottinger Street to Queen's Road West.)

HOSPITAL HILL LANE, 醫館山巷 E-koon-shan-hong,—(Queen's Road West.)

HOSPITAL ROAD, 醫館道 E-koon-tau,—(Bonham Road to New East Street.)

ICE HOUSE STREET, 冰廠街 Ping-chong-kai,—(Praya Central to Albert Road at Pedder's Hill.)

IN ON LANE, 賢安里 In-on-lee,—(Praya West.)

JARDINE'S BAZAAR, 渣顛街 Cha-tin-kai,—(from the Praya East to the Showkewan Road.)

JERVOIS STREET, 乍畏街 Cha-wai-kai,—(Queen's Road Central to Morrison Street.)

JOSE LANE EAST, 左時東 Tso-sz-tung,—(from Ladder Street.)

JOSE LANE WEST, 左時西 Tso-sz-sai,—(from Tank Lane.)

KAI MING LANE, 啟明亩 Kai-ming-lee,—(Queen's Road East near H.M. Naval Yard.)

KAI ÜN LANE, 溪源里 Kai-ün-lee,—(from Peel Street.)

KAM Ü STREET, 甘雨街 Kam-ü-kai,—(from Queen's Road West to Praya West.)

KAT ON STREET, 吉安街 Kat-on-kai,—(from King Sing Street to Loong On Street.)

KEEN ÜN LANE, 乾源里 Keen-ün-lee,—(from Praya East.)

KING SING STREET, 景星街 King-sing-kai,—(Queen's Road East.)

KIN SOW COURT, 乾秀里 Kin-sow-lee,—(Gage Street.)

KING STREET, 王街 Wong-kai,—(from Pennington Street to Nullah.)

KING WILLIAM STREET, 威林王街 Wai-lum-wong-kai,—(from Pennington Street to Sea Wall.)

KOO KI ALLEY, 高基 Koo-ki,—(from Wellington Street to Stanley Street.)

KOW KONG LANE, 九江巷 Kow-kong-hong,—(from Hollywood Road.)

KUNG SHUN LANE, 拱宸里 Kung-shun-lee,—(in Nullah Lane, Wanchai.)

Digitized by Google

KWAI WÁ LANE, 貴華里 Kwai-wá-lee,—(from Hillier Street to Cleverly Street.)

KWONG FUNG LANE, 廣豐里 Kwong-fung-lee,—(in Battery Road.)

KWONG FOOK LANE, 廣福里 Kwong-fuk-lee,—(from Upper Station Street to Lower Caine Road.)

KWONG-YÜN STREET EAST, 廣源東街 Kwong-yün-toong-kai,—(from Bonham Strand to Praya Central.)

KWONG-YÜN STREET WEST, 廣源西街 Kwong-yün-sai-kai,—(from Bonham Strand to Praya Central.)

LADDER STREET, 樓梯街 Lau-tai-kai,—(Queen's Road Central to Bonham Road.)

LADDER STREET TERRACE, UPPER, 樓梯街上坊 Lau-tai-kai-sheung-fong,—(from Ladder Street.)

LADDER STREET TERRACE, LOWER, 樓梯街下坊 Lau-tai-kai-ha-fong,—(from Ladder Street.)

LAMONT'S LANE, 冧文巷 Lam-man-hong,—(from Fúk Hing Lane.)

LAN KWAI FONG, 蘭桂坊 Lan-kwai-fong,—(in D'Aguilar Street.)

LASCAR ROW UPPER, 摩羅上徑 Mo-lo-sheung-king,—(Ladder Street to West Street.)

LASCAR ROW LOWER, 摩羅下徑 Mo-lo-ha-king,—(Ladder Street to Fat Hing Street.)

LAU U LANE, 留餘里 Lau-u-lee,—(in High Street.)

LEIGHTON HILL ROAD, 禮頓山道 Lai-tun-shan-tau,—(Running round bottom of Leighton Hill.)

LEUNG WA TAI LANE, 梁華泰里 Leung-wa-tai-lee,—(in Queen's Road West.)

LUNG ON STREET, 隆安街 Loong-on-kai,—(from Nullah Lane.)

LYNDHURST TERRACE, 麟樾士街 Lun-hut-sze-kai,—(Wellington Street to Hollywood Road.)

MAN MING LANE, 文明里 Man-ming-lee,—(from Ship-Street.)

MAN WA LANE, 文華里 Man-wa-lee,—(from Bonham Strand to Praya Central.)

MARKET STREET, 街市街 Kai-shi-kai,—(Ladder St. to Poyan Street.)

MATHESON STREET, 勿地臣街 Mat-ti-shan-kai,—(Show-ke-wan Road to Perceval Street.)

MERCER STREET, 孖沙街 Ma-sha-kai,—(Bonham Strand to Queen's Road Central.)

MIDDLE STREET, 中街 Chung-kai,—(from Battery Hill to Shek-tong-tsui)

MING TAK LANE, 明德里 Ming-tak-lee,—(from Market Street.)

Digitized by Google

MORRISON HILL ROAD, 馬裡信山道 Ma-lee-sun-shan-tau,—(from Observation Place to the Wanchai Gap.)

MORRISON STREET, 馬裡信街 Ma-lee-sun-kai,—(Bonham Strand to Queen's Road Central.)

MOSQUE JUNCTION, 摩羅廟交街 Mo-lo-miu-kau-kai,—(Robinson Road to Shelley Street.)

MOSQUE STREET, 摩羅廟街 Mo-lo-miu-kai,—(Robinson Road to Peel Street.)

MOSQUE TERRACE, 摩羅廟臺 Mo-lo-miu-toi,—(Robinson Road to Peel Street.)

MURRAY PATHWAY, 孖厘徑 Mur-le-king,—(from the Queen's Road Central to the Government Offices.)

NEW EAST ST., 新東街 Sun-tung-kai,—(Praya West to Bonham Rd.)

NG KWAI LANE, 五桂坊 Ng-kwai-fong,—(Lane from upper to lower Hollywood Road.)

NULLAH LANE, 石水渠巷 Shik-shoey-ku-hong,—(from King Sing Street to Praya.)

OLD BAILEY STREET, 澳老俾厘街 O-lo-pi-lee-kai,—(Hollywood Road to Caine Road.)

ON-KEE LANE 安記巷 On-kee-hong,—(Queen's Road Central to Lascar Row.)

ON NING LANE, 安寧里 On-ning-lee,—(from Battery Road to Praya.)

ON WAI LANE, 安懷里 On-wai-lee.

ON WOH LANE, 安和里 On-woh-lee,—(from Queen's Road Central, Gibb's Stone Godown.)

PAN KWAI LANE, 扳桂里 Pán-kwai-lee,—(from Wo Fung Street.)

PARKER STREET, 伯架街 Pak-ká-kai,—(from Hollywood Road to Tai-ping-shan Street.)

PECHILI TERRACE, 必之厘臺 Pit-chee-lee-toi,—(from Peel Street to Shelley Street.)

PEDDAR'S STREET, 必打街 Pit-ta-kai,—(from Queen's Road Central to Praya Central.)

PEEL STREET, 卑梨街 Pi-lee-kai,—(Queen's Road Central to Robinson Road.)

PENNINGTON STREET, 邊寧頓街 Pin-ning-tun-kai,—(Mint to Show-kewan Road.)

PERCEVAL STREET, 巴思華街 Pa-see-wa-kai,—(Show-ke-wan Road to Praya.)

POK-FOO-LUM ROAD, 扑湖林道 Pok-foo-lum-tau,—(Queen's Road West to Pok-foo-lum.)

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POTTINGER STREET, 砵典乍街 Pot-teen-cha-kai,—(Praya Central to Hollywood Road.)

POUND LANE, 磅巷 Pong-hong,—(Hollywood Road to Rutter's Lane.)

PO-YAN STREET, 普仁街 Po-yan-kai,—(Gap Street to Market Street.)

PRAYA CENTRAL, 海旁中約 Hoy-pong-chung-yeuk,—(Wardley Street to Bonham Strand.)

PRAYA EAST, 海旁東約 Hoy-pong-toong-yeuk,—(Eastern Market to East Point.)

PRAYA WEST, 海旁西約 Hoy-pong-sai-yeuk,—(Bonham Strand to Shek-tong-tsui.)

QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL, 皇后大道 Wong-how-tai-tau,—(from the Western Main Guard to the West End of Hollywood Road.)

QUEEN'S ROAD EAST, 皇后大道東約 Wong-how-tai-tau-toong-yeuk,—(Western Main Guard to Wanchai Market.)

QUEEN'S ROAD WEST, 皇后大道西約 Wong-how-tai-tau-sai-yeuk, —(from end of Hollywood Road to Pok-fu-lum Road.)

QUEEN STREET, 皇后街 Wong-hau-kai,—(Queen's Road West to Praya West.)

ROBINSON ROAD, 羅便信道 Lo-peen-sun-tau,—(Albany Road to Bonham Road.)

ROYAL MINT STREET, 鑄錢局街 Chu-chin-kook-kai,—(Jardine's Bazaar to Mint.)

ROZARIO STREET, 老些厘街 Lo-she-lee-kai,—(from Ladder Street to Tank Lane.)

RUSSELL STREET, 剌士厘街 La-sze-lee-kai,—(Bowrington Canal to Perceval Street.)

RUTTER LANE, 律打街 Lut-ta-kai,—(from Po-yan Street to Upper Station Street.)

SAI LUNG LANE, 西龍里 Sai-lung-lee,—(from Queen's Road West.)

SAI ON LANE, 西安里 Sai-on-lee,—(from Battery Road to Praya.)

SAI-WOO LANE, 西湖街 Sai-woo-kai,—(from Queen's Road West to Praya West.)

SALT FISH STREET, 鹹魚街 Ham-ü-kai,—(from New East Street.)

SCOTT LANE, 士吉街 Sz-kat-kai,—(from Queen's Road Central to Praya Central.)

SECOND STREET, 第二街 Tai-yee-kai,—(Hospital Road to Pok-fu-lum Road.)

SEYMOUR ROAD, 西摩道 Sai-mo-tau,—(from Bonham Road to Robinson Road.)

Digitized by Google

SEYMOUR TERRACE, 西摩台 Sai-mo-toi,—(from Castle steps to Seymour Road.)

SHARP STREET EAST, 雲東街 Shap-toong-kai,—(Bowrington Canal to Show-ke-wan Road.)

SHARP STREET WEST, 雲西街 Shap-sai-kai,—(Bowrington Canal to Morrison Hill Road.)

SHEK KAI LANE, 石溪里 Shek-kai-lee,—(from Nullah Lane.)

SHELLEY STREET, 舍利街 Shae-lee-kai,—(Hollywood Road to Mosque Junction.)

SHEONG FUNG LANE, 常豐里 Sheung-fung-lee,—(from Third Street to Second Street.)

SHIP STREET, 洋船街 Yeung-Shün-kai,—(Praya East across Queen's Road East.)

SIEMSSEN'S LANE, 禪吓街 Siem-san-kai.

SIN HING LANE, 善慶里 Sin-hing-lee,—(from New Eastern Street.)

SING-WONG STREET, 城隍街 Sing-wong-kai,—(from Caine Road to Gough Street.)

SOOKUNPO MARKET STREET, 掃桿埔街市街 Soo-kun-po-kai-se-kai, —(Jardine's Bazaar.)

SPRING GARDENS' LANE, 景春園巷 King-chun-yün-hong—(Queen's Road East to Praya East.)

SQUARE STREET, 四方街 Sze-fong-kai,—(Ladder Street to Market Street.)

ST. FRANCIS LANE, 聖佛蘭士巷 Sing-fut-lan-sz-hong,—(from St. Francis Street.)

ST. FRANCIS STREET, 聖非蘭士街 Sing-fee-lan-sz-kai,—(from Queen's Road East running South.)

STANLEY STREET, 士丹利街 Sze-tan-lee-kai,—(D'Aguilar Street to Graham Street.)

STATION STREET, 差館街 Chai-koon-kai,—(Caine Road to Poyan St.)

S ATION STREET UPPER, 差館上街 Chai-koon-seung-kai.

STAVELY STREET, 時地華利街 Sze-ti-wa-li-kai,—(Queen's Road Central to Gage Street.)

STAUNTON STREET, 士丹頓街 Sze-tan-tun-kai,—(Old Bailey to Bridges' Street.)

STONE CUTTERS' LANE, 石匠里 Shih-chang-lee,—(from Hollywood Road.)

SUI HING LANE, 瑞興里 Sui-hing-lee,—(from Caine Road.)

SUNG HING LANE, 崇慶里 Sung-hing-lee,—(from Queen's Road West to Praya.)

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SUNG ON LANE, 崇安里 Sung-on-lee,—(Queen's Road East.)
SUTHERLAND STREET, 修打蘭街 Sow-ta-lan-kai,—(Praya West to Queen's Road West.)
TAI LOI LANE, 泰來里 Tai-loi-lee,—(First Street Sy-ing-pun.)
TAI PING LANE 太平里 Tai-ping-lee,—(from Taipingshan Street to Market.)
TAI-PING-SHAN STREET, 太平山街 Tai-ping-shan-kai,—(Bridges' Street to Po-yan Street.)
TAI WO STREET, 太和街 Tai-wo-kai,—(Wanchi Road to Praya East.)
TAI WO LANE, 太和里 Tai-wo-lee,—(from Wanchai Road to Praya East.)
TAI WONG LANE, 大王里 Tai-wong-lee,—(from Queen's Road East to Praya.)
TAI-WONG LANE, 大王街 Tai-wong-kai,—(from Queen's Road East to Praya East.)
TAK SING LANE, 德星里 Tak-sing-lee,—(from Queen's Road West.)
TAN KWAI LANE, 丹桂里 Tan-kwai-lee,—(from Ladder Street.)
TANK LANE, 水池巷 Shoey-chee-hong,—(Lascar Row to Caine Road.)
TANNERY LANE, 剗皮巷 Yim-pe-hong,—(from Market Street to Tank.)
TE-PO LANE, 地步里 Te-po-lee,—(High Street Sy-ing-pun.)
THE GAP, 掘斷山 Kwat-tun-shan,—(from Wanchai Market to Morrison Hill Road.)
THIRD STREET, 第三街 Tai-sam-kai,—(New East Street to Pok-foo-lum Road.)
TIK LUNG LANE, 迪龍里 Tik-long-lee,—(Queen's Road East.)
TING LOK STREET, 亭樂街 Ting-lok-kai,—(from the Praya East to Morrison Hill Road.)
TOONG MAN LANE, 同文街 Toong-man-kai,—(Queen's Road Central to Praya Central.)
TRIANGLE STREET, 三丫街 Sam-a-kai,—(from Wanchai Road to Praya East.)
TSEE-MEE ALLEY, 紫微街 Tsze-mee-kai,—(from Queen's Road West to Praya West.)
TSING KAI LANE, 清溪里 Tsing-kai-lee,—(from Nullah Lane to Albany Street.)
TSUI LUNG LANE, 聚龍里 Tsui-lung-lee.
TSZ TUNG LANE, 紫桐巷 Tsz-tung-hong,—(First Street Sy-ing-pun.)

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TUK HING EAST ALLEY, 德興東巷 Tak-hing-tung-hong,—(Praya West to Queen's Road West.)

TUK HING WEST ALLEY, 德興西巷 Tak-hing-si-hong,—(Praya West to Queen's Road West.)

TUNG HING ALLEY, 東興街 Tung-hing-kai,—(from Queen's Road West to Praya West.)

TUNG LOK LANE, 同樂里 Tung-lok-lee,—(from Taipingshan Street Steps.)

TUNG LUNG LANE, 東隆里 Tung-lung-lee,—(from Wanchi Road.)

TUNG TAK LANE, 同德里 Tung-tak-lee,—(Cochrane Street.)

TUNG WOH LANE EAST, 同和東街 Tung-wo-tung-kai,—(from Middle Street.)

TUNG WOH LANE, 同和里 Tung-wo-lee,—(from Middle Street.)

UPPER STATION STREET, 差館上街 Chai-koon-sheung-kai,—(from Hospital Road to Station Street.)

ÚI LUNG LANE, 滙龍里 Wai-lung-lee,—(Bowrington, Leighton Hill Road.)

ÚI ON LANE, 滙安里 Wai-on-lee,—(Second Street to Third Street.)

ÚI ÜN LANE UPPER, 滙源上里 Ui-ün-sheung-lee,—(from Upper end of Peel Street.)

ÚI ÜN LANE LOWER, 滙源下里 Ui-ün-ha-lee,—(from Upper end of Peel Street.)

VALLEY ROAD, 華利道 Wa-lee-tau,—(Wong Nei Cheong round Wong Nei Cheong Valley.)

VILLAGE STREET, 鄉下街 Heung-ha-kai,—(Leighton Hill Road to Jardine's Bazaar.)

WA TAI LANE, 華泰里 Wa-tai-lee,—(from Queen's Road West.)

WA YIN BUILDINGS, 華賢坊 Wa-yin-fong,—(in Staunton Street.)

WAI YAN LANE, 懷仁里 Wai-yan-lee,—(Ladder Street, Tai-ping-shan.)

WANCHAI ROAD, 灣仔道 Wan-chai-tau,—(Bowrington Canal to Queen's Road East.)

WARDLEY STREET, 域厘街 Wak-lee-kai,—(from Queen's Road Central to Praya Central.)

WATER LANE, 水巷 Shui-hong,—(from Queen's Road Central to Tai-ping-shan Market.)

WEBSTER BAZAAR, 威時打 Com-long-kai,—(Queen's Road Central to Praya Central.)

WELLINGTON STREET, 威靈頓街 Wai-ling-tun-kai,—(Wyndham Street to Queen's Road Central.)

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WEST STREET, 太平山西街 Tai-ping-shan-sai-kai,—(Queen's Road Central to Tai-ping-shan Street.)
WEST TERRACE, 西台 Si-toi,—(Castle Road.)
WESTERN STREET, 西便街 Sai-pin-kai,—(from Bonham Road to Praya West.)
WILMER STREET, 威厘罵街 Wai-le-ma-kai,—(Praya West to Queen's Road West.)
WING HING LANE, 永興里 Wing-hing-lee.
WING-ON LANE, 永安街 Wing-on-kai,—(Queen's Road Central to Praya.)
WING-LOK STREET, 永樂街 Wing-lok-kai,—(From Praya Central to Praya West.)
WING WAH LANE, 榮華里 Wing-wah-lee,—(D'Aguilar Street.)
WITTY STREET, 滑地街 Wat-te-kai,—(Praya West to Middle Street.)
WOH FUNG STREET, 和風街 Wo-fung-kai,—(from Queen's Road to Praya West.)
WO HING BUILDINGS, 和興里 Wo-hing-lee,—(Queen's Road West.)
WOH-ON LANE, 和安里 Woh-on-lee,—(D'Aguilar Street.)
WYNDHAM STREET, 雲咸街 Wan-ham-kai,—(Queen's Road Central to Hollywood Road.)
YAN SHOW LANE, 仁壽里 Yan-sow-lee,—(D'Aguilar Street.)
YEE WO STREET, 怡和街 Yee-wo-kai,—(near the Sugar Refinery.)
YUNG WOH LANE, 雍和里 Yung-wo-lee,—(Pound Lane, Tai-ping-shan.)
YÜ HING LANE, 餘慶里 Yu-hing-lee,—(Queen's Road Central.)
YÜ LOK LANE, 餘樂里 Yü-lok-lee,—(Third Street.)
YÜ POO LANE WEST, 餘普里西 Yü-poo-lee-si,—(First Street, Sy-ying-poon.)
YÜ POO LANE EAST, 餘普里東 Yü-poo-lee-tung,—(First Street, Sy-ying-poon.)
YÜ YAM LANE, 餘蔭里 U-yam-lee,—(in East Street, Tai-ping-shan.)
YÜ YIK LANE, 餘益里 Yü-yik-lee,—(Battery Road.)
ZETLAND STREET, 泄蘭街 Sit-lan-kai,—(Queen's Road Central to Ice House Street.)

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LIST OF FOREIGN RESIDENTS IN CHINA, JAPAN, THE PHILIPPINES, COCHIN CHINA, AND SIAM,

FOR 1875.

In the following List, the occupation and residence are both given so far as ascertained. Where the Name of the Place is omitted, Hongkong will be understood.

Aabiboolla, Abdoolaly, (Futtabhoy Ameejee) manager, Cochrane street
Aaron, M., (D. Sassoon, Sons & Co.) clerk, Ningpo
Aastrom, C., pilot, Bangkok
Abadie, municipal treasurer, Saigon
Abarca, R., (Antonio Ayala) clerk, Manila
Abbott, T. F., sub-lieutenant, H.B.M. gun-vessel *Thistle*
Abbott, E., broker, and secretary, Cricket Club, Yokohama
Abbott, G. W., consular clerk, U.S. consulate, Shanghai
Abbott, R. J., Maritime Customs assistant, Chinkiang
Abbott, J. C., captain, steamer *Hailoong*, Coast
Abdoolally, A., (Futtabhoy Ameejee) clerk, Canton
Abee, T., foreman, Wardlaw Paper Mills, Yedo
Abegg, F., (Abegg, Borel & Co.) merchant, 10, Yokohama
Abedin, A. H., (Abdoolally Ebrahim & Co.) clerk, Cochrane street
Abell, H. F., (Chartered Mercantile Bank) assistant accountant, Yokohama
Abell, J. C., broker, and secretary, Chamber of Commerce, Hiogo
Abella, L., magistrate, Manila
Abendroth, H. E. C., (Hongkong & Shanghai Bank) agent, Amoy
Aberdein, A., sergeant, British Legation Escort, Yedo
Abraham, A. E., (D. Sassoon, Sons & Co.) clerk, Praya central
Abraham, I., (D. Sassoon, Sons & Co.) clerk, Chefoo
Abraham, S., (E. D. Sassoon & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
Abreu, Dr. T. de, surgeon, Macao
Acheson, J., Maritime Customs assistant, Newchwang
Adam, lieutenant, 4th Regiment d'Infanterie de Marine, Yokohama
Adams, G., (S. C. Farnham & Co.) assistant, Shanghai
Adams, K. D., (Birley & Co.) clerk, Macao
Adams, M. J., constable, British vice consulate, Kiukiang
Adams, M. C., butcher, Nagasaki
Adams, W. Stanley, M.D., medical practitioner and health officer
Adamson, A., assistant engineer, U.S.S. *Monocacy*
Addicks, J. T., assistant paymaster, U.S.S. *Ashuelot*
Addosio, Rev. P. d', Catholic missionary, Peking
Adds, C., assistant, "Grand Hotel," 20, Yokohama
Addyman, R. F., (Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Co.) clerk, D'Aguilar street
Adkins, T., British Consul, and acting consul for Austria & Denmark, &c., Newchwang
Adnams, W. F., storeman, Naval Yard

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Aenlle, M., (J. Dayot & Co.) proprietor "Libreria Religiosa," Manila
Affourtit, F. C., chief steward to the First King, Bangkok
Agabeg, A. L., Jr., commission agent & broker, Staunton street
Ageo, J. B. y, acting director, Minas de Cobre, and alderman, Manila
Ageo, M. B. y, scientifico director, Minas de Cobre, Manila
Agnew, T., assistant engineer, H.B M.S. *Audacious*
Aguila, A. L. Sanches del, marine sorter, Post office
Aguirre, L., (Tuason & Co.) clerk, Manila
Aguirre, S., (Morris, Barlow & Co.) assistant, Manila
Ahlmann, J. A., chief officer in charge, P. & O. Co's receiving-ship *Fort William*
Ahmed, Moosa, (H. J. M. Abdoolkhaluck) manager, Wellington street
Ahrens, H., (H. Ahrens & Co.) merchant, Yokohama
Ahuja, R., chaplain, Army department, Manila
Ainslie, A., Maritime Custom assistant, Foochow
Alabaster, H., tutor and translator, Royal Palace, Bangkok
Alabaster, C., H. B. M. Consul, Takao (absent)
Alabor, J., (Meyer, Alabor & Co.) merchant, Stanley street
Albert, naval clerk, Saigon (absent)
Albinson, J., (Howell & Co.) merchant, Hakodadi
Alborado, A., constable, British consulate, Taiwan
Alcantara, A., compositor, *Saigon Advertiser* office, Saigon
Alcuaz, C. S. de, (Guichard & Fils) clerk, Manila
Aldecoa, Z. I. de, merchant, Manila
Aldrich, A. S., chief accountant, government Railway Service, Yokohama
Alegre, J., (Cucullu & Co.) merchant, Manila
Aleighington, F. C., director, "Hope and Charity" coal mines, Cebu
Alemão, D., (Brandão & Co.) assistant, Wellington street
Alexander, J. (Johnston & Co.) merchant, Amoy
Alexander, Dr., dentist, Yedo
Alexander, Hon. W. H., registrar, Supreme Court
Alexander, J. T. A., (Tait & Co.) clerk, Amoy
Alexieff, Mrs. P. P., proprietor "Russian Hotel," Hakodadi
Alford, E. F., (Jardine, Matheson & Co.) clerk, Queen's road central
Alford, R. G., surveyor, 50, Queen's road central
Algar, T., house agent & rent collector, 9, Hollywood road
Alhardo, A.C. d', proprietor, "Liverpool Arms Tavern" Queen's road west
Alion, A. J., (E. Fischer & Co.) assistant, Osaka
Allan, J. M., Kiangnan Arsenal, engineering department, Shanghai
Allan, T., (S. C. Farnham & Co.) assistant, Shanghai
Allarukhia, B., (J. Peerbhoy) clerk, Shanghai
Allchin, H. A., (Chartered Mercantile Bank) assistant, Shanghai
Allcock, G. H., (Mourilyan, Heimann & Co.) clerk, Yokohama
Allcot, G., Maritime Customs examiner, Ningpo
Allcot, J. H., Maritime Customs tidewaiter, Canton
Allen, C. F. R., interpreter in charge, British consulate, &c., Chinkiang
Allen, H. J., British acting vice-consul, acting consul for Germany, &c., Tamsui
Allen, E., student, British Legation, Peking
Allen, Geo., captain, steam tug *Woosung*, Foochow
Allen, J. W., (Lane, Crawford & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
Allen, Mrs., (Wm. Watson & Co.) assistant, Shanghai
Allen, Rev. Y. J., missionary, Shanghai
Allen, J. C., Junr., (Olyphant & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
Allen, Henry, Junr., commission merchant, & sec., Amer. Fire Brigade, 33, Yokohama
Allen, R., assistant, Hunt's Wharf, &c., Shanghai
Allie, boarding house keeper, Lower Lascar Row
Allin, L., (Wilson, Cornabé & Co.) clerk, Chefoo

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Allis, M., Naval College, Yedo
Allison, J., second engineer, steamer *Poyang*, Hongkong and Macao
Allison, Jas., (Novelty Iron Works) assistant, West Point
Alloin, J. M., merchant, Bangkok
Allsop, C., engineer, H.B.M. gun-vessel *Frolic*
Allum, W. E., (Findlay, Wade & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
Ally Mahomud, A. T., (Nowrojee & Co.) clerk, Hollywood road
Almada e Castro, L. d', clerk of Councils, and chief clerk Colonial Secretary's office
Almada e Castro, J. M. d', first clerk, Colonial Secretary's office
Almario, F. S., compositor, *Daily Press* office
Almeida, A. M., (Holme, Ringer & Co.) clerk, Nagasaki
Almeida, E. F. d', (Russell & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
Almeida, Rev. V. J. S,, professor of Portuguese, college of the I. Conception, Macao
Almeida, J. E. de, merchant, Macao
Almeida, J. V. d', acting Portuguese consul, Bangkok
Almeida, J. A. d', retired lieut.-colonel, Macao
Almeida, J. d', (Russell & Co.) clerk, Praya
Almeida, —. d', (Comptoir d'Escompte) clerk, Queen's road
Alonço, J., Junr., (Hongkong Gas Co.) clerk, Praya west
Alonço, V., (Hongkong Gas Company) clerk, Praya west
Alonzo, H., (Wilks & Earnshaw) assistant, Manila
Alonzo, R., military medical corps, Manila
Alouis, serrurier, Yokohama Arsenal
Aloustier, Cte. de second secretary, French Legation, Peking
Alsing, Auguste, in charge Russell & Co.'s hulks, Kiukiang
Alvares, M., professor of primary instruction, St. Joseph's college, Macao
Alvares, J. J. F., second surgeon, Macao Battalion, Macao
Alvarez, J., (Blanco, Domingo & Co.) clerk, Manila
Alves, A. F., accountant, Colonial Treasury
Alves, J. M. S., clerk, Colonial Secretary's office
Alves, J. L. de S., clerk, Harbour Master's office
Alzan, pilot, Saigon
Ames, S. J. B., commissioner of Police, Bangkok
Amiel, C. F., major, 80th Regiment
Amoore, H. E., (Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.) tea inspector, Shanghai
Amos, L. J. V., (R. T. Rennie) solicitor, Shanghai
Amsden, E., (J. Hartley & Co.) assistant, Yokohama
Amy, C., lightkeeper, Shanghai
Anchant, R., Maritime Customs tidewaiter, Bangkok
Andersen, R., Independence Pilot Co., Shanghai
Andersen, H., (Bavier & Co.) clerk, Yokohama
Andersen, L. A., surveyor to Germanic Lloyds', &c., Amoy
Andersen, S. P., mariner, Bangkok
Andersen, N. P., captain, Customs S S. *Kwa-hsing*, Shanghai
Anderson, W. H., (Iveson & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
Anderson, W., medical officer in charge, British legation, Yedo
Anderson, D., (E. Fischer & Co.) clerk, Yokohama
Anderson, G., pilot, Nagasaki
Anderson, John, storekeeper, Nagasaki
Anderson, J. L., public tea inspector, Amoy
Anderson, W. T., lieutenant, 80th Regiment
Anderson, J. H., (R. Anderson & Co.) mert., & chairman of Municipal Council, Kiukiang
Anderson, R., (R. Anderson & Co.) merchant, Kiukiang (absent)
Anderson, W. C. C., (G. W. Collins & Co.) clerk, Tientsin
Anderson, J., lightkeeper, Shanghai
Anderson, A., (Adamson, Bell & Co.) clerk, Shanghai

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Ando, Taro, Japanese Vice-consul
André, A., (Melchers & Co.) merchant, Peddar's Wharf
Andreasen, J., mariner, Bangkok
Andrew, J., (Butterfield & Swire) clerk, Shanghai
Andrews, W. E., draughtsman, Government railway service, Yokohama
Andrews, C. J., assistant, British consulate, Hankow
Andrews, H. J., (H. J. Andrews & Co.) merchant, Manila
Andrieux, lampist, Saigon
Angeler, J., (Garchitorena & Smith) assistant, Manila
Anglin, J. R., superintendent, *Japan Gazette* office, 85, Yokohama
Angulo, J. Perez, Dean, Ecclesiastical department, Manila
Angus, A. Forbes, (Jardine, Matheson & Co.) tea inspector, Foochow
Annand, Jas., head foreman, locomotive department, Railway service, Yokohama
Annatoyne, J. D., maritime customs tide-water, Chinkiang
Annecke, W., German consul, Shanghai
Annesley, A., acting consul for Great Britain, Hiogo
Anot, Rev., Roman Catholic missionary, Kiukiang
Anson, H. B., sub-lieutenant, H.B.M. corvette *Modeste*
Anthony, J, 183, Yokohama
Anthony, T. T., (Broadbear, Anthony & Co.) shipchandler, Praya
Anthony, E. D., (Russell & Co.) clerk, Praya
Anthony, J., (Hongkong Dispensary) assistant, Queen's road
Anton, J. R., (Anton & Middleton) broker, Club Chambers
Antonio, L., light keeper, Tiger Island, Ningpo
Antunes, J., ensign, Macao Battalion, Macao
Apear, M. T., (Bangkok Dock Co.) assistant, Bangkok
Aplin, P., navigating lieutenant, H.B.M. corvette *Modeste*
Aquino, E. H. d', second clerk, Stamp collector's office
Aquino, J. F. d', (Carvalho & Co.) compositor, Shanghai
Aquino, J. C. d', (A. Heard & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
Arancoa, A. de., agent of the Compania Maritime del Peru, Macao
Aranda, J. M., boarding officer, Harbour Master's department, Manila
Araujo, C. A. d', engineer, gun-boat *Tejo*, Macao
Arber, Geo., deputy commissary store office, Control department
Arbuthnot, E. O., (Reid, Evans & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
Arce, J., (Ker & Co.) clerk, Manila
Arduzer, pilot, Saigon
Arema, M. M. M., racionero, Ecclesiastical department, Manila (absent)
Arendt, C., acting interpreter, German Legation, Peking
Arène, J., elève interprete, French Consulate, Shanghai
Areos, D. de, commander of the Cavalry, Manila
Aretz, W. H., (A. Steinmetz) clerk, Shanghai
Argo, J., third engineer, steamer *Kwantung*, Coast
Ari, Lala, proprietor, French Hotel, Manila
Arias, A G. y de, director & professor of navigation, Nautical School, Manila
Aristegui, C., Iloilo
Arjeenee, F. H., (N. Mody & Co.) clerk, Queen's road
Arlyni, R., (Peele, Hubbell & Co.) clerk, Leyte, Philippines
Armendariz, T., military medical corps, Manila
Armstrong, O., (S. C. Farnham & Co.) assistant, Shanghai
Armstrong, G., (Smith, Bell & Co.) clerk, Manila
Armstrong, John M., auctioneer and commission merchant, Queen's road central
Armstrong, W. G., lieutenant marines, H.B.M. corvette *Charybdis*
Arnedo, S., treasurer, Ecclesiastical department, Manila (absent)
Arnhold, Ph., (Arnhold, Karberg & Co.) clerk, Canton
Arnold, T., (Aug. Heard & Co.) clerk, Queen's road

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Arnold, W., (S. C. Farnham & Co.) assistant, Shanghai
Arnoux, V. G. d', Maritime Customs, assistant, Amoy
Aroozoo, J. J., (R. T. Rennie) clerk, Shanghai
Arratoon, M. T., merchant, Yokohama
Arriaga, A. J. de, clerk, Procurador's department, Macao
Arrieta, J., professor, University of Philippines, Manila
Arrivet, Rev. J. B., Roman Catholic missionary, Hiogo
Arrobas, A. M. B., captain of police, Macao
Arthur, Rev. J. H., missionary, Yokohama
Arthur, Wm., captain to Vice-Admiral Shadwell, H.B.M.S. *Iron Duke*
Arthur, Wm. M. B., English master, Diocesan orphanage, Bonham road
Artindale, R. H., (Iveson & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
Asgar, M. E. H., (H. A. Asgar & H. Esmail) manager, Gage street
Ashley, C. J., sail maker, Shanghai
Ashmore, Rev. Wm., missionary, and U. S. Vice-consul and interpreter, Swatow
Ashton, Captain S, (D. Lapraik & Co.) marine superintendent, D'Aguilar street
Ashton, F., captain, steamer *Yesso*, Coast
Assensi, M., judge substitute, Court of Appeal, Manila
Assis, grocer, Lyndhurst terrace
Assis, F. d', boarding house keeper, Jose's Lane
Assis, G., matron, Lock Hospital
Assumpção, J. C. d', Escrivão inspector, Revenue department, Macao
Assumpção, J. S. d', compositor, *China Mail* Office
Aston, W. G., interpreter, British Legation, Yedo
Asverus, Otto, marine surveyor, Swatow
Atkin, E., superintendent gold & silver melting dept., Government mint, Kawasaki
Atkinson, Rev. J. L., missionary, Hiogo
Atkinson, G. L., lieutenant, H.B.M.S. *Iron Duke*
Atremir, E. M., y, bailiff, Manila
Aubert, F. B., (Butterfield & Swire) clerk, Shanghai
Aubois, cook, "Hotel de l'Univers," Wyndham street
Audigier, d', third office, Direction of Interior, Saigon
Auger, naval clerk, Saigon
Augier, acting-attorney, Court of First Instance, Saigon
Austen, G., (Russell & Sturgis) clerk, and acting U. S. consular agent, Cebu
Austen, J. G., (Russell & Sturgis) clerk, & sec. U. S., S'den & N'way Consulates, Manila
Austin, Hon. J. Gardiner, Colonial Secretary and Auditor General
Austin, J. W., gunner, Naval College, Yedo
Auzet, A., second engineer, Gov.-General's gunboat *Teng-ching*, Canton
Avery, Hon. B. P., United States Minister Plenipotentiary, Peking
Avila, J. M. L. d', Governor of Macao and Portuguese Pleni. in China, Japan and Siam.
Avila, A. J. L. d', ensign, police force, Macao
Aviles, Conde de, magistrate, Manila
Ayala, A., vocal ordinario, Seccion de Comercis, Manila
Ayala, Antonio de, merchant, Manila
Ayers, J. G., assistant surgeon, U.S.S. *Saco*
Aylett, A., (Santa Mesa Rope Factory) assistant, Manila
Aymeri, A., Procure des Lazaristes, Shanghai
Aymes, Madam, hotel keeper, 164, Yokohama
Aymonin, V., (V. Aymonin & Co.) merchant, 64, Yokohama
Ayres, C. A. S, (Giles & Co.) assistant, Amoy
Ayres, Philip C. B., Colonial surgeon and inspector of hospitals
Ayrton, W. S., assistant, British consulate, Shanghai
Azedo, C. D. M., ensign, Macao Battalion, Macao
Azevedo, F. d', (Deacon & Co.) clerk, Canton
Azevedo, F. H., (Jardine, Matheson & Co.) clerk, Queen's road central

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Azevedo, M. d', (Caldwell & Brereton) clerk, Queen's road
Azevedo, A. d', purser, steamer *Kiukiang*, Canton river
Azevedo, J. J. d', clerk, Revenue department, Macao
Azevedo, P. A. d', purser, Receiving ship *Ariel*, Shanghai

Baalk, E., (Meyer & Co.) tailor, Manila
Babin, H, J., assistant surgeon, U.S. flagship *Hartford*
Baboo, S., Indian interpreter, Central Police Station
Baconnier, A., (Nachtrieb, Leroy & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
Badaire, assistant commissary, Naval department, Saigon
Bade, C. E., (E. Schellhass & Co.) merchant, Shanghai
Badge, Geo., draper, Hiogo
Badoted, L., assistant, Exchequer department, Manila
Baehr, H., (Reimers, Baehr & Co.) Hiogo
Baenziger, E., (C. Germann) assistant, Manila
Baer, G. A., "Bazar Filipino," merchant, Manila
Baer, G. A., (S. Baer & Co.) clerk, Manila
Baer, S., (S. Baer & Co.) merchant, Manila (absent)
Baffey, G. W., (P.M.S.S. Co.) clerk, Praya west
Baffy, G., steward of Club Concordia, Shanghai
Bagnall, B., missionary, Chinkiang
Bailey, C., sergeant, Police Force, Ningpo
Bailey, D. H., United States Consul, Hollywood road (absent)
Bailey, Geo., constable, Sailors' Home, Shanghai
Bailey, John, (A. Robinson) clerk, Shanghai
Bailey, O. E., Maritime Customs tidewaiter, Hankow
Bailie, H. C., manager of Novelty Iron Works, and engineer, Hongkong Fire Brigade
Baillie, C. W., naval-lieutenant, Naval College, Yedo
Baillie, A., quarter-master, Naval College, Yedo
Bailly, (Morice Frères & Bailly) storekeeper, Saigon
Bain, A. W., (Elles & Co.) clerk, Amoy
Bain, Geo. M., proprietor and publisher, *China Mail*, Wyndham street
Bain, W. N., (Kyle & Bain) engineer, and proprietor Hongkong Ice Co., East point
Bain, W. B., Independence Pilot Company, Shanghai
Bair, M., German consul, Yedo (absent)
Bair, M. M., (H. Ahrens & Co.) merchant, 51, Yokohama (absent)
Baird, C. W., (Holliday, Wise & Co.) clerk, Praya
Baird, J. V., (G. Falconer & Co.) assistant, Queen's road
Baker, E. M., public accountant, and secretary of Hotel Company, 7, Peddar's hill
Baker, J. H., (Wm. Watson & Co.) assistant, Shanghai
Balaam, G., foreman mechanic, Government railway service, Yokohama
Balbas y Ageo, engineer, Minas de Mancayan, Manila
Balbas y Ageo, J., merchant, Manila
Baldwin, Rev. C. C., D.D., missionary, Foochow (in city)
Baldwin, Rev. Stephen L., missionary, Foochow
Balfour, F. H., editor, *Evening Gazette* and *Celestial Empire*, Shanghai
Ball, W. (China Dispensary) assistant, Praya
Ballagh, Rev. J. H., missionary, Yokohama
Ballance, T. F., merchant, Hankow
Ballantine, G., Maritime Customs examiner, Kiukiang
Balles, naval clerk, Saigon
Ballesteros, G., chaplain, Army department, Manila
Balliston, G. W., nav. lieutenant, H.B.M. despatch vessel *Vigilant*
Baltran, P. A., compositor, Hongkong *Times* office
Balzano, M., constable, British Consulate, Amoy
Banajee, N. P., (N. Kessowjee & Co.) merchant, Shanghai

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Banary, J. H., (Broadbear, Anthony & Co.) clerk, Praya
Band, (Perrichon & Band) lampist, Saigon
Banyard, M., (Chartered Bank) acting accountant, Shanghai
Baptista, M. A., drawing teacher, St. Saviour's English College, Pottinger street
Baptista, L. M., (A. Heard & Co.) clerk, Queen's road
Baptista, M. A., Jr., (Ed. Sharp & Toller) clerk, Supreme Court House
Baptista, J., lieutenant, Macao Battalion, Macao
Bar, Mrs. de, 160, Yokohama
Barbanchon, le, mécanicien, Government service, Yokohama
Barbe, J., supt. of Police, French Council, Shanghai
Barberot, French Military Mission, Yedo
Barbier, Rev. P. N., French mission, Siam
Barchet, S. P., missionary, Ningpo (absent)
Barclay, G., captain of the S.S. *Paris*, Bangkok
Barclay, Rev. T., missionary, Taiwan, Formosa
Bareil, (Bareil & Fils Frères) merchant, Saigon
Barelle, mécanicien, Government service, Yokohama
Barff, S., assistant Postmaster General
Bargen, F. H. von (De Bay, Gotte & Co.) manager, Bangkok
Barker, W., chief officer, steamer *China*, Coast
Barlow, J. S., F.S.E., (Morris, Barlow & Co.) engineer, Manila
Barlow, Henry, (Shaw & Co.) clerk, 94, Yokohama
Barlow, H. J. E., (Holliday, Wise & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
Barnard, A., (D. Sassoon, Sons & Co.) clerk, Yokohama
Barnard, H. C., assistant paymaster, H.B.M. gun-vessel *Lapwing*
Barnard, W. J. W., nav. sub-lieutenant, H.B.M. gun-vessel *Curlew*
Barnard, E., jeweller, Yokohama
Barnes, W., constable, British consulate gaol, Shanghai
Barnes, C. J., (Hongkong & Shanghai Bank) clerk, Shanghai
Barnes, J. P., (Holliday, Wise & Co.) merchant, Shanghai
Baron, J. S., ship and general agent, Shanghai
Barr, J., third officer, steamer *China*, Coast
Barr, George, sergeant, Anglo Chinese Force, Ningpo
Barradale, Rev. J. S., missionary, Tientsin
Barradas, E. C., writer, H.M. Naval Yard
Barradas, J. M., marine sorter, Post-office
Barradas, Z. M., sorter, Post-office
Barrett, Rev. E. R., missionary, Shanghai
Barretto, Joäo A., (A. A. de Mello & Co.) merchant, Macao
Barretto, B. A., (B. A. Barretto & Co.) merchant, and member of Govt. Council, Manila
Barretto, B. A., (B. A. Barretto & Co.) proprietor of Foundry, S. Miguel, Manila
Barretto, E. M., (B. A. Barretto & Co.) clerk, Manila
Barretto, L. F., (Oriental Bank) clerk, Queen's road
Barretto, J. A., Junr., (Jardine, Matheson & Co.) clerk, Queen's road central
Barretto, L., (Olyphant & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
Barretto, L. A., (Findlay, Richardson & Co.) clerk, Manila
Barrilis, N. N., Italian consul, Yokohama
Barros, B. de, (De Bay, Gotte & Co.) clerk, Bangkok
Barros, A. de, proprietor, National Dispensary, Macao
Barros, J. F. E., (B. de S. Fernandes) clerk, Macao
Barros, F. J., (Oriental Bank) clerk, Queen's road
Barros, F. de P., carcereiro, cadeia publica, Macao
Barros, G. A. de, (Alloin & Co.) clerk, Bangkok
Barros, V. P., lieutenant, Macao Battalion, Macao
Barruca, P., watchmaker, 80, Yokohama
Barry, A., naval cadet, H.B.M.S. *Audacious*

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Bartesaghi, C., (Dell'Oro & Co.) clerk, Yokohama
Bartlett, Capt. H. A., fleet officer of marines, U.S. flagship *Hartford*
Bartolini, A., Maritime Customs tidewaiter, Pagoda Anchorage, Foochow
Bartolome, M., padre sacristant, Ecclesiastical department, Manila
Barton, Z., (Lewes & Barton) marine surveyor, Shanghai
Barton, G. K., M.D., medical practitioner, Shanghai
Barton, C., (Hongkong & Shanghai Bank) clerk, Shanghai
Bäschlin, Conrad, missionary, Hangchow
Bascombe, G. E., assistant engineer, H.B.M. gun-vessel *Midge*
Baskes, P. H., storekeeper, Bangkok
Bassano, Col. A., C.B., assistant military secretary
Basto, Dr. J. F. P., procurador, Macao
Bastors, H. M. (Siemssen & Co.) clerk, Queen's road
Bastos, A., junr., lawyer, Macao
Bastos, J. M., (Wm. Pustau & Co.) clerk, Pottinger street
Batalia, F., bailiff, Manila
Batavus, E., (Batavus & Co.) shipchandler, Yokohama
Batchelder, Capt. J. M., 1, Foreign Concession, Yedo
Batchelor, D. H., assistant *Evening Courier* office, Shanghai
Bate, C., acting registrar, H.M.'s Provincial Court, Yokohama
Bate, T. F., assistant paymaster, H.B.M.S. *Iron Duke*
Bateman, T. H., (Watson, Cleave & Co.) assistant, Shanghai
Bateman, S., commissioner of Customs, Bangkok
Bates, A., Yedo
Bates, A. G., Yedo
Bates, Rev. J., missionary, Ningpo (absent)
Bathgate, J., (Olyphant & Co.) clerk, Foochow
Batlle, J., Inspector of Telegraphs, Manila
Batt, E. W., (Geo. Barnet & Co.) merchant, Shanghai
Batten, H., assistant, Hongkew Wharf, Shanghai
Batten, W., inspector of police, Stanley, Hongkong,
Battles, W. W., (Battles & Co.) commission merchant, Bank Buildings
Baudain, P., Maritime Customs examiner, Tamsui
Bauermeister, H., (Crasemann & Hagen) clerk, Chefoo
Bautista, G., chaplain, Army department, Manila
Bavier, E., Junr., (Bavier & Co.) merchant, 76, Yokohama
Bavier, E., (Bavier & Co.) merchant & con.-gen. for Denmark, 76, Yokohama
Bavier, A., (Bavier & Co.) merchant, 76, Yokohama (absent)
Baxter, A. G., pilot, Taku
Baxter, C. E., midshipman, H.B.M.S. *Audacious*
Bayet, sub-commissary, Naval department, Saigon
Bayfield, G., (E. C. Kirby & Co.,) clerk, Hiogo
Bayley, W. V., lieutenant, H.B.M. gun-vessel *Ringdove*
Bayley, A., Kiangnan Arsenal, engineering department, Shanghai
Bayly, G., Maritime Customs tidewaiter, Amoy
Bayne, W. G., agent, North China Insurance Company, Yokohama
Baynes, Rev. W. H., M.A., acting military chaplain
Bazing, M., (Pearson & Laurance) clerk, Yokohama
Bazill, S., boatswain, H.B.M. gun-vessel *Frolic*
Bean, A., (Moffat, Wieters & Co.) merchant, Shanghai
Bean, W., merchant, Chinkiang
Beart, E., secretary, Hongkong Club
Beato, Felix, (F. Beato & Co.) photographer, 17, Yokohama
Beato, F., (F. Beato & Co.) merchant, 32, Yokohama
Beaton, J., (China Sugar Refinery) assistant, East point
Beattie, Joseph, (Holliday, Wise & Co.) clerk, Shanghai

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Beatty, M. G., naval sub-lieutenant, H.B.M. gun-vessel *Thistle*
Beauchamp, J. W., (China & Japan Trading Co.) clerk, Hiogo
Beaugie, J., wharfinger, C. N. Co., Kiukiang
Beaumont, J. M., M.D., physician, Foochow
Beazley, H., (Beazley, Paget & Co.) merchant, Hankow
Becher, E., M.D., surgeon major, Military Medical department
Beck, M., (D. Maclean & Co.) clerk, Bangkok
Becker, H., (Abegg, Borel & Co) clerk, Yokohama
Beckhoff, Jas., overseer of roads, Municipal Council, Shanghai
Bédollière, de la, aide-de-camp to the Governor of Saigon
Beebe, W., (P.M.S.S. Co.) acting agent, Yokohama (absent)
Beech, M., (J. N. C. Reyes) assistant, Manila
Beech, W. H., (Findlay, Richardson & Co.) clerk, Manila (absent)
Beer, H. A., (Messageries Maritimes) clerk, Shanghai
Beer, G. de, Furnkawa Machi, Osaka
Béguex, L., (Grand Hotel) assistant, 20, Yokohama
Behn, O. C., (Wm. Pustau & Co.) merchant, Shanghai
Behn, Chr., (Wm. Pustau & Co.) clerk, Canton
Behncke, E., (Reis, von der Heyde & Co.) merchant, Hiogo
Behre, E., (Bourjau & Co.) merchant, Praya
Behrens, H., proprietor (City of Hamburg Hotel) Chefoo
Beiche, T. M., Government School, Osaka
Belbin, J. F., mariner, Bangkok
Belilios, E. R., merchant, Lyndhurst terrace
Bell, W. H., lessee and publisher, *Daily Press* office
Bell, F. H., (Adamson, Bell & Co.) merchant, Shanghai
Bell, J., engineer, National Mail S. S. Co., Yedo
Bellamy, E. A., Consul for Brazil, Manila
Bellamy, A., (Hudson, Malcolm & Co.) clerk, Yokohama
Bellbin, E., (Gas Co.) assistant, Shanghai
Bello, B. G., assistant, Maritime Customs, Manila
Bellon, Rev. W., missionary, Basil Missionary Society, Lilong
Bellows, H. N., (P.M.S.S. Co.) agent, Hakodadi
Bellows, John, (P.M.S.S. Co.) accountant, Nagasaki
Belt, John, quartermaster, 80th Regiment
Beltran, P., secretary, Peruvian Consulate, Macao
Beltrão, I., boarding house keeper, Square street
Bencke, G. A. C., engineer, H.M. Naval Yard
Bender, Rev. H., missionary, Basil Missionary Society, Chonglok
Bendicht, W., (W. Bendicht & Co.) merchant, 34, Wellington street
Benecke, O., (Carlowitz & Co.) merchant, Praya central
Benedicto, F., Iloilo
Benedictson, T., mariner, Bangkok
Benjamin, A., (Benjamin & Co.), 59, Yokohama
Benjamin, R. J. K., (Lucas & Waters) clerk, Hiogo
Benjamin, B. D., Shanghai
Benjamin, D., (D. Sassoon, Sons & Co.) clerk, Tientsin
Bennett, J. M. E., assistant engineer, H.B.M. corvette *Modeste*
Bennett, H., Naval College, Yedo
Bennett, C. C., (Mustard & Co.) storekeeper, Shanghai
Bennett, A. G., (A. Heard & Co.) clerk, Canton
Bennett, G. W., commander, receiving ship *Wellington*, Shanghai
Bennett, Chas., clerk of works, British Legation, Yedo
Bennett, C. R., clerk of works, H.B.M.S. civil service, Shanghai
Bennett, W. R., broker 98, Yokohama
Benning, A. H., captain, steamer *Powan*, Canton river

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Benning, T. B., captain, steamer *Kiukiang*, Canton river
Bennington, J. W., acting assistant engineer, H.B.M.S. *Audacious*
Benson, E. S., Municipal Director, Yokohama
Benny, C., clerk, Government railway service, Yokohama
Bentivegin, C. A. A. von, (Meyer, Alabor & Co.) clerk, Stanley street
Bentley, H., (Elles & Co.) clerk, Keelung
Bentzen, E. W., marine officer, Bangkok
Berenguer, T., military medical corps, Manila
Beresford, J. S., overman, Takasima Colliery, Nagasaki
Beresford, Ch. W. de la P., midshipman, H.B.M.S. *Iron Duke*
Beretta, P., (Farfara & Grenet) assistant, Yokohama
Berga, R. M., civil doctor, Bataan, Manila
Bergau, J., (L. Kniffler & Co.) godown-keeper, Hiogo
Bergen, Baron W. von, German consul, Bangkok
Berger, chaudronnier, Yokohama Arsenal
Berger, E., 235, Bluff, Yokohama
Berger, L., second engineer, Governor General's gunboat *Chenhai*, Canton
Berger, Oscar, (Sartorius & Moerike) assistant, Cebu
Bergeu, J., 46, Hiogo
Berghofer, R., lieutenant, Austrian corvette *E. H. Friedrich*
Berkeley, G, A., pilot, Bangkok
Berlingard, L., assistant engineer, Gas Company, Yokohama
Bernabé, A., (B. A. Barretto & Co.) assistant, Manila
Bernabé, B., (Olaguivel, Guivelondo & Co.) clerk, Manila
Bernard, —., deputy attorney general, Saigon
Bernard, Ch., chief engineer, Governor General's gunboat *Chenhai*, Canton
Bernard, T., chief engineer, steamer *Yesso*, Coast
Bernhard, R., (Heinemann & Co.) ship broker, Bank buildings
Bernheim, A., (Van Oordt & Co.) clerk, Yokohama
Bernom, Rev. A., French missionary, Swatow
Berns, L. H., proprietor "Bern's Hotel," Bangkok
Berrick, G. L., (Berrick Brothers) stationer, 60, Yokohama
Berrick, J., (Berrick Brothers) stationer, 60, Yokohama
Berruete, J., auditor, Exchequer department, Manila
Berry, Rev. J. C., M.D., missionary, Hiogo
Berthelot, C., French Municipal Police, Shanghai
Berthemy, J., French Minister Plenipotentiary, Yedo
Bertrand, —., harbour master, Saigon
Bertrand, C., (Messageries Maritimes) principal agent, Praya central
Berwick, W., (Boyd & Co.) assistant, Shanghai
Besant, Edgar, chief clerk, Naval Yard
Bessard, F., captain, Governor Ceneral's gunboat *Teng-ching*, Canton
Beveridge, H., (Jardine, Matheson & Co.) clerk, Tientsin
Bevill, F., editor, *Tokio Journal*, Yedo
Bevis, T., second lieutenant, Governor-General's gunboat *Anlan*, Canton
Bewick, G., (Thompson & Bewick) ship chandler, &c., Hakodadi
Beyer, L., (E. Schellhass & Co.) merchant, and consul for Netherlands, Queen's road
Beyer, F., (Wm. Pustau & Co.) clerk, Pottinger street
Beyfuss, Ch., (Wm Pustau & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
Bezaure, G. de Servan de, chancelier-interprete, French consulate, Tientsin
Bezaure, Vicomte Gaston de, student, French Legation, Peking
Bezier, Geo., "London Tavern," assistant, Nagasaki
Bezier, Thos., proprietor, "London Tavern," Nagasaki
Bhabha, S. B., ship broker, Gage street
Bhoymea, E., (Abdoolally Ebrahim & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
Biagioni, F., (Societè Anonyme Franco-Japonaise) clerk, 91, Yokohama

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Bibby, H. K., (Peele, Hubbell & Co.) clerk, Manila
Bickford, T. L., staff surgeon, H.B.M. corvette *Charybdis*
Bidwell, H. S., (Buchheister & Co.) merchant, Shanghai
Bieber, M., (Herzof & Roth) 179, Yokohama
Bielfeld, A., (Bush Brothers) clerk, Newchwang
Bigsby, W. E. D., bill broker, Shanghai
Billequin, A., professor of chemistry, Peking (absent)
Binder, U., (F. Luchsinger) clerk, Iloilo
Bingham, Hon. J. A., United States minister, Yedo
Binglane, T., (Chalmers & Co.) assistant, Shanghai
Binos, J., precepteur, French Municipal Council, Shanghai
Birchal, E. F., (Macleod, Pickford & Co.) clerk, Manila
Bird, S. G., (Dodd & Co.) assistant, Amoy
Bird, E. A., (Roe, Pratt & Co.) hosier, &c., 16, Yokohama
Bird, W., quartermaster, Customs cruiser *Fei-hoo*, Chefoo
Birdsall, J. A., sailmaker, U.S. flagship *Hartford*
Birt, C. G. F., (Faber & Voigt) clerk, Hiogo
Birt, W., (W. Birt & Co.) silk and commission merchant, Shanghai
Bisbee, A. M., Mar. Cus., inspector and harbour master, Pagoda Anchorage, Foochow
Bischoff, J. J., watchmaker, Manila
Bischoff, J. S., (J. J. Bischoff & Co.) watchmaker, Iloilo
Bishop, Ed., gunner, H.B.M. corvette *Charybdis*
Bishop, R., clerk, Supreme Court, Shanghai
Bishop, J. D., telegraph engineer, Shanghai
Bismarck, C., German consul, Tientsin
Bisset, J. P., (J. P. Bisset & Co.) land agent, Shanghai
Bissett, J., (Strachan & Thomas) merchant, 63, Yokohama
Biumi, Conte Litta, secretary, Italian Legation, Yedo
Bjugren, C. G., mariner, Bangkok
Bjurling, A., (Malherbe, Jullien & Co.) clerk, Bangkok
Black, C. E., assistant surgeon, U.S.S. *Lackawanna*
Black, Andrew, engineer steam-tug *Sans Pareil*, Bangkok
Black, J. R., manager, "Nisshin Shin Jishi," Yedo
Black, D., (A. G. Lambert) foreman, Shanghai
Black, J., (Sayle & Co.) manager, Queen's road
Blackadar, C., ship's steward, Royal Naval victualling depôt, Yokohama
Blackett, F. A., lieutenant, H.B.M. corvette *Thalia*
Blackhead, F. B. T., (F. Blackhead & Co.) shipchandler, &c., Queen's road (absent)
Blacklock, F., Maritime Customs tidewaiter, Pagoda Anchorage, Foochow
Blackmore, J., *Hiogo & Osaka Herald* office, Hiogo
Blackwell, R., (Russell & Co.) clerk, Praya central
Blackwell, A. H., (Blackwell & Co.) merchant, Osaka
Blain, John, (Blain & Co.) merchant, Shanghai (absent)
Blair, E. T., (R. Anderson & Co.) clerk, Kiukiang
Blair, J. H., broker, Shanghai
Blairval, A., "Bazar Filipino" clerk, Manila
Blake, Lieut. J. S. O'B., 10th Regiment, and fort adjutant
Blakeley, Chas., (Tillson, Herrmann & Co.) clerk, Manila
Blackely, Rev., missionary, Foochow
Blakeman, A. Noel, secretary Chamber of Commerce and Indo-Chinese Sugar Company
Blakeway, Geo., (Société Anonyme Franco-Japonaise) 91, Yokohama
Blakiston, T., (Blakiston, Marr & Co.) merchant, Hakodadi
Blanchard, (A. G. Hogg & Co.) clerk, Saigon
Blanchard, W. C., Upper Yangtsze pilot, Shanghai
Blanchard, H. M., (P.M.S.S. Co.) acting agent, Yokohama
Blanchard, W. E., clerk, E. E. Australasia & China Telegraph Co., Saigon

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Blancheton, E., acting French Consul, Hankow
Blanchy, Coffee Plantation, Chauthor, Saigon
Blanco, G. M., civil doctor, Iloco Norte, Manila
Blanco, Ramon, professor de Ingles, Nautical School, Manila
Blanco, B., (Cucullu & Co.) clerk, Manila
Blanco, R., marine surveyor, Manila
Blanco, J., (Blanco, Domingo & Co.) merchant, Manila
Blanco, F. S., (John Higgin) clerk, Iloilo
Blancsubé, Jules, lawyer, Saigon
Bland, C. S., (Bland & Tripp) bill broker, 67, Yokohama
Blass, M., (Bush & Co.) assistant, 71, Yokohama
Blass, H., Hiogo
Blatchford, B. F., pilot, Newchwang
Bleeker, A., assistant, Sailors' Home
Blethen, C. P., (S. C. Farnham & Co.) shipwright, Shanghai
Blethen, C., (S. C. Farnham & Co.) shipwright, Shanghai
Blockley, A., assistant, "Yedo Hotel," Yedo
Blodget, Rev. Henry, D.D.. missionary, Peking
Blogg, J. A., (Butterfield & Swire) clerk, Queen's road
Bloom, J. H., manager, *Saigon Advertiser and Shipping Gazette*, Saigon
Bloom, H., mariner, Bangkok
Blow, H. Mc C., (P. L. Laen & Co.) storekeeper, Tientsin
Bluhm, C. H., (Wm. Pustau & Co.) clerk, Pottinger street
Blundell, A. W., assistant engineer, Government railway service, Yokohama
Blundell, B., (F. G. Woodruff & Co.) ship compradore, 26, Yokohama
Bluntschli, G., (Lacroix, Cousins & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
Blyth, P. L., (Pickford & Co.) clerk, Cebu
Boad, W., pilot, Taku
Board, W. K., clerk, Government railway service, Yokohama
Bobadille, J. A. y, commander general, Naval department, Manila
Bobers, W. von, (Wm. Pustau & Co.) clerk, Pottinger street
Bochard, M., in charge French Naval Depôt, Yokohama
Böché, J., (M. Secker & Co.) assistant, Manila
Bochmer, Louis, Yedo
Bochncke, A. W., lightkeeper, Shanghai
Boeddinghaus, C. E., (Boeddinghaus, Dittmer & Co.) merchant, Nagasaki
Boffey, Wm., (Lane, Crawford & Co,) assistant, Queen's road
Bogabhoy, Cassumbhoy, (Rahimbhoy Alladinbhoy) manager, 12, Lyndhurst terrace
Bögel, F. W. N., merchant, Hiogo
Bogel, F. L. W., Nering, Furukawa machi, Osako
Bohlshau, P., (Schellhass & Co.) clerk, Graham street
Bohnen, C., (A. Steinmetz) clerk, Shanghai
Bohr, H. G. C., (Gt. Northern Telegraph Co.) clerk, Shanghai
Boie, R., chemist, 24, Santo Cristo, Manila
Bois, J. C., (Butterfield & Swire) clerk, Shanghai
Bojesen, C., (Great Northern Telegraph Co.) clerk, Burd's lane
Bolas, Jno., engineer, H.B.M. gun-vessel *Curlew*
Bolitho, E. A., lieutenant and commander, H.B.M. gunboat *Swinger*
Bollenhagen, E., (L. Kniffler & Co.) clerk, and secretary of Club Germania, Yokohama
Bolles, T. B., master, U.S.S. *Saco*
Bolmida, G., merchant, 202, Yokohama
Bolt, C. J., assistant paymaster in charge, H.B.M. gun-vessel *Kestrel*
Bolton, F., (Ker & Co) clerk, Manila
Bomanjee, F., (Cawasjee Pallanjee & Co.) clerk, Shanghai (absent)
Bomonjee, P., (D. D. Ollia & Co.) clerk, Amoy (absent)
Bonabeau, J., premier commissaire, Messageries Maritimes, Shanghai

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Bond, G., Maritime Customs tidewaiter, Canton
Bonger, —., navigating officer, National Mail S. S. Co., Yedo
Bonger, M. C., (Bonger Brothers) architect, Hiogo
Bonger, W. C., (Bonger Brothers) architect, Hiogo
Bonger, E., (G. van der Vlies & Co.) Hiogo
Bonhomme, assistant, Direction of the Interior, Saigon
Bonnat, L., "Oriental Hotel," 84, Yokohama
Bonneau, E., (Messageries Maritimes) clerk, 10B, Yokohama
Bonnefond, (de Orrōno) clerk, Saigon
Bonneville, E., timber merchant, Bangkok
Bono, C. V., Maritime Customs tidewaiter, Shanghai
Bontflower, Rev. D. J., M.A., chaplain, H.B.M. corvette *Charybdis*
Bonville, capitaine d'armes, Yokohama Arsenal
Boomer, G., (Reid, Evans & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
Boordacheff, P. S., (N. A. Ivanoff & Co.) clerk, Tientsin
Booth, G., (Lane, Crawford & Co.) assistant, Yokohama
Boothby, C. F., midshipman, H.B.M. corvette *Modeste*
Borchardt, F., accountant, Shanghai
Bordenave, D., (Russell & Sturgis) marine surveyor, Manila
Borel, A., Foochow
Borel, L., (Abegg, Borel & Co.) merchant, 10, Yokohama
Borges, J., proprietor, "Army and Navy Tavern," 248, Queen's road
Borntraeger, F., merchant, Shanghai
Borntraeger, J. M., merchant, Shanghai (absent)
Borowsky, R., (Carlowitz & Co.) clerk, Praya
Borrowdale, J. F., Maritime Customs tidewaiter, Hankow
Boryer, H., R.N., superintending carpenter, Naval Yard
Bosma, H., (Netherlands Trading Society) clerk, Hiogo
Bota, E., (C. Miralles) assistant, 17, Escolta, Manila
Botano, E. M., bailiff, Manila
Botelho, A. A., apothecary, Civil Hospital
Botelho, A. C., clerk, Harbour Master's office
Botelho, G. S., compositor, Hongkong *Times* office
Botelho, A. A., (Adamson, Bell & Co.) clerk
Botelho, A. G., (Frazar & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
Botelho, D., lighthouse-keeper, Chapel Island, Amoy
Botelho, F. S., (Olyphant & Co.) clerk, Praya
Botelho, J. M., compositor, Hongkong *Times* office
Botella E., "Povenir Filipino, El," 33, Escolta, Manila
Botet, R., sub-delegade de farmacia, Manila
Bottado, R., (Edward Norton & Co.) clerk, Queen's road
Bottomley, C. D., (Bottomley and Hughes) broker, Gough street
Boudah, machineman, *Echo du Japon*, 183, Yokohama
Bouffier, French Military Mission, Yedo
Boulet, J. H., (F. G. Woodruff & Co.) ship compradore, Yokohama
Boulle, assistant commissary, Naval department, Saigon
Bouret, H., butcher and compradore, Bangkok
Bourjau, A., (Bourjau & Co.) merchant, Praya (absent)
Bourke, H. G. engineer, H.B.M. gunboat *Mosquito*
Bourke, R., (E. Townend & Co.) merchant, Hankow
Bourlet, naval clerk, Saigon
Bourne, Wm., (Bourne & Co.) public tea inspector, 70, Yokohama
Boussac, Rev. J. M., French missionary, Swatow
Boustead, R. N., (Sayle & Co.) assistant, Queen's road
Bouverie, C. W. P., sub-lieutenant, H.B.M. gun-vessel *Frolic*
Bouvet, Henri, 164, Yokohama

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Bouzerand, clerk, Chamber of Commerce, Saigon
Bovet, A., (Bovet Bros. & Co.) merchant, Shanghai
Bovet, G., (Bovet Bros. & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
Bovis, F. de, (Hongkong and Shanghai Bank) clerk, Hankow
Bowden, F., (Caldwell & Brereton) clerk, Queen's road
Bowdler, E., assistant, Surveyor-general
Bowen, E., superintendent, Sailors' Home, Shanghai
Bowers, S., (Wm. Rees & Co.) merchant, Ningpo
Bowers, W., lightkeeper, Public works department, Yokohama
Bowler, Thomas Ide, 26, Peel street
Bowling, T. H. L., paymaster, R.N., secretary, H.B.M.'s Navy, Yokohama
Bowman, Geo. F., (P.M.S.S. Co.) agent, Shanghai (absent)
Bowman, C. G., master, U.S.S. *Yantic*
Boxell, J., engineer, H.B.M. corvette *Charybdis*
Boyce, Mrs., (Plymouth Arms), 81, Yokohama
Boyce, Robt. H., civil engineer, surveyor in chief H.B.M. Works department, Shanghai
Boyd, T. D., (Boyd & Co.) merchant, Amoy (absent)
Boyd, M. W., (Chartered Bank), manager, Queen's road
Boyes, F., (Deetjen & Co.) clerk, Praya
Boyle, R. V., C.S.I., engineer-in-chief, Govt. railway service, Yokohama
Boyol, H. V., (Brown & Co.) clerk, Amoy
Boyol, J. J., Maritime Customs tidewaiter, Shanghai
Bracegirdle, G., Imperial Arsenal, patternmaker, Tientsin
Brackenridge, J., Maritime Customs examiner, Kiukiang
Braddon, H. E., exchange & bullion broker, Hongkong Hotel
Bradfield, J., proprietor, Medical Hall, Shanghai (absent)
Bradford, Oliver B., deputy consul general, U.S. Consulate, & Post office agent, Shanghai
Bradley, B. S., navigating lieutenant, H.B.M. corvette *Charybdis*
Bradley, D. F., printer, Bangkok
Bradley, S. B., B.A., missionary, Bangkok
Bradley, W. McK., (Thorne Bros. & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
Bradshaw, J. L., captain, 80th Regiment
Braess, C., (Van Oordt) merchant, Hiogo
Braga, F. C., (Lane, Crawford & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
Braga, J., assistant, Occidental Hotel, Yokohama
Braga, G. M., (J. M. F. da Costa) clerk, Bangkok
Braga, J., (L. Joseph & Co.) clerk, 71, Yokohama
Braga, V. E., accountant, Government Mint, Kawasaki
Braga, C. J., book-keeper, Government Mint, Kawasaki
Bramsen, W., inspector, Government telegraph service, Yokohama
Bramston, Hon. J., Attorney-General, Supreme Court House
Brand, John, (Brand Brothers & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
Brand, J. T., (Brand Brothers & Co.) merchant, Shanghai
Brand, D., (Brand Brothers & Co.) merchant, Shanghai
Brand, W., (Westall, Brand & Co.) public silk inspector, Shanghai
Brandão, A. J., (D. Sassoon, Sons & Co.) clerk, Praya
Brandão, A. C., first substitute, Judicial department, Macao
Brandão, A. J., secretary, Junta do Lançamento de Decimas, Macao
Brandão, J. G., (China & Japan Trading Co.) clerk, Yokohama
Brandon, E., Maritime Customs tidewaiter, Shanghai
Brandt, M. von, German minister and consul general, Yedo
Brandt, O., broker, Shanghai
Braund, Jas., constable, English police, Yokohama
Bray, Roman Catholic bishop, Kiukiang
Bray, J. H., engineer, H.M. Naval Yard
Brayn, H., nav. sub-lieutenant, H.B.M.S. *Audacious*

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Braysher, C. D., assistant harbour master, Shanghai
Breck, R. A., master, U.S.S. *Yantic*
Bredon, R. E., chief secretary, Maritime Customs, Peking
Breen, J., pilot and supplier of fresh water, Nagasaki
Breese, J., assistant paymaster, U.S.S. *Saco*
Brembati, Carlos, vice-consul, Italian Legation, Yedo
Bremner, C., ship's steward, Royal Naval victualling depôt, Yokohama
Bremner, J., paymaster, R.N., naval and victualling storekeeper, Naval Yard
Brenan, E. V., chief officer, Customs cruiser *Fei-hoo*, Chefoo
Brennan, W., Maritime Customs acting tide-surveyor, Chefoo
Brennwald, C., (Siber & Brennwald) merchant, & con. gen. for Switzerland, 90, Y'hama
Brent, W., bill and bullion broker, 32, Yokohama
Brent, A., (Hudson, Malcolm & Co.) merchant, 73, Yokohama
Brereton, W. H., (Caldwell & Brereton) solicitor, &c., Queen's road
Brereton, R. W., surgeon, H.B.M. corvette *Swinger*
Breton, L. Le, Maritime Customs tidewaiter, Pagoda Anchorage, Foochow
Bretschneider, E., M.D., physician, Russian Legation, Peking
Brett, J. B., Catholic missionary, Chusan, Ningpo
Brett, J. C., chief officer, steamer *Namoa*, Coast
Brett, W. R., (Japan Dispensary) assistant, 60, Yokohama
Brewer, Rev. J., missionary, Wuchang
Brewer, T., (Shanghai Medical Hall) assistant, Shanghai
Briansky, T. N., (N. A. Nefedieff) clerk, Tientsin
Bridge, C. A. G., commander, H.B.M.S. *Audacious*
Bridges, G., carpenter, H.B.M. corvette *Charybdis*
Bridgford, Captain S. T., R.M.A., control officer, Royal Marine Infantry, Yokohama
Bridgman, J. R., (Bradley & Co.) clerk, Swatow
Bridgman, W. R., lieutenant commander, U.S.S. *Palos*
Brimley, T., (Kiangnan Arsenal) engineering department, Shanghai
Brinkley, Lieut. F., R.A., gunnery instructor, Government service, Yedo
Bristow, H., fitter, Government railway service, Yokohama
Bristow, H. B., assistant, British Consulate, Shanghai
Brito, J. M. de Souza e, ensign, Macao Battalion, Macao
Britto, J. L., proprietor, French Dispensary, Queen's road
Britto, J. de, (P. & O.S.N. Co.) clerk, Praya
Britto, A. de, (Jardine, Matheson & Co.) clerk, Queen's road central
Broad, Wm., assistant engineer, H.B.M. gun-vessel *Dwarf*
Brockat, J., superintendent, Hongkong & Whampoa Dock Company's Docks, Aberdeen
Brockett, T. G., (Robertson & Co.) assistant, Pagoda Anchorage, Foochow
Brockley, Sergt. W., military foreman of works, Royal Engineers
Brok, T. W. van den, secretary, Netherlands Legation, Yedo
Bromley, J. R., (Reiss & Co.) tea inspector, Shanghai
Bröndsted, Rud., commission merchant, Hankow
Brook, W., (Eastern Extension, Australasia & China Telegraph Co.) assistant, Burd's lane
Brooke, Capt. C. K., 15th Regiment, Brigade major
Brooke, J. H. Junr., reporter, *Japan Herald* office, Yokohama
Brooke, J. H., proprietor and editor *Japan Herald*, 28, Yokohama
Brookes, J. M., clerk, Government railway service, Yokohama
Broom, Aug., broker, Shanghai
Broschen, H., (Hecht, Lilienthal & Co.) clerk, Hiogo
Brosnahan, J. G., assistant engineer, U.S.S. *Lackawanna*
Brossard, J., hotel keeper, Shanghai
Brotelande, Rev. C. A., Roman Catholic missionary, Yedo
Broughton, Capt. J. D., paymaster, Royal Marine Infantry, Yokohama
Brower, J. L., 88, Yokohama
Brown, J. M. Leavy, deputy commissioner, Maritime Customs, Canton

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Brown, T. Marsh, deputy commissioner, Maritime Customs, Canton
Brown, R. M., consul-general for Hawaii, Hiogo
Brown, G., second-engineer, steamer *Hailoong*, Coast,
Brown, H. J., lieutenant, 80th Regiment
Brown, C., (Holme, Ringer & Co.) clerk, Nagasaki
Brown, G., assistant, British consulate, Newchwang
Brown, A. N., (Morris, Lewis & Co.) commission agent, Shanghai
Brown, W. T., drayman, 128, Yokohama
Brown, W., (Fergusson & Co.) clerk, Chefoo
Brown, C., gunner of Powder Depôt, Harbour Master's department
Brown, J. J., (Hongkong Hotel) assistant, Queen's road
Brown, R. M., (E. Fischer & Co.) merchant, and Portuguese consul, Hiogo
Brown, Edward, proprietor, (International Hotel), Canton
Brown, A. R., captain, lighthouse tender *Thabor*, Yokohama (absent)
Brown, John, (*N. C. Herald* office) clerk, Shanghai
Brown, R. C., commission agent, Shanghai
Brown, R., Maritime Customs tidewaiter, Kiukiang
Brown, J. W., (P.M.S.S. Co.), supt. of coalyard, Yokohama
Brown, H., (Naehtigal & Co.) assistant, Hiogo
Brown, J., (Kubik & Brown) shoemaker, 106, Yokohama
Brown, Rev. S. R., D.D., missionary, 211, Bluff, Yokohama
Brown, Rev. N., D.D., missionary, 75B, Bluff, Yokohama
Brown, Matthew, Junr., (Findlay, Richardson & Co.) clerk, 7, Yokohama
Brown, J., constable, British consulate, Nagasaki
Brown, F. C., (Wilson, Nicholls & Co.) shipchandler, &c., Amoy
Brown, J., (Findlay, Richardson & Co.) clerk, Manila
Brown, Samuel, (Union Ins. Society) agent, Shanghai
Brown, C., in charge of hulk *Princess of Wales*, Hankow
Brown, R. G., surgeon, H.B.M. gun-vessel *Frolic*
Browne, S. W., R.N., master attendant and staff commander, Naval Yard
Browne, H. St. John, (Browne & Co.) merchant, Hiogo
Bruce, J., (Tait & Co.) clerk, Amoy
Bruce, R. H., (Tait & Co.) merchant, Amoy
Bruce, Sergt. R., military foreman of works
Bruère, sub-commissary, Naval department, Saigon
Brull, A., Brigadier Military Engineers, Manila
Bruhns, L., mariner, Bangkok
Brun, J., pilot, *Dido* cutter, Ningpo
Brunat, P., (Hecht, Lilienthal & Co.) clerk, Tomyoka
Brunckhorst, E., (Bourjau & Co.) clerk, Praya
Brunet, pilot, Saigon
Bruni, F., acting Italian vice-consul, and acting Peruvian consul, Yokohama
Brunier, J., (China & Japan Trading Co.) agent, 75, Yokohama
Brunton, R. H., chief engineer, Public Works department, Yokohama
Bruse, A., (S. C. Farnham & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
Bryan, W., engineer, H.M. Naval Yard
Bryant, C., carpenter, Naval College, Yedo
Bryant, N. E., clerk, Foochow Dockyard, Foochow
Bryant, Rev. Evan, missionary, Tientsin
Bryner, J., (E. Fischer & Co.) Takasima coal agent, Nagasaki
Bryner, J. A., (Bourjau & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
Bryson, Rev. Thos., missionary, Wuchang
Bua, second interpreter, German Consulate, Bangkok
Buchanan, Jas., (J. P. Bisset & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
Buchannan, J. R., 69, Hiogo
Buchheister, J. J., (Buchheister & Co.) merchant, Shanghai

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Buckholdt, L. P., mariner, Bangkok
Buckle, C. E., commander, H.B.M. gun-vessel *Frolic*
Buckle, W. T., M.B., medical practitioner, 75, Yokohama
Budd, J. C., (Chartered Bank) sub-accountant, Shanghai
Budde, C., (Dreyer & Co.) merchant, corner of Stanley & Pottinger streets
Budge, light-keeper, Public works department, Yokohama
Budler, H., interpreter, German consulate, Amoy
Budroodin, Soolamanjee, (Futtabhoy Ameejee) clerk, Cochrane street
Buil, E., telegraph official, Manila
Buissonnet, G., (Nachtrieb, Leroy & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
Buitrago, G., rector, college of San Juan de Lebran, Manila
Buixons, Rev. F., vice-procurator, Spanish Mission, Caine road
Bullock, T. L., assistant, British Consulate, Takao
Bumiller, O., (Carlowitz & Co.) clerk, Canton
Bunch, Jas., (Langfieldt & Mayers) clerk, Yokohama
Bunker, A. W., (Russell & Sturgis) clerk, Albay, Manila
Bunker, C. G., Junr., (Dobie & Co.) assistant, Pagoda Island, Foochow
Burchard, M., (Simon, Evers & Co) merchant, 25, Yokohama
Burchardi, F., (Wm. Pustau & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
Burdon, Right Rev. J. S., D.D., Bishop of Victoria
Burge, F. J., medical practitioner, Shanghai
Burgess, E. H., M.A., teacher of mathematics, Home department, Yedo (absent)
Burgess, P., M.A., M.B., surgeon, Royal Naval Hospital
Burghignoli, Rev. G., Vice-prefect apostolic, Catholic missionary, Wellington street
Burjorjee, Dadabhoy, merchant, Shanghai
Burjorjee, C., (Tata & Co.) clerk, Hollywood road
Burke, J., M.D., surgeon to British and United States consulates, &c., Manila
Burke, R., medical practitioner, Manila
Burkill, A. R., public silk inspector, Shanghai
Burman, A., (E. J. Hogg) clerk, Shanghai
Burmeister, Emil, (E. Schellhass & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
Burnap, G. J., assistant engineer, U.S.S. *Ashuelot*
Burnett, J. H., Maritime Customs examiner, Hankow
Burnie, Ed., captain, steamer *Douglas*, Coast
Burnie, J., first-officer, steamer *Kinshan*, Canton river
Burno, Rev. G. R. C., missionary, Amoy
Burns, B. H., (Oriental Bank) assistant accountant, Hiogo
Burns, J., inspector of police, Castle Station, Kowloong
Burnside, Rev. H., missionary Nagasaki
Burrell, T., (Martin & Co.) clerk, Yokohama
Burrell, E. D., Maritime Customs tidewaiter, Pagoda Anchorage, Foochow
Burrows, C. F., mariner, Bangkok
Burrows, T. D., Maritime Customs examiner, Amoy
Burrows, Silas E., (S. E. Burrows & Sons) merchant, St. John's Place
Burrows, O. H., (S. E. Burrows & Sons) merchant, St. John's Place (absent)
Burté, contractor, Saigon
Burton, W. R., (Sayle & Co.) assistant, Shanghai
Busch, C., Maritime Customs examiner, Foochow, (absent)
Busch, H., (Möller & Meisner) clerk, Bangkok
Busch, H., (Busch, Schraub & Co.) shipchandler, 55, Yokokama
Busch, H. (Boeddinghaus, Dittmer & Co.) clerk, Nagasaki
Buschmann, J., pilot, Amoy
Buschmann, R., (E. Schellhass & Co.) clerk, Graham street
Buse, D., (Carlowitz & Co.) clerk, Praya
Buse, J., (F. Peil) clerk, Peddar's wharf
Bush, S., (Bush & Co.) clerk, 71, Yokohama

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Bush, Henry E., (Bush Brothers) merchant, Newchwang
Bush, L. L., (Russell & Co.) clerk, Praya
Bush, E. D. (Russell & Sturgis) clerk, Iloilo
Bush, Isaac, (Bush & Co.) storekeeper, 71, Yokohama
Bush, John, Harbour master, and managing director of Dock Co., Bangkok
Bush, F. D., (Russell & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
Bushell, S. W., M.D., surgeon to British Legation, Peking (absent)
Bushwalter, director of Post-office, Saigon
Bustamantee, J., Ercoreca & Labedan) clerk, Manila
Bustillo, V. P., acting director of Civil department, Manila
Butcher, Rev. C. H., British consular chaplain, Shanghai
Butler, George A., (S.S.N. Co.) godown superintendent, Shanghai
Butler, Miss, (Miss Garrett) milliner, Queen's road
Butler, Rev. John, missionary, Ningpo
Butzoff, H.E., M. E., Russian Minister Plenipotentiary, Peking
Butzow, M. von, minister for Russia, Yokohama
Buur, A. H., marine officer, Bangkok
Buxoo, M. J., shopkeeper
Bye, J. C., British Consulate constable, Yedo
Byramjee, Bomanjee, broker, 34, Hollywood
Byrne, E., broker, Hiogo
Byrne, E., (W. Watson & Co.) draper, Shanghai
Byrne, J., (Sayle & Co.) assistant, Queen's road

Cabarrus, J., professor de aritmetica, Nautical school, Manila
Cabeldu, P. S., merchant tailor, Hiogo
Cabouret, Foochow
Cabral, Lieut. F. da C., commander, gunboat *Tejo*, Macao
Cabral, J. A. R., professor of Latin, &c., St. Joseph's College, Macao
Cadell, G. E. A., (Smith, Bell & Co.) clerk, and British vice-consul, Cebu
Cadorniga, R., Army department, Manila
Cagigas, F. de las, lawyer, Manila
Cahill, engineer, National Mail S.S. Co., Yedo
Caill, maître maçon, Yokohama Arsenal
Cairns, R. H., Marine surveyor, Club Chambers
Calaya, Dr. J. M., professor of physics and chemistry, St. Joseph's College, Macao
Caldbeck, E. J., (Gibb, Livingston & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
Caldeira, C. J., Junr., (Caldeira & Co.) Macao
Calder, J., first lieutenant, Gov. General's gunboat *Chen-to*, Canton
Calder, J. F., (Boyd & Co.) assistant, Nagasaki
Calderon, L. G., racionero, Ecclesiastical department, Manila
Calderon, R. G., vocal ordinario, Seccion de Cornercio, Manila
Caldwell, R., M.D., physician and surgeon, Nagasaki
Caldwell, C. F., (Chartered Mercantile Bank) clerk, Queen's road
Caldwell, D. R., interpreter, Aberdeen street
Caldwell, H. C., (Caldwell & Brereton) solicitor and notary public, Queen's road (absent)
Caldwell, D. E., (Caldwell & Brereton) clerk, Queen's road
Caldwell, John, staff surgeon, Royal marine infantry, Yokohama
Calliens, J., saddler, 52, Yokohama
Calver, E. V., Maritime Customs tidewaiter, Amoy
Calvo, L., member of the Government Council of Manila
Cama, F. B., merchant, 13, Peel street
Camajee, H. D., (D. N. Camajee & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
Camajee, D. N., (D. N. Camajee & Co.) merchant, Shanghai
Cambrans, J., alderman, Manila
Cameron, Ewen, (Hongkong & Shanghai Bank) manager, Shanghai

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Cameron, O. S., commander, H.B.M. gun-vessel *Hornet*
Cameron, S. W., sub-lieutenant, 80th Regiment
Camez, boarding house keeper, Lower Lascar row
Camp, H. O. de la, (P. Heinemann & Co.) merchant, 198, Yokohama (absent)
Campana, assistant commissary, Naval department, Saigon
Campana, gaoler, Saigon
Campbell, S., M.D., staff surgeon, H.B.M. surveying-vessel *Sylvia*
Campbell, D. C., Black Ball Pilot Co., Shanghai
Campbell, J., paymaster, H.B.M. receiving ship *Victor Emanuel*
Campbell, Miss, 129, Yokohama
Campbell, Rev. Wm., missionary, Taiwan
Campbell, A., (Olyphant & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
Campbell, T. M., Maritime Customs tidewaiter, Chefoo
Campbell, James, (National Bank of India) manager, Queen's road (absent)
Campbell, S., Maritime Customs, clerk, Shanghai
Campbell, Wm., M.D., medical attendant, British consulate, Bangkok
Campbell, P., (Quelch & Campbell) shipchandler, Swatow (absent)
Camporeale, Prince de, consul, Italian Legation, Yedo
Campos, L. P., (P. & O. Co.) clerk, Praya
Campos, E. P., (P. & O. Co.) clerk, Praya
Campos, B. P., (Noronha & Sons) foreman, Wellington street
Campos, F. N. de, clerk, Messageries Maritimes, Shanghai
Camps, A., professor of French, Nautical School, Manila
Camran, Chas., (Union Hotel) proprietor, Whampoa
Canal, clerk, Court of First Instance, Saigon
Canals, E., (Plana & Co.) assistant, Manila
Cance, W., (Little & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
Candau, V., (Larrien & Roque) clerk, Saigon
Cañete, F., magistrate, Court of Appeal, Manila
Cañete, A., magistrate, Court of Appeal, Manila
Cann, J. J., manager, Hongkew Wharf, Shanghai
Cannon, W. J. G., assist paymaster in charge, H.B.M. despatch vessel *Vigilant*
Canny, J. M., (J. M. Canny & Co.) merchant, Chinkiang and Shanghai
Cano, N., Army department Manila
Cape, J. T., dispenser in charge of stores, Royal Naval Hospital
Capello, Lieut. H. C. B., second commander gunboat *Tejo*, Macao
Capitaine, mécanicien, Yokohama Arsenal
Capron, H., Yedo
Carasusan, J. R., media-racionero, Ecclesiastical department, Manila
Carballo, E., (Findlay, Richardson & Co.) clerk, Manila
Carballo, J., (Ker & Co.) clerk, Iloilo
Carballo, J., (G. van P. Petel & Co.) clerk, Manila
Carbonell, —., aide-de-camp to the Captain General, Manila
Carbonell, J., military medical corps, Manila
Carbonneau, (Hamonic Frères) assistant, Saigon
Carcer, A., vocal ordinario, Seccion de Agricultura, Manila
Cardell, J., (Smith, Bell & Co.) clerk, Leyte, Philippines
Cardell, J., professor, University of Philippines, Manila
Cardi, J., apothecary, Saigon
Cardova, J. de, (Reid, Evans & Co.) clerk Shanghai
Cardwell, J., missionary, Kiukiang
Cargill, W. W., F.R.G.S., director of Japanese railways and telegraphs, Yokohama
Cargill, W., (Pitman & Co.) assistant, Yokohama
Carion, F., Hongkong *Times* office, foreman, 5, Duddell street
Carl, A., (A. Markwald & Co.'s rice mill) engineer, Bangkok
Carles, W. R., assistant and private secretary, British Legation, Peking (absent)

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Carlisle, E., engineer, National Mail S S. Co., Yedo
Carlos, S. A., (H. J. Andrews & Co.) clerk, Manila
Carlos, B., pilot, Newchwang
Carlos, T. S., (Dauver & Co.) clerk, Amoy
Carlotta, C., (Russell & Sturgis) clerk, Surigao, Philippines
Carlson, F., lightkeeper, Shanghai
Carlson, W., lightkeeper in charge of Woosung Inner Bar station, Shanghai
Carmichael, A., (S. C. Farnham & Co.) assistant, Shanghai
Carmichael, A. T., (Chartered Bank) manager, Shanghai, (absent)
Carmichael, J. R., M.D., medical practitioner, Chefoo
Carmody, R. E., lieutenant, U.S.S. *Ashuelot*
Carmona, S., magistrate, Court of Appeal, Manila
Carnie, F., (J. M. Canny & Co.) merchant, Chinkiang
Carpenter, A., lieutenant, H.B.M.S. *Iron Duke*
Carr, T. H., Maritime Customs tidewaiter, Swatow
Carr, R A., police constable, Pagoda anchorage, Foochow
Carr, R. P., Maritime Customs tidewaiter, Newchwang
Carrall, J. W., Maritime Customs assistant, Canton
Carrera, J., professor of theology, University of Philippines, Manila
Carrigan, A. C., (D. J. Macgowan, M.D.) assistant, Shanghai
Carrington, Rev. J., missionary, Ayuthia, Bangkok
Carrion, J., (Pickford & Co.) clerk, Cebu
Carroll, A., (Inchausti & Co.) clerk, Manila
Carroll, A., fitter, Government railway service, Yokohama
Carroll, J. D., commission agent, Hiogo
Carroll, C., British vice-consul, Pagoda Anchorage, Foochow (absent)
Carroll, R., captain, steamer *Poyang*, Hongkong and Macao
Carroll, J., fitter, Government railway service, Yokohama
Carruthers, Rev. C., missionary, Yedo
Carson, W., missionary, Newchwang
Carst, Captain, 25, Yokohama
Carte, E. L., engineer, H.B.M.S. *Iron Duke*
Carter, P., acting marshal U.S. consulate, Hankow
Carter, P., proprietor, "Carter's Hotel," Bangkok
Carter, W. H., (Carter & Co.) silk broker, Shanghai (absent)
Carter, Wm., constable, English police, Yokohama
Carter, A. T. S. sub-lieutenant, H.B.M. corvette *Charybdis*
Carter, J E., storekeeper, 37, Yokohama
Cartman, E. S., draughtsman, Government railway service, Yokohama
Carvajal, J., (Loney & Co.) clerk, Cebu
Carvalho, L. F., writer, H.M. Naval Yard
Carvalho, A. de, constable, procurador's department, Macao
Carvalho, P. M. de, clerk, procurador's department, Macao
Carvalho, J. L. de, constable, procurador's department, Macao
Carvalho, A. H. de, printer, & stationer, & consul in charge, Portuguese consulate, S'hai
Carvalho, Rev. A. L. de, rector, St. Joseph's College, Macao
Carvalho, J. A. de, first clerk and cashier, Colonial Treasury
Carvalho, M. de, (Turner & Co.) clerk, Queen's road
Carvalho, G. M. de, (Oriental Bank) clerk, Hiogo
Carvalho, P. M. de, (Oriental Bank) clerk, Shanghai
Carvalho, M. A. de, (Hongkong & Shanghai Bank) clerk, Shanghai
Cary, A. G., captain, steamer *Kinshan*, Canton river
Casademunt, F., reporter, "El Diario de Manila," Manila
Casal, A. P., vocal ordinaro, Seccion de Comercio, Manila
Casanova, F. de P., secretary of the Exchequer, Manila
Case, A. M., (Gibb, Livingston & Co.) agent, Hankow

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Cass, F., (Elles & Co.) clerk, Amoy
Cass, J. Gratton, (Elles & Co.) agent, and U.S. consular agent, Tamsui
Cassel, Douglas, lieut.-commander, U.S.S. *Ashuelot*
Cassels, J. T., (Ker & Co.) clerk, Manila
Cassum, M., (E. Pubaney) clerk, 11, Gage street
Cassumbhoy, E., merchant, 2, Lyndhurst terrace
Castel, G., engineer, National Mail S. S. Co., Yedo
Castello, L., assistant, Exchequer department, Manila
Castilho, M. V. de, contador, Revenue department, Macao
Castillo, S. P. de, assistant purser, receiving ship *Emily Jane*, Shanghai
Castillo, J. del, lawyer, Manila
Castle, W. C., Maritime Customs tidewaiter, Tientsin
Castle, W. McF., lieutenant, H.B.M.S. *Audacious*
Castro, F. assistant Revenue department, Manila
Castro, A., Maritime Customs tidewaiter, Kiukiang
Castro, C. C. de, Maritime Customs tidewaiter, Tientsin
Castro, Y. F. de, merchant, Manila
Castro, Dr. H. de, colonial secretary, and editor *Boletim de Macao e Timor*, Macao
Caswell, S., fitter, Government railway service, Yokohama
Catoire, A., shipwright and timber merchant, Saigon
Cauchefer, (Kaltenbach, Engler & Co.) clerk, Saigon
Caudrelier, L., storekeeper, Yedo
Cautelli, V., (Comptoir d'Escompte) accountant, Yokohama
Cavada, J. de la, "La Puerta del Sol," assistant, Manila
Cavendish, J., Maritime Customs tidewaiter, Chinkiang
Caw, Thomas, (Findlay, Richardson & Co.) merchant, Manila
Cawasjee, F., (Framjee Hormusjee & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
Cawasjee, S., (Hongkong Hotel) assistant, Queen's road
Cayeaux, A., assistant, (Grand Hotel), 20, Yokohama
Cazelle, director of the Marine Arsenal, Saigon
Celis, M. de, (Carranceja, la Vara & Co.) clerk, Ilocos Sur, Manila
Cembrano, J., (Ker & Co.) clerk, Manila
Centeno, J., engineer for the Mines, Manila
Cercal, Viscount do, (De Mello & Co.) merchant, & Brazilian consul, &c., Macao
Cercal, Baron do, (De Mello & Co.) merchant, & consul for Italy & Belgium, &c., Macao
Chagas, F. X. das, clerk, surveyor-general's office
Chagas, J. N. das, voter, Junta do Lancamento de Decimas, &c., Macao
Chagas, M. J., (E. R. Handley) assistant, Praya West
Chaignon, public notary, Saigon
Chalat, assistant commissary, Naval department, Saigon (absent)
Chalcon, Mdlle. de, Café de Paris, Saigon
Chalmers, W. B., (Chalmers, Mackintosh & Co.) commission agent, Shanghai
Chalmers, J. C., upholsterer, Shanghai
Chalmers, J. L., Maritime Customs assistant, Tientsin
Chalmers, Rev. J., M.A., missionary, Canton
Chalot, usher, Court of First Instance, Saigon
Chamberlain, T. J., lieutenant, 80th Regiment
Chamberlain, B. H., Government service, Yedo
Chamison, l'abbé J. B., Roman Catholic missionary, Yokohama
Champon, M., butcher, Saigon
Champromain, H. Maignan, French postmaster, Shanghai
Chandler, Rev., D. W., missionary, Foochow
Chandler, J. H., interpreter, Bangkok
Chape, G., (MacEwen, Frickel & Co.) clerk, Queen's road
Chapin, Rev. L. D., missionary, T'ung-cheu
Chapman, S., professor of music, 3, Pottinger street

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Chapman, F., (Chapman, King & Co.) merchant, Shanghai (absent)
Chapman, T., Maritime Customs tidewaiter, Whampoa
Chapman, T. H., public tea inspector and commission merchant, Foochow
Chapsal, J., (Messageries Maritimes) acting agent, Yokohama
Chariot, director of public works, Saigon
Charleson, G., light-keeper, Public Works department, Yokohama
Charlesworth, G., clerk, Government railway service, Yokohama
Charreyron, Mdme., Café de l'Indépendance, Saigon
Charrier, A., proprietor, French Livery stables, Shanghai
Chart, A., (J. Inglis & Co.) engineer, Spring Gardens
Chartin T., Maritime Customs tidewaiter, Shanghai
Chastel, Ed., merchant, Queen's road
Chater, C. P., bill and bullion broker, Bank Buildings
Chater, J. T., share broker, Bank Buildings
Chatron, Rev. J., Roman Catholic missionary, Nagasaki
Chaumet, Rev. B. M., French missionary Hatsakè, Siam
Chechmareff, N. P., (Tokmakoff, Sheveleff & Co.) agent, Kalgan
Cheek, W. A., M.D., missionary, Xieng-mai, Bangkok
Cheesman, W. E., teacher, Home department, Yedo
Cheetham, R. D., (Lane, Crawford & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
Cheetham, F. C., (Turner & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
Cherest, V., (Guichard & Fils) merchant, Manila
Cherry, G. H., sub-lieutenant, H.B.M. corvette *Charybdis*
Cheshire, W., (Cheshire & Co) accountant and average stater, 32, Yokohama
Cheshire, F. D., (Aug. Heard & Co.) clerk, Queen's road
Chesney, J. H., chief engineer, steamer *Spark*, Canton & Macao
Chester, F., sergeant, English police, Yokohama
Cheverton, J. H., (Jardine, Matheson & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
Chevrier, Rev., Catholic missionary, Peking
Cheyne, A., (Jardine, Matheson & Co.) clerk, Queen's road central
Chicote, J., apothecary, Manila
Child, Thos., gas engineer, Maritime Customs, Peking
Chinchilloa, J., director, Exchequer department, Manila
Chinchon, Rev. A., Roman Catholic missionary, Takao, Formosa
Chipman, H. S., (Chipman, Stone & Co.), 28, Yokohama
Chipps, W., boatswain's mate, Naval College, Yedo
Chit, F., photographer, Bangkok
Chivers, J., Customs tidewaiter, Paknam, Bangkok
Chomereau, Lamothe, Colonial secretary, Saigon
Chomley, F., (Brown & Co.) merchant, Amoy
Choonilaljee, B., (Balmoocan Davecurn) manager
Christians, J. H., pilot, Bangkok
Christiansen, K. L., mariner, Bangkok
Christiansen, B. F., clerk, (Gt. Northern Telegraph Co.) Amoy
Christison, J., ship's corporal, Naval College, Yedo
Christy, W., (Elles & Co.) clerk, Amoy
Christy, F. C., locomotive superintendent, Gov. railway service, Shinbasi, Yokohama
Chrystall, W., (Olyphant & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
Church, Ed. J., commander, H.B.M. gun-vessel *Curlew*
Church, R., (Blain & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
Church, T., clerk, North China Insurance Company, Shanghai
Churchill, Rev., M. A., missionary, Ningpo
Churton, C. S., chemist, Shanghai
Clark, C. A., ensign, U.S.S. *Saco*
Clark, F. S., (Borneo Co.) clerk, Bangkok
Clark, C. B., clerk of works, engineer's office, Municipal council, Shanghai

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Clark, W. T., (P.M.S.S. Co.) freight clerk, Shanghai
Clark, W. L., agent, Wenham Lake Ice Co., 43, Yokohama
Clark, W., Senr., chief engineer, steamer *Kwangtung*, Coast
Clark, W. Junr., chief engineer, steamer *Namoa*, Coast
Clark, —., third engineer, steamer *Hailoong*, Coast
Clark, S. J., chief engineer, steamer *Kurodo*, Yedo
Clark, J. R., M.A., naval instructor, H.B.M.S. *Audacious*
Clark, J. D., assistant, *Rising Sun* office, Nagasaki
Clarke, C. C., Maritime Customs clerk, Shanghai
Clarke, W. F. G., sub-lieutenant. H.B.M. gun-vessel *Midge*
Clarke, H. S., lieutenant, H.B.M. gun-vessel *Kestrel*
Clarke, A. C., lieutenant, H.B.M. corvette *Thalia*
Clarke, W. L., (Watson, Cleave & Co,) assistant, Shanghai
Clarke, G. (E. C. Kirby & Co.) clerk, Hiogo
Clarke, W. J., (Fergusson & Co.) merchant, and Vice-consul for Denmark, &c., Chefoo
Clarke, Alex., (Stentz, Harvey & Co.) clerk, 179, Yokohama
Clarke, Robt., bread and biscuit baker, 129, Yokohama
Clarke, B. A., (Jardine, Matheson & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
Clarke, G., Maritime Customs chief examiner, Newchwang
Clarke, Geo., (D. Sassoon, Sons & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
Claro, S., (L. Eugster & Co.) clerk, Manila
Clasen, H. G., (E. Meyer & Co.) clerk, Tientsin
Claus, J., (Knoop & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
Claussen, F. E., (E. Schellhass & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
Clautaud, M., storekeeper, 12, Yedo
Claverat, Isidro, wine merchant and proprietor (La Esmeralda) Cebu
Clayson, W. H., captain, Customs cruiser *Fei-hoo*, Chefoo
Cleave, S. W., (Watson, Cleave & Co.) chemist, Shanghai (absent)
Cleeve, E. B., midshipman, H.B.M.S. *Audacious*
Clèment, Mme., storekeeper, Saigon
Clemente, Dr. D. M., rector, College of San Jose, Manila
Clifton, A. S. T., (North China Insurance Co.) clerk, Shanghai
Clodd, W. E., Maritime Customs tidewaiter, Hankow
Clode, A. J., manager, *Rising Sun* office, Nagasaki
Clotilde, D. A., teacher, Government school, Macao
Clow, R. H., constable, English police, Yokohama
Clunis, J., civil architect, Bangkok
Clyatt, T., (Clyatt & Co.) storekeeper, Newchwang
Coales, T., assistant foreman of stores, Control department
Coare, Fredk. W., (Coare, Lind & Co.) silk inspector, Canton
Coate, T. A., (Shanghai Medical Hall) assistant, Shanghai
Coates, Albert, (Ker & Co.) merchant, Manila
Cobb, C. E., Maritime Customs tidewaiter, Shanghai
Cobden, C. H., (E. Fischer & Co.) clerk, Hiogo
Cobyash, C., foreman, Wardlaw Paper Mills, Yedo
Coch, F., (Brown & Co.) clerk, Amoy
Cochius, Dr. H., professor, Medical College, Yedo
Cochran, Rev. G., missionary, Yedo
Cochrane, Rev. Geo., missionary, Yedo
Cocianig, P., paymaster, Austrian corvette *E. H. Friedrich*
Cocker, T. E., captain, Revenue cruizer *Ling-feng*, Foochow
Cocking, S., Jr, (Cocking & Singleton), merchant, 171, Yokohama
Codry, E., architect and contractor, Saigon
Coffin, J. M., lightkeeper, Shanghai
Cohen, C. C., (C. C. Cohen & Co.) merchant, D'Aguilar street
Cohen, H., commission merchant, Club chambers

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Cohen, H., store-keeper, 81, Yokohama
Cohen, M., merchant, 28, Yokohama
Coiffier, sub-lieutenant, 4th Regiment d'Infanterie de Marine, Yokohama
Coit, F., (Coit & Co) merchant, Ningpo
Colah, J. B., merchant, Macao
Colberg, M. T., mariner, Bangkok
Colborne, H. E., Major General F., C.B., commanding H.M. Forces in China & Straits
Cole, A. H. L., sub-editor, *China Mail*, Wyndham street
Cole, Wm. F., engineer, H.B.M. corvette *Thalia*
Cole, C. C., lieutenant, 80th Regiment
Coles, Geo., civil service clerk, Royal Naval Hospital
Coles, C., chief officer, steamer *Thales*, Coast
Collaço, L., (Messageries Maritimes) clerk, Praya central
Collaço, Madame M., Victoria hair dressing saloon, Queen's road
Collaço, A., (Messageries Maritimes) clerk, Praya central
Collaço, R. S., *Hiogo and Osaka Herald* office, Hiogo
Collaço, J. J., assistant inspector of cargo boats & junks, Harbour Master's department
Collaço, F. C., (J. S. Hook, Son & Co.) clerk, Queen's road
Collaço, M. A., first clerk, Central Police Station
Collaço, F. X., retired major, Macao
Collaço, T., (Novelty Iron Works) assistant, West point
Collado, F. L., (China Dispensary) assistant, Praya
Colleau, Oscar, French consul, Yokohama
Collier, —., aide-de-camp to the Governor of Saigon
Collin, J., commis., French consulate, Shanghai
Collings, C. E., accountant, Queen's road
Collins, E., second lieutenant, Gov. General's gunboat *Peng-chao-hoi*, Canton
Collins, T., (Skipworth, Hammond & Co.) Hiogo
Collins, H. B., surgeon, H.B.M.S. *Audacious*
Collins, C., Naval College, Yedo
Collins, J., Naval College, Yedo
Collins, J., Maritime Customs tidewaiter, Tientsin
Collins, G. W., (G. W. Collins & Co.) storekeeper, Tientsin
Collins, G. W., pilot, Taku
Collins, James, first clerk, magistrate's office (absent)
Collins, Rev. W. H., missionary, and chaplain, British Legation, Peking
Collins, H., foreman, *Japan Mail* office, Yokohama
Collins, J. M., Saki Dori Sanchome, Hiogo
Colmenares, J. A., secretary, Civil Department, Manila
Coloma, R. de Sta., professor of engraving, St. Joseph's College, Macao
Colomb, J., foreman mechanic, Government railway service, Yokohama
Colomb, J., (J. Colomb & Co.) merchant, 10, Yokohama
Colomb, P., (J. Colomb & Co.) clerk, 10, Yokohama
Colomb, P. H., flag captain, H.B.M.'s Navy, Yokohama
Colomb, F., Yoriki Machi, Osako
Colombet, Rev. E. A., French missionary, Siam
Colomer, Rev. R., R. C. missionary, Kao-á-ki,
Colquhoun, W., (Pickford & Co.) clerk, Cebu
Colthrup, G. J., (Maltby & Co.) clerk, Nagasaki
Colvocoresses, G. W., master, U.S.S. *Lackawanna*
Colwell, R. M., paymaster, H.B.M. corvette *Charybdis*
Combe, J., boatswain, H.B.M. gun-vessel *Ringdove*
Comunion, C. I. y, civil doctor, Zambales, Manila
Conde, F. M., (J. J. de Marcaida) pawnbroker, Manila
Conde, L. Moreno, secretary, Sociedad de Seguros Maritimos Mutuos, Manila
Conners, J. R., (P.M.S.S. Co.) supt. carpenter, Yokohama

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Connor, Jos., constable, English police, Yokohama
Considine, D., (Brown, Jones & Co.) assistant, Hollywood road
Consterdine, H., navy contractor and storekeeper, Chefoo
Conti, V., member of the Government Council, Manila
Conui, I., proprietor, Hope & Charity coal mines, Cebu
Conwell, T., foreman mechanic, Government railway service, Yokohama
Coode, T. P., naval cadet, H.B.M.S. *Audacious*
Cook, Rev. A. J., missionary, Kiukiang
Cook, J., (Sayle & Co.) assistant, Queen's Road
Cook, H., pilot, Yokohama
Cook, Henry, shipbuilder, 115, Yokohama
Cook, R. H., (Hongkong and Shanghai Bank) clerk, Yokohama
Cook, H. L., news agent, 52, Yokohama
Cook, Mrs. D., milliner, 52, Yokohama
Cook, F. H., assistant, S.S.N. Co.'s Kin-wing-sing godowns, Shanghai
Cook, H., (P.M.S.S. Co.) steward, Yokohama
Cook, M. H., sail maker, Shanghai (absent)
Cook, J. H., engineer, (Indo-Chinese Sugar Company's Factory) Naconchaisee, Siam
Cooké, J. E., General, Anglo-Chinese Force, controller of Police & Magistrates, Ningpo
Coombs, Jno. T., engineer, H.B.M. gun-vessel *Dwarf*
Cooper, D., solicitor, Shanghai
Cooper, Wm., commission agent, Shanghai
Cooper, J., (Cumine & Co.) merchant, Shanghai
Cooper, J. E, foreman mechanic, Government railway service, Yokohama
Cooper, H., gunner, (P. & O.S.N. Co.) Pootung, Shanghai
Cooper, W. M., interpreter, British consulate, Chefoo
Cooper, T. W., deputy paymaster and treasurer, Control department
Cooverjee-Settna, M., (Cawasjee Pallanjee & Co.) clerk, Lyndhurst terrace
Cooverjee, H., (Cawasjee, Pallanjee & Co.) merchant, Lyndhurst terrace (absent)
Cooverjee, R., (Cawasjee, Pallanjee & Co.) merchant, Lyndhurst terrace
Cope, H. E., (Hongkong & Shanghai Bank) clerk, Queen's road
Cope, H., (Hongkong & Shanghai Bank), acting manager, Yokohama
Cope, F. A., (Mitchell, Cope & Co.) auctioneer, 55, Yokohama
Corbach, W. van, Independence Pilot Co., Shanghai
Corbett, Rev. H., missionary, Chefoo
Cordeiro, L. J., porter, public cemetery, Macao
Cordeiro, P. A., compositor, *North China Herald* Office, Shanghai
Cordeiro, A. A., (Russell & Co.) clerk, Canton
Cordeiro, L. M., (J. H. Smith & Co.) clerk, Macao
Corder, G. A., second engineer, Gov.-General's gunboat *Chento*, Canton
Cordes, C. D. H., (Bourjau & Co.) clerk, Praya
Cordes, J. F., (W. Pustau & Co.) merchant, & German consul, Praya
Cordes, Aug. C., (A. Cordes & Co.) merchant, Tientsin (absent)
Cordes, Ad. S., (A. Cordes & Co.) merchant, Tientsin
Cordier, H., (Russell & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
Cordova, T. A., constable, Macao
Corfe, Rev. C. J., B.A., chaplain, H.B.M. steamer *Audacious*
Corion, Capitaine, 4th Regiment d'Infanterie de Marine, Yokohama
Cornabé, W. A., mert. & vice-consul for United States, Sweden & Norway, &c., Chefoo
Corne, C., shoeing smith, Shanghai
Corner, A., (Brown & Co.) clerk, Amoy
Corner, A., captain, steamer *Yangtsze*, Coast
Corner, G. R., accountant, Shanghai
Cornes, F., (Cornes & Co.) merchant, 35, Yokohama (absent)
Cornforth, J., chief engineer, steamer *Douglas*, Coast
Cornock, Miss J., assistant, "Oriental Hotel," Shanghai

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Cornu, Albert, (Ed. Dierx) clerk, Saigon
Cornu, Ed., (Renard & Co.) merchant, Saigon
Corominas, B., rector, University of Philippines, Manila
Correa, L., continuo, Revenue department, Macao
Correll, Rev. I. H., missionary, 217, Bluff, Yokohama
Correll, F., (Continental Exchange Saloon), Hiogo
Corres, —., aide-de-camp to the Captain General, Manila
Corrie, A. Le B., assistant paymaster, in charge, H.B.M. gun-vessel *Midge*
Cortey, L., magistrate, Court of Appeal, Manila
Corveth, C., (Messageries Maritimes) clerk, Praya central
Cory, J. M., (W. Kidner) assistant, Shanghai
Coryell, J. R., U.S. vice-consul, Canton
Costa, F. G. da, (De Souza & Co.) compositor
Costa, J. V. da, prefect St. Joseph's College, Macao
Costa, J. M. F. da, merchant, and inspector of Customs, Bangkok
Costa, A. P. da, (D. Sassoon, Sons & Co.) clerk, Praya central
Costa, D. A. da, sorter, Post Office
Costa, J. da, (Gilman & Co.) clerk, Praya
Costa, P. A. da, (A. Heard & Co.) clerk, Queen's road
Costa, J. P. da, (Hongkong Soda Water Manufacturing Co.) Graham street
Costa, J. P. da, (Jardine, Matheson & Co.) clerk, Queen's road central
Costa, L. da, (Typographia Mercantil) foreman, Macao
Costa, G. G. da, (De Souza & Co.) compositor, Wellington street
Costa, J. M. da, clerk and notary public, Macao
Costard, G., chief engineer, Gov-General's gunboat *Teng-ching*, Canton
Cottam, J. P., (Watson & Co.) assistant, 82, Yokohama
Cotter, A. T., bailiff, Judicial department, Macao
Cottle, Thos., store-issuer, H.B.M. Naval Yard, Shanghai
Cotwale, H. R., (Tata & Co.) clerk, Hollywood road
Couder, J. C., (Pignatel & Co.) storekeeper, Nagasaki
Coughtrie J. B., (China Fire Insurance Company) secretary, 48, Queen's road
Coulthard, J. R., student, British Legation, Peking
Court, A., assistant paymaster, H.B.M. gun-vessel *Frolic*
Cousin, Rev. J., Roman Catholic missionary, Osaka
Cousins, E., (Fergusson & Co.) clerk, Chefoo
Coutel, J. B., (Jame, Coutel & Co.) merchant, Saigon
Couto, E. J. de, (Jardine, Matheson & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
Coutris, A., (Coutris, & Co.) auctioneer, &c., Tientsin
Coutris, A., baker and provisioner, Chefoo
Coutts, G. W., (Coutts & Co.) merchant, Shanghai
Coutts, J. C., (Coutts & Co.,) merchant, Shanghai (absent)
Covil, T., (Boyd & Co.) tea inspector, Amoy
Cowasjee, H., (D. Nowrojee & Co.) clerk, Queen's road
Cowderoy, W., (E. C. Kirby & Co.) merchant, 100, Yokohama
Cowderoy, J. J., (E. C. Kirby & Co.) clerk, Hiogo
Cowell, R. W., livery stable keeper, Shanghai
Cowie, F., (Larrieu & Roque) clerk, Saigon
Cowie, G. J. W., solicitor, and secretary, Shanghai Dock Co., Shanghai
Cowie, Rev. H., missionary, Amoy (absent)
Cowles, J. P., Junr., acting professor of English, Peking
Cox, Rev. J., missionary, Wuchang
Cox, J. H. (Turner & Co.) clerk, Queen's road
Cox, John S., (Lane, Crawford & Co.) storekeeper, Queen's road
Cox, P., gunner, H.B.M. gun-vessel, *Hornet*
Cox, W., constable, British Consulate gaol, Shanghai
Coxon, A., bill and bullion broker, (absent)

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Cozon, J., (Mestern & Hülse) silk inspector, Canton
Coyne, M., turnkey, British consular gaol, Yokohama
Crace, E. L. H., (A. Heard & Co.) clerk, Canton
Crack, John, sergeant, British Legation Escort, Peking
Craddock, G. T., H.B.M. gun-vessel *Growler*
Cradock, J., inspector of police, Central station
Craig, Robt., (Boyd & Co.) merchant, and vice-consul for Sweden, Amoy
Cramer, F., (Walsh, Hall & Co.) clerk, Yokohama
Crane, W. A., pianoforte tuner, 125, Bluff, Yokohama
Crasemann, E., (Crasemann & Hagen) merchant, Chefoo
Craufurd, Bt. Major F. B. N., captain, 80th Regiment
Crawford, J. D., assistant, British consulate, Shanghai
Crawford, D. R., (Lane, Crawford & Co.) storekeeper, Queen's road (absent)
Crawford, H., (Lane, Crawford & Co.) assistant, Queen's road
Crawford, Rev. T. P., missionary, Chefoo
Creagh, A. R. M., sub-lieutenant, H.B.M.S. *Audacious*
Creagh, C. V., deputy superintendent of police, and sheriff
Creagh, C. A. F., captain, 80th Regiment
Crecini, D., (Ker & Co.) clerk, Manila
Creig, W. G., third officer, steamer *Namoa*, Coast
Creighton, R. T., lightkeeper, Shanghai
Crespo, B., Army department, Manila
Creyk, J., (Hongkong & Shanghai Bank) clerk, Queen's road
Cripps, G., fitter, Government railway service, Yokohama
Crittenden, F., "Peer Tavern," 40, Yokohama
Croal, J. P., Jardine, Matheson & Co.'s Pootung Wharf, Shanghai
Croal, R. W., commander, receiving ship *Ariel*, Shanghai
Crocker, Alfred, deputy surgeon general, & principal military medical officer
Crocker, J., Naval College, Yedo
Croft, J., constable, British Legation Escort, Peking
Crofts, J., proprietor, Horse Bazaar, Shanghai
Croker, J. W., (Novelty Iron Works) engineer, West point
Croley, J., (Borneo Co.'s rice mill) engineer, Bangkok
Crombie, D. A. J., (Oriental Bank) acting agent, Hiogo (absent)
Crombie, Rev. George, missionary, Funghwa
Cromie, Chas., public silk inspector, Shanghai
Cronon, A., Maritime Customs watcher, Canton
Crooke, E. R. M., lieutenant R.M.A., H.B.M.S. *Audacious*
Croquere, J. M. G. Y., Major, Naval department, Manila
Cros, Adjutant, French military mission, Yedo
Cross, H., fitter, Imperial railway service, Yokohama
Cross, R. H., gunner, U.S. flag-ship *Hartford*
Crossette, Rev. J. F., missionary, Tung-chow-foo
Crotte, (Major & Crotte) contractor & timber merchant, Saigon
Crouch, J., Maritime Customs tidewaiter, Chinkiang
Crowder, G., police force, Hiogo
Crowninshield, A. S., lieutenant commander, U.S.S. *Lackawanna*
Cruchley, F., editor *Hiogo and Osaka Herald*, Hiogo
Cruickshank, B., M.B., surgeon, 80th Regiment
Cruickshank, W., (MacEwen, Frickel & Co.) clerk, Queen's road
Cruickshank, W. J., (Mourilyan, Heimann & Co.) clerk, Yokohama
Cruise, W., clerk, Controller's office
Crutch, S. J., (Reiss & Co.) clerk, Praya
Cruz, F. A. da, (A. A. de Mello & Co.) clerk, Macao
Cruz, S. da, (A. A. de Mello & Co.) clerk, Macao
Cruz, T. da, (Lisbon Dispensary) assistant, Macao

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Cruz, A. A. da, (G. Falconer & Co.) clerk, Queen's road
Cruz, J. de, (Hongkong Photographic Co.) assistant, Wellington street
Cruz, O. A. da, (A. Heard & Co.) clerk, Queen's road
Cruz, E. da, (Arnhold, Karberg & Co.) clerk, Praya
Cruz, Joao da, informer, income tax office, Macao
Cuartero, Rt. Rev. Dr. Fr. M., Bishop of Jaro, Philippines
Cucullu, Jose de, (Cucullu & Co.) merchant, and alderman, Manila (absent)
Cuddy, W., sailmaker, U.S.S. *Lackawanna*
Cuefilo, L., (Genato & Co.) assistant, Manila
Cueto, J., vice-rector and professor, University of Philippines, Manila
Culbertson, Rev. J. N., missionary, Bangkok
Cullen, Rev. W., prefect, St. Saviour's British College
Cullen, J. G., superintendent, Hongkong and China Bakery Company
Culty, F., hairdresser, 45, Yokohama
Cumine, Chas., (Cumine & Co.) merchant, Shanghai (absent)
Cumine, A. G. T., (Cumine & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
Cumming, John, reporter, *Daily Press* office
Cummins, F., (Carter & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
Cundall, Chas. H., (Smith, Bell & Co.) clerk, Cebu
Cunha, J. da, writer, H.M. Naval Yard
Cunha, F. de, hairdresser, 35, Hiogo
Cunniffy, P., gunner, Gov.-General's gunboat *Chento*, Canton
Cunningham, H. M., (Russell & Co.) clerk, Hankow
Cunningham, J. K., (A. Heard & Co.) clerk, Hankow
Cunningham, E., (Russell & Co.) merchant, Shanghai
Cunningham, T. B., (Russell & Co.) agent, & vice-con. for Sweden & Norway, Canton
Curet, L., gunner, Gov. General's gun-boat *Teng-ching*, Canton
Curiel, J. L., telegraph official, Manila
Currey, E. H., naval cadet, H.B.M. corvette *Modeste*
Currie, T. D., (Robertson & Co.) assistant, Pagoda Anchorage, Foochow
Cursetjee, Sorabjee, (Cawasjee Pallanjee & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
Curtis, W., "Japan Hotel," 44, Yokohama
Curtis, W., proprietor and publisher, Hongkong *Times*, 5, Duddell street
Curtis, H. J., reporter, Hongkong *Times* office, 5, Duddell street
Cuthbertson, R. B., (Lane, Crawford & Co.) assistant, Shanghai
Cuthill, W., chief engineer, Gov.-General's gunboat *Anlan*, Canton
Cutting, J., (Spring & Co.) assistant, Manila
Cuyugan, V., notary, Archbishopric, Manila
Cuzans, W., acting boatswain, H.B.M. gunboat *Growler*
Cynati, D., officer, gunboat *Tejo*, Macao
Czarnewsky, C., (Great Northern Telegraph Company) clerk, Nagasaki

Daae, J. M., assistant, Maritime Customs, Canton
Dachary, M., gunner, Governor General's gunboat *Chen-hai*, Canton
Dagron, French Military Mission, Yedo
Dailley, W., boatswain, H.B.M. surveying vessel *Sylvia*
Dalgarno, A., chief, foreman of stores, Control department
Dalgas, C., second officer, steamer *Hailoong*, Coast
Dalgliesh, W. H., (Carter & Co.) silk broker, Shanghai
Dallas, Barnes, bill-broker, Shanghai
Dalliston, J. J. R., M.D., physician, General Hospital, Yokohama
Dalrymple, S. O., Independence Pilot Co., Shanghai
Dalrymple, H. L., (Birley & Co.) clerk, Queen's road
Daly, M., (Aug. Heard & Co.) clerk, and Russian vice-consul, Foochow
Daly, S., broker, Shanghai
Dames, M., (Netherlands Trading Society) clerk, & act.-consul for Netherlands, Y'hama

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Danaba, Evêque de Catholic vicar apostolic of Chekiang, Ningpo
Danby, W., clerk of works, Surveyor-General's office
Danenberg, C., (Reiss & Co.) clerk, Prava
Danenberg, V., writer, H.M. Naval Yard
Danenberg, H., writer, H.M. Naval Yard
Danenberg, J., (Drysdale, Ringer & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
Danguilan, L., (M. Perez Margueti) assistant, Manila
Daniel, H. W., (Gibb, Livingston & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
Daniel, Sergt. R., Military foreman of works
Daniels, E. A., (Farfara & Grenet) assistant, Yokohama
Daniels, G. R., lighthouse-keeper, Chapel Island, Amoy
Danielsen, J. W., (H. A. Petersen & Co.) merchant, Amoy
Dantra, H. B., general practitioner, 16, Lyndhurst terrace
Dantra, R. B., broker, 5, Hollywood road
Darbier, engineer, Government service, Yokohama
Darby, W. H. F., (Gibb, Livingston & Co.) clerk, Aberdeen street
Dare, G. M., (McDonald & Dare) broker, 5, Yokohama
Dare, J. J., (McDonald & Dare) broker, 5, Yokohama
Darling, D. A., (Brown & Co.) merchant, Amoy
Darmstrom, O. P., proprietor "Glenvue House," Chefoo
Daumas, naval clerk, Saigon
Dauriac, naval clerk, Saigon (absent)
Dauver, H. R., (Dauver & Co.) merchant, Amoy
Davecurn, Balmoocan, merchant
Davenport, R. G., midshipman, U.S. flagship *Hartford*
Davejee, A., (E. Pubaney) manager, Gage street
Davey, W. R., engineer, H.B.M.S. *Iron Duke*
David, S. J., (E. D. Sassoon & Co.) merchant, Queen's road
David, Rev. A., Catholic missionary, Peking
David, C., (Lacroix, Cousins & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
David, carpenter, Yokohama Arsenal
Davidson, Rev. J., missionary, Nagasaki
Davidson, —., chief engineer, steamer *Hindostan*, Coast
Davidson, J., second engineer, steamer *Hindostan*, Coast
Davidson, Patrick, (Davidson & Co) merchant, Ningpo
Davidson, Chas , M.D., surgeon, H.B.M. gun-vessel *Kestrel*
Davidson, G. R., Maritime Customs tidewaiter, Amoy
Davidson, T., gunner, H.B.M.S. *Iron Duke*
Davidson, W. R., (Davidson & Co.) merchant, Ningpo
Davidson, Robert, M., (Davidson & Co.) merchant, Ningpo
Davidson, Wm. (Davidson & Co.) merchant, Ningpo (absent)
Davidson, F. G., (P. & O.S.N. Co.) clerk, 15, Yokohama
Davies, John, apothecary to the Forces
Davies, T., constable, British Legation escort, Yedo
Davies, T., (Haliday & Co.) assistant, Newchwang
Davieson, J., manager, (Grand Hotel), 20, Yokohama
Davila, A., magistrate, Court of Appeal, Manila
Davis, J., (G. M. Lake & Co.) clerk, Nagasaki
Davis, F. W., staff surgeon, H.B.M.S. *Audacious*
Davis, J. W., M.D., surgeon, H B.M. gun-vessel *Lapwing*
Davis, Rev. J. D., missionary, Hiogo
Davis, E., (Olyphant & Co.) clerk, Canton
Davis, T., contractor, 16, Yokohama
Davis, Mrs. E., milliner, 16, Yokohama
Davis, Rev. G. R., missionary, Peking
Davis, H. W., (Purdon & Co.) merchant, Queen's road

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Davis, J. K., (North China Insurance Co.) agent, Queen's road
Davis, Ed. H. M., lieutenant, H.B.M. gun-vessel *Frolic*
Davis, L., general trader, 87, Yokohama
Davison, James, (Davison & Co.) silk inspector, 28a, Yokohama
Davison, Rev. J. C., missionary, Nagasaki
Davy, W., lightkeeper, Shanghai
Dawbarn, A. H., (D. Sassoon, Sons & Co.) clerk, Hankow
Dawson, F., Maritime Customs tide surveyor, Whampoa
Dawson, Hon. E. G., commander, H.B.M. gun-vessel *Dwarf*
Day, Lieutenant M., Yedo
Day, Jas. E., assistant engineer, Government railway service, Yokohama
Dayot, J., (J. Dayot & Co.) proprietor, Libreria Religiosa, Manila
Deacon, E. (Deacon & Co.) public tea inspector, Canton
Deacon, H., (Odell & Leyburn) clerk, Foochow
Deacon, Sidney, (Deacon & Co.) public tea inspector, Canton
Deacon, Richard, bill and bullion broker, College Gardens
Dean, Rev. Wm., D.D., missionary, Bangkok
Deane, W. M., captain superintendent of Police
Deas, J., lightkeeper, Turnabout light house, Foochow
Death, W. H., clerk, Government railway service, Yokohama
De Ath, A., auctioneer, Hiogo
De Bay, E., (De Bay, Gotte & Co.) merchant, Bangkok
Deblois, J. E., (Peele, Hubbell & Co.) clerk, Manila
Decken, F. Baron von der, ensign, Austrian corvette *E.H. Friedrich*
Degaria, R. N., merchant, Peel street, and Canton
Degenaer, F., merchant, 3, d'Aguilar street
Degiria, E. J., (M. N. Lungrana & Co.) storekeeper, 10, Peel street
Degron, H., director, French Post-office, Yokohama
Deidenbach, J., (Langfieldt & Mayers) clerk, Yokohama
De Jong, Dr. C. G., 179, Yokohama
De la Cour, F. P., Maritime Customs assistant engineer, Shanghai
Delagènière, chief clerk, Messageries Maritimes, Saigon
De Lano, M. M., U.S. Consul, and acting consul for Germany, Foochow
Delaplace, L. G., Vicaire Apostolique, Catholic mission, Peking
Delboy, E., acting consul-general for Peru, Macao
Delcore, T., "Yedo Hotel," Yedo
Delden, M. E. van, (Van Delden & Co.) merchant, and consul for Denmark, Nagasaki
Delemasure, Rev. J. B., Catholic missionary, Peking
Delestre, J. E., Maritime Customs examiner, Amoy
Delgado, J. T., director of Civil department, Manila (absent)
Delisle, clerk, Court of First Instance, Saigon
Dell' Oro, I., (Dell' Oro & Co.) merchant, 156, Yokohama
Dell' Oro, Joseph, (Dell' Oro & Co.) merchant, 156, Yokohama (absent)
Demars, chief of telegraphic service, Saigon
Demée, F., (Gt. Northern Telegraph Co.) clerk, Burd's lane
Demée, F. C., captain, Gov.-General's gunboat *Chen-kai*, Canton
Demetrius, G., purser, steamer *China*, Coast
Demetts, T. H., Maritime Customs tidewaiter, Takao, Formosa
Demianoff, A., (Malherbe, Jullien & Co.) clerk, Bangkok
Deneke, C., junr., (Wm. Pustau & Co.) clerk, Pottinger street
Deniaud, chaudronnier, Government service, Yokohama
Dening, Rev. W., missionary, Hakodadi
Denis, G., (Denis Frères) merchant, Saigon
Denis, D., supérieur de l'orphelinet, French mission, Canton
Denis, A., (Denis Frères) clerk, Saigon
Denison, H. W., U.S. Vice-Consul, Yokohama

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Dennis, G. E., steward, Royal Naval Sick Quarters, Yokohama
Denny, B. St. L., lieutenant, Royal Marine Infantry, Yokohama
Denny, J., foreman mechanic, Government railway service, Yokohama
Dennys, N. B., secretary and librarian, City Hall; and prop. and publisher, *China Mail*
Dennys, H. L., solicitor, Wyndham street
Dent, John, (Dent & Co.) merchant, Shanghai
Dent, A., (Dent & Co.) merchant, Shanghai (absent)
Dent, H. F., (Birley & Co.) silk inspector, Canton
Dermer, T. M., (Adamson, Bell & Co.) clerk, Foochow
De Rusett, W., (P. & O.S.N. Co.) clerk, Praya
Desbois, storekeeper, Messageries Maritimes, Saigon
Deschamiers, captain, French Military Mission, Yedo
Deshoullières, assistant commissary, Naval department, Saigon
Desgrois, attorney-general, Saigon
Deslandes, E. J., commander, receiving-ship *Emily Jane*, Shanghai
Deslandes, F., ship-broker, Chinkiang
D'Espinassous, naval clerk, Saigon (absent)
Dessalles, Rev. E. B., French missionary, Bangkok
Dethleffsen, G., mariner, Bangkok
Dethleffsen, P. J. S., mariner, Bangkok
Detmering, H., (Wm. Pustau & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
Detmering, W., (W. G. Hale & Co.) clerk, Saigon
Detmers, W., (Rādecker & Co.) clerk, Stanley street
Detring, Gustav, Maritime Customs commissioner, Ningpo
Develin, J., second officer, steamer *Yesso*, Coast
Devenny, B. M., (John Forster & Co.) clerk, Foochow
Devéria, G., interpreter, French Legation, Peking (absent)
Devèze, A., (V. Aymonin & Co.) merchant, 64, Yokohama
Devilman, W. G., storekeeper, Government railway service, Yokohama
Devjee, R., (R. Ruttonjee & Co.) clerk, Foochow
Devlin, H., constable, U.S. consulate, Swatow
Dew, A. T., midshipman, H.B.M. corvette *Charybdis*
Dewing, J. A., assistant engineer, Government railway service, Yokohama
Dexter, Rev. G. M., missionary, Osaka
Diack, J., assistant engineer, Government railway service, Yokohama
Diaz y Puertas, F., (J. de Loyzaga & Co.) printer, Manila
Diaz, A., vice-rector, College of San José, Manila
Diaz, H. E., J.M., Civil Governor, Manila
Dick, J., lightkeeper, Public works department, Yokohama
Dicken, F. R., flag lieutenant to Vice-Admiral Shadwell
Dicken, C. G., sub-lieutenant, H.B.M.S. *Audacious*
Dickie, H., (China Sugar Refinery) manager, East point
Dickins, F. W., lieutenant commander, U.S.S. *Monocacy*
Dickins, F. V., barrister-at law, 28, Yokohama
Dickinson, D., surgeon, U.S. Naval Hospital, Yokohama
Dickson, M., M.D., missionary, Taiwan
Didier, —., second office, Direction of the Interior, Saigon
Diercks, F., Maritime Customs assistant examiner, Tientsin
Dières-Montplaisir, naval clerk, Saigon (absent)
Dierx, L., (Comptoir d'Escompte) clerk, Saigon
Dierx, E., merchant, Saigon
D'Iffanger, F., (Adamson, Bell & Co.) clerk, Yokohama
Dillon, O., Maritime Customs tidewaiter, Shanghai
Dillon, Aug., Maritime Customs assistant, Tientsin
Dillon, C., French consul, Tientsin
Dillon, B. E., assayer, Government mint, Kawasaki

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Dillon, J. G. B., (Little & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
Dillon, H. B., midshipman, H.B.M.S. *Iron Duke*
Dillon, W., Yokohama aerated water manufactory, Yokohama
Dilthey, Rev. W., missionary, Fumun
Dimitri, boarding-house keeper, Saigon
Dimock, C., (Chipman, Stone & Co.) clerk, Yokohama
Diniz, Alferes C. X., Junr., aide-de-camp to the Governor of Macao
Diniz, A., (Typographia Mercantil) compositor, Macao
Diniz, A. J. (H.K. & S. Bank) clerk, Shanghai
Dinnen, H. J., chief engineer, Gov.-General's gunboat *Peng-chao-hai*, Canton
Dinnis, H. A, Hongkong *Times* office, foreman, 5, Duddell street
Dinsdale, G. K., secretary, Chamber of Commerce, Yokohama
Dios, J. de, media-racionero, Ecclesiastical department, Manila
Dircks, H. A., (Dircks & Kruger) mert., con. for D'mark, & vice-con. for Sweden &c., S'tow
Dittmer, F., (Boeddinghaus, Dittmer & Co.) merchant, Nagasaki
Dittmer, F. C., (Sander & Co.) clerk, Queen's road
Dix, W., Maritime Customs chief examiner, Hankow
Dixon, J. A., carpenter, U.S. flag-ship *Hartford*
Dobbyn, W. A., pilot boat *Maggie*, Shanghai
Dodd, John, (Dodd & Co.) merchant, Amoy, & consul for Netherlands, &c., Tamsui
Dodd, Rev. S., missionary, Hangchow
Dodds, Jas., (Butterfield & Swire) clerk, Yokohama
Dodds, J., inspector of police, Central Station
Dodgson, A., naval cadet, H.B.M.S. *Audacious*
Dods, Geo., M.D., physician and surgeon, College Gardens, Upper Albert road
Dodwell, G. F., (Adamson, Bell & Co.) clerk, Foochow
Doel, P., superintendent, Municipal Council, Osaka
Doherty, F., fitter, Government railway service, Yokohama
Doherty, Color Sergt. Thos., clerk, Military Secretary's office
Dohmen, M., British vice consul, and chancellier to British Legation, Yedo
Dolan, W., (MacEwen, Frickel & Co.) storekeeper, Queen's road
Dollen, storekeeper, Chaudoe, Saigon
Domingo, A., (G. Van P. Petel & Co.) clerk, Manila
Domingo, F. (Blanco, Domingo & Co.) merchant, Manila
Domingo, N., lawyer, Manila
Domoney, Geo., (Domoney & Co.) compradore, Hiogo
Domony, G., butcher, Yokohama
Donald T., (Hongkong Gas Co.) superintendent of gas fittings, West point
Donaldson, D., Naval College, Yedo
Donaldson, C. M., (Donaldson & Co.) merchant, Shanghai
Donaldson, C. P. M., clerk, H.B.M. office of works for Civil service, Shanghai
Dönitz, Dr. W., professor, Medical College, Yedo
Donnelley, A. R., (Wilson, Cornabé & Co.) clerk, Chefoo
Donner, C. M., (Wm. Pustau & Co.) clerk, Canton
Dorabjee, D., (D. Nowrojee & Co.) assistant, Queen's road
Dorabjee, P., (D. Hosungjee & Co.) merchant, Amoy
Doral, P. R., (Bottomley & Hughes) clerk, Gough street
Dorel, C., (Société Anonyme Franco-Japonaise) clerk, Yokohama
D'Orio, Roman Catholic missionary, Kiukiang
Dorrinck, J. J., (Schellhass & Co) clerk, Graham street
Dougal, W., (Chartered Bank) sub-accountant, Queen's road
Douglas, F., ship compradore, 42, Yokohama
Douglas, A. L., commander R.N., Naval College, Yedo
Douglas, Rev. Carstairs, L.L.D., missionary, Amoy
Dourille, P., (Hecht, Lilienthal & Co.) clerk, Yokohama
Dousdebes, A., interpreter, French consulate, Yokohama

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Douthwart, W., missionary, Shanghai
Dow, James, bill broker, Shanghai
Down, W., light-keeper, public works department, Yokohama
Dowson, R., (Whitfield & Dowson) assistant, Yokohama
Downes, J., midshipman, U.S. flag-ship *Hartford*
Downey, Miss, (Sayle & Co.) assistant, Queen's road
Dowson, P. S., (Whitfield & Dowson) engineer, 69a, Yokohama (absent)
Doyen, Rev. J. T., missionary, Yokohama
Doyle, Wm. H., manager, Wardlaw Paper Mills, Yedo
Doyle, T., tax collector, Municipal Council's offices, Shanghai
Drake, C., (Smith, Baker & Co.) clerk, Yokohama
Dredge, G. H., Customs' officer, Hunt's wharf, Shanghai
Dreusche, H. von, (A. Cordes & Co.) clerk, Tientsin
Drew, E. P., second officer, steamer *Powan*, Canton river
Drewes, T. W., captain, steamer *Amoy*, Coast
Dreyer, F., (Dreyer & Co.) merchant, corner of Stanley & Pottinger streets (absent)
Dreyer, Lieut. G. H. N., D.R.N., gen. agent, Gt. N. Tele. Co., China & Japan, Shanghai
Driscoll, T. N., tailor, Queen's road
Driscoll, W. F., tailor, Yokohama
Drishaus, O., (Pasedag & Co.) clerk, Amoy
Driver, A. J., Government telegraph service, clerk, Yokohama
Droege, A., (Rädecker & Co.) clerk, Stanley street
Drouart de Lezey, Rev. L., Roman Catholic missionary, Yedo
Drought, J. A. H., (Westall, Galton & Co.) tea-inspector, Foochow
Drummond, W. V., (R. T. Rennie) barrister-at-law, Shanghai
Drummond, J., (Holliday, Wise & Co.) clerk, Manila
Drummond, J., master, National Mail S.S. Co., Yedo
Drury, F. B., lieutenant of Royal marine Infantry, Yokohama
Drury, C. C., lieutenant, H.B.M.S. *Iron Duke*
Druse, R., baker, 97, Yokohama
Drysdale, Thomas M., (Drysdale, Ringer & Co.) merchant, Shanghai
Dubarry, P. R., Maritime Customs tidewaiter, Shanghai
Duberley, J. G., midshipman, H.B.M.S. *Iron Duke*
Dubief, A., (Real, Dubief & Co.) merchant, Hiogo
Dubief, L., (Real, Dubief & Co.) clerk, Hiogo
Dubois, J., Maritime Customs examiner, Chinkiang
Dubois, mécanicien, Yokohama Arsenal
Dubois, clerk, Harbour Master's office, Saigon
Dubsky, E. C., first lieutenant, Austrian corvette *E. H. Friedrich*
Ducret, H., painter, 166, Yokohama
Du Courthial, French consul, Manila
Ducroux, counsellor, Court of Appeal, Saigon
Dudfield, J. B., Harbour Master's office, clerk, Shanghai
Dudgeon, John, M.D., missionary and professor of anatomy and physiology, Peking
Dudley, D. E., M.D., surgeon oculist, Manila
Duff, A., (P. & O. Co.), coal depôt, clerk, West point
Duff, Thos. W., merchant, Chinkiang
Duffus, Rev. Wm., missionary, Swatow
Dugat-Estublier, Dr., physician to French legation, Peking
Duggan, C., second clerk, Central Police Station
Du Jardin, F., (Russell & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
Dumaresq, P. K., (Russell & Co.) clerk, and vice-consul for Sweden & Norway, Ningpo
Dumelin, A., (Ziegler & Co.) clerk, 47, Yokohama
Dun, E., Yedo
Duncan, J., P. & O. Co.'s coal hulk *Triptree*, Yokohama
Duncan, A., barrister-at-law, 29, Hiogo

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Duncan, A., Maritime Customs tidewaiter, Whampoa
Duncan, R., (Hongkong & Whampoa Dock Co.) secretary, d'Aguilar street
Dundas, C. H., naval cadet, H.B.M.S. *Audacious*
Dunk, T., Government telegraph service, inspector, Yokohama
Dunlop, C. G., (Findlay, Richardson & Co.) clerk, 7, Yokohama (absent)
Dunn, C. A., (Hedge & Co.) clerk, Foochow
Dunn, J., acting secretary, China & Japan Marine Insurance Company, Shanghai
Dunn, W. E. H., (Lane, Crawford & Co.) assistant, Queen's road
Dunn, Thomas, (Hedge & Co.) merchant, Foochow
Dunne, H., (Turner & Co.) clerk, Foochow
Dunnill, J., (Wm. Watson & Co.) assistant, Shanghai
Duplaquet, G., (Real, Dubief & Co.) clerk, Hiogo
Dupont, G., sec., Court Marshal office, Bangkok
Dupont, J. W., engineer, H.B.M. gun-vessel *Ringdove*
Durham, W. G., Government railway service, Hiogo
Dürr, Oscar, (Tillson, Herrmann & Co.) clerk, Manila
Dussutour, A., auctioneer, Saigon
Dutras, Rev. José, Roman Catholic missionary, Amoy
Düüs, J. H., merchant, and consul for Denmark, Hakodadi
Duval, A. T., (Tate & Hawes) clerk, Shanghai
Duzac, pilot, Saigon
Dwars, B. W., missionary, Osaka
Dyce, C. M., (Westall, Brand & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
Dyer, H., (Hall & Holtz) storekeeper, Shanghai
Dyer, A., pilot, Bangkok
Dzionk, M. F., Maritime Customs tidewaiter, Shanghai

Eage, R., fitter, Government railway service, Yokohama
Eales, R., gunner, H.B.M.S. *Iron Duke*
Eames, I. B., counsellor-at-law, Shanghai
Eagling, E., employé, U.S. Naval Hospital, Yokohama
Earnshaw, D., (Wilks & Earnshaw) engineer, and surveyor to Lloyds' agents, Manila
Eastlack, R. F., (Frazar & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
Easton, Sam., (S. Easton & Co.) engineer and boilermaker, East point foundry
Eaton, F. C., (Peele, Hubbell & Co.) clerk, Albay, Philippines
Eaton, J., Government school, Osaka
Eau, constable, French Consulate, Bangkok
Ebell, H., vice-consul for Germany, and acting consul for the Netherlands, Macao
Ebrahim, A., (Abdoolally Ebrahim & Co.) clerk, Canton
Ebrahim, A. H., (A. Jafferbhoy & Co.) clerk, Stanley street
Ebrahim, A. T., (Abdoolally Ebrahim & Co.) merchant, Cochrane street
Ebrahim, A. K., (Abdoolally Ebrahim & Co.) clerk, Cochrane street
Eça, D. A. d', purser, steamer *Kinshan*, Canton river
Eça, D. A. d', (Hongkong Soda Water manufactory) Graham street
Ecclestone, J., Maritime Customs tidewaiter, Swatow
Echavarria, R., comptroller, Income Tax department, Manila
Echavarria, J. C. y, in charge of Arsenal, Harbour Master's department, Manila
Echemann, captain, French Military mission, Yedo
Echepari, A., assistant, Revenue department, Manila
Eckard, Rev. L. W., missionary, Chefoo (absent)
Eckels, O., (Van Oordt & Co.) clerk, Yokohama
Eckfeldt, T. W., (Russell & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
Eckford, A. M., (Wilson, Cornabé & Co.) merchant, Chefoo
Eckhold, M., lightkeeper, Shanghai
Eckstrand, J., master, National Mail S.S. Company, Yedo
Ede, J. M., (H. J. Andrews & Co.) clerk, Manila

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Ede, N. J., secretary, Union Insurance Society, Peddar's wharf
Edes, B. L., lieutenant, U.S.S. *Yantic*
Edgar, (E. E. Australasia & C. Telegraph Co.) clerk, Saigon
Edgar, H., acting commissioner of customs, Takao
Edge, Rev. J. Ch., missionary, London Mission House
Edgell, Rev. B. E., missionary, Foochow
Edkins, Rev. J., B.A., missionary, Peking (absent)
Eduljee, P., (Tata & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
Edwards, W. C., (Edwards, Rozario & Co.) accountant, corner of Wellington street
Edwards, E. J., chief officer, steamer *Hindostan*, Coast
Edwards, H., quartermaster, Gov.-General's gunboat *Shen-chee*, Canton
Edwards, J., Maritime Customs examiner, Shanghai
Edwards, D. J., assistant, British Consulate, Bangkok
Edwards, O. E., (Peele, Hubbell & Co.) merchant, & consul for Denmark, Manila (absent)
Edwards, St. J. H., clerk, United States consulate, Amoy
Edwards, E., (Wilks & Earnshaw) moulder, Manila
Edwards, W., foreman mechanic, Government railway service, Yokohama
Edwards, J., storekeeper, 89, Yokohama
Edwards, Honble. H. G., second secretary, British Legation, Peking
Edyvean, W. H., midshipman, H.B.M.S. *Iron Duke*
Eerany, B. A., broker, Aberdeen street
Eetvelde, van, fourth class clerk, Maritime Customs, Peking
Egan, O. G., assistant engineer, H.B.M. gun-vessel *Hornet*
Eitel, Rev. E. J., M.A., Ph.D., missionary, London Mission House
Eldridge, Stuart, M.D., 28, Yokohama
Eldridge, C. J., Maritime Customs act. assist. tide surveyor, Ningpo
Eldridge, H., Maritime Customs tide-surveyor, Canton
Elfen, H., (L. Kniffler & Co.) clerk, Yokohama
Elias, J. B., (E. D. Sassoon & Co.) clerk, Tientsin
Elias, E. J., (E. D. Sassoon & Co.) clerk, Queen's road
Elias, Ellis, (G. Barnet & Co.) merchant, Shanghai (absent)
Elias, E. J., (E. J. Elias & Co.) merchant, 21, Cochrane street
Elio, J., (Russell & Sturgis) clerk, Camiguin, Philippines
Eliot, G. W. M., lieutenant, H.B.M. corvette *Modeste*
Elizalde, J. M., (Inchausti & Co.) merchant, Manila
Elles, Jamieson, (Elles & Co.) merchant, Amoy (absent)
Elles, J. C., (Elles & Co.) clerk, Amoy.
Elliot, G. J., Maritime Customs tidewaiter, Chefoo
Elliott, J. R., (Alt & Co.) clerk, Nagasaki
Elliott, W. S. George, M.D., dentist, 75, Yokohama
Elliott, G., clerk, Government railway service, Yokohama
Elliott, W. P., midshipman, U.S.S. *Lackawanna*
Ellis, E. F., captain, steamer *Spark*, Canton & Macao
Ellis, J., chief officer, steamer *Powan*, Canton river
Ellis, J., engineer, National Mail S.S. Co., Yedo
Ellis, G., fitter, Government railway service, Yokohama
Ellis, E. W., (S.S.N. Co.'s Kin-foong-tung wharf) clerk, Shanghai
Ellis, A., gunner, H.B.M. corvette *Thalia*
Ellwell, F. F., (Russell & Co.) clerk, Praya
Elmer, G. W., deputy marshal, U.S. Consulate, Yokohama
Elmes, Wm. H., surgeon, H.B.M. gun-vessel *Hart*
Elmore, J. F., LL.D., chargé d'affaires, Peruvian Legation, Yedo
Elorza, J., accountant of the mint, Manila
Elshont, J. M., Maritime Customs tidewaiter, Shanghai
Elwin, Rev. A., missionary, Ningpo (absent)
Elzingre, C., (C. Elzingre & Co.) commission merchant, Queen's road (absent)

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Emamooden, S., commision agent, Wellington street
Emanuel, J. M., (W. B. Spratt & Co.) shipwright, Praya east
Emanuel, B. E., (Hongkong *Times* office) book-keeper, 5, Duddell street
Emery, D. A., (Wadling, Emery & Co.) merchant and commission agent, Chinkiang
Emory, G. B., (P.M.S.S. Co.) agent, Praya west
Encarnaçiio, L., officer, P. & O. receiving ship *Fort William*
Encarnacio, A. d', (I. B. Eames) clerk, Shanghai
Endicott, Chas. E. (A. Heard & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
Endicott, H. B., (Butterfield & Swire) clerk, Shanghai
Endicott, J., foreman of hose-carriage, American Fire Brigade, Yokohama
Engert, M., (Walsh, Hall & Co.) clerk, Yokohama
Engholm, V., (China Dispensary) chemist, Praya
England, C. R., commission agent, Shanghai
England, J., chief assistant engineer, Government railway service, Yokohama
Engler, F , (Kaltenbach, Engler & Co.) merchant, Saigon (absent)
Engler, (Kaltenbach, Engler & Co.) clerk, Saigon
Enrique, secretary, Spanish Legation, Yedo
Enriquez, D., (G. van P. Petel & Co.) clerk, Manila
Eravegnica, G. L., constable, French police, Yokohama
Ernst, J. E., (Russell & Sturgis) merchant, Manila
Escalante, A., (Y. Rocha & Co.) clerk, Manila
Escalante, J. M., (A. Roa & Son) clerk, Cebu
Escalante, M. F., (A. Roa & Son) clerk, Cebu
Escalera, J., counsel, Court of Appeal, Manila
Escalera, E., acting director of the Mint, Manila
Escombe, F., merchant, Yedo
Escribano, E., professor, University of Philippines, Manila
Escher, G., 4, Concession, Osaka
Esdale, C., assistant, "Occidental Hotel," Yokohama
Esdale, Jas., 31, Yokohama
Esdale, J. T., 87, Yokohama
Esdale, J. T., (Wilkin & Robison) clerk, Yokohama
Esmail, M. S. H., (H. A. Asgar & H. Esmail) manager, Gage street (absent)
Espinosa, R., chaplain, Army department, Manila
E'Sprit, Andreis, 84, Bluff, Yokohama
Esquer, president of the Court of Appeal, Saigon
Ess, A. W. van, constable, British Legation escort, Peking
Esteves, J. J., teacher, Government school, Macao
Esteves, J. M., ensign, Macao Battalion, Macao
Estrada, A., secretary, University of Philippines, Manila
Eugster, F., (L. Eugster & Co.) clerk, Manila
Eugster, L., (L. Eugster & Co.) clerk, Manila
Eugster, E., (L. Eugster & Co.) clerk, Manila
Eugster, J., (L. Eugster & Co.) merchant, Manila
Eusden, R., British Consul, and acting consul for France, &c., Hakodadi
Evans, J. R., (Holme, Ringer & Co.) Hiogo
Evans, H., (Evans & Co.) baker, and proprietor of "Empire Brewery," Shanghai
Evans, J. H., (Evans, Pugh & Co.) merchant, and Consul for Portugal, Hankow
Evans, M. P., (Reid, Evans & Co.) merchant, Shanghai
Evarts, W., (Russell & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
Everall, H., (Hall & Holtz) storekeeper, Shanghai
Everard, Rev. F., Roman Catholic missionary, Niigata
Everitt, H., (Hongkong Photographic Co.) photographic artist, Wellington street
Evers, A., (Simon, Evers & Co.) merchant, 25, Yokohama
Everson, A., captain of steamer *Capron*, Yedo
Evey, fondeur, Government service, Yokohama

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Ewald, L., (Comptoir d'Escompte) manager, Shanghai
Ewalt, W., pilot, Yokohama
Ewer, F. H., Maritime Customs examiner, Canton
Ewyck, D. J. van, (Netherlands Trading Society) clerk, Hiogo
Eyton, J. L. O., (Hegt & Co.) brewer, 68, Yokohama
Ezekiel, M. D., (E. D. Sassoon & Co.) clerk, Queen's road
Ezekiel, S. A., (E. D. Sassoon & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
Ezra, I. A., (D. Sassoon, Sons & Co.) clerk, Chefoo
Ezra, A., (D. Sassoon, Sons & Co.) clerk, Newchwang
Ezra, N. S., (D. Sassoon, Sons & Co.) clerk, Praya
Ezra, I., (E. D. Sassoon & Co.) agent, Newchwang

Faber, Rev. E., missionary, Fumun
Faber, H., (Faber & Voigt) merchant, Hiogo
Faber, V., 4B, Concession, Osaka
Fabian, A., (S. Baer & Co.) clerk, Manila
Fabian, G., engineer, H.B.M.S. *Audacious*
Fabie, F., (Martin, Dyce & Co.) clerk, Manila
Faboada, N , Army department, Manila
Fabre, architect, Yokohama Arsenal
Fabre, naval clerk, Saigon (absent)
Fabrice, H. von, (Sartorius & Moerike) assistant, Iloilo
Fabris, J. M., assistant, Municipal Council's offices, Shanghai
Fabris, F. W., (Buchheister & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
Fagan, C. S. F., assistant engineer, Gov. railway service, Yokohama
Fagg, J. van Boven, captain, Japanese Customs steamer *Niigata Maru*, Niigata
Fail, C. C., (Boyd & Co.) engineer, Shanghai
Fairbairn, John (Lane, Crawford & Co.) storekeeper, Queen's road
Fairbairn, T. P., (Lane, Crawford & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
Fairhurst, T., merchant, Foochow
Fajard, E., public silk inspector, Shanghai
Fakeer, M., (E. Pubaney) manager, Shanghai
Fakeera, M., boarding-house keeper, Lower Lascar row
Falck, C. (Kniffler & Co.) godown man, Nagasaki
Falck, C., hotel-keeper, Bangkok
Falcon, Ysidoro, (J. Witte) assistant, Manila
Falconer, Alexander, second master, Central School, Gough street
Falconer, George B., (G. Falconer & Co.) watchmaker, jeweller, &c., Queen's road
Falconer, J., medical practitioner, Hankow
Falconer, M., (Falconer & Co.) assistant, Queen's road
Falk, G., proprietor, "Amoy Hotel & Boarding House," Amoy
Falk, G., (De Bay, Gotte & Co) clerk, Bangkok
Falque, P. (Messagaries Maritimes, clerk, 10B. Yokohama
Fano, Y., (Olaguivel, Guivelondo & Co.) clerk, Manila
Farago, Odön, fourth class clerk, Maritime Customs, Peking
Farbstein, J., (G. Polite) assistant, Shanghai
Farfara, G., (Farfara & Grenot) 90, Yokohama (absent)
Farinole, J. B., storekeeper, Saigon
Farley, Gus., Jr., (A. Heard & Co.) clerk, 6, Yokohama
Farmer, Jas. M., (Wilson, Cornabé & Co.) clerk, Chefoo
Farmer, J., (Cobb & Co.) carriage builder, 61, Yokohama
Farnham, Rev. J. M. W., missionary, Shanghai (absent)
Farnham, S. C., (S. C. Farnham & Co.) shipwright, Shanghai
Farr, F., aerated water manufacturer, Shanghai
Farrar, A. A. E., (A. Provand & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
Farrell, E., (Lammert, Atkinson & Co.) clerk, Peddar's wharf

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Faulkner, F. M., lieutenant, Royal Marine Infantry, Yokohama
Fauque, J. A., French missionary, Bangkok
Faurie, Rev. U., Roman Catholic missionary, Niigata
Fautrat, chef-dessinateur, Yokohama Arsenal
Fauvel, A., Maritime Customs assistant, Chefoo
Favacho, V. A., (P.M.S.S. Co.) clerk, Praya west
Favier, Rev. A., Catholic missionary, Peking
Favre, Jules, chief engineer, Gov-General's gunboat *Tien-po*, Canton
Favre, V., wine merchant, and proprietor Hotel de l'Univers, Wyndham street
Favre-Brandt, C., (C. & J. Favre Brandt) watch importer, Osaka
Favre-Brandt, J., (C. & J. Favre Brandt) watch importer, Yokohama
Fé d Ostiani, Conte A., Italian Minister, Yedo
Fearon, G. D., (A Heard & Co.) clerk, Queen's road
Fearon, R. I., (A. Heard & Co.) merchant, Shanghai
Fearon, J. S., (A. Heard & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
Featherstone, T., constable, British consulate, Tientsin
Feced, J., magistrate, Court of Appeal, Manila
Fegen, F. F., midshipman, H.B.M.S. *Audacious*
Fehrs, H., (Meyer & Fehrs) shipwright, Swatow
Feibel, Ch., (Comptoir d'Escompte) accountant, Queen's road
Feindel, Ch., student interpreter, German Legation, Peking
Feit, J., band master to the Second King, Bangkok
Feliciano, B., (Tatuban Rope Factory) assistant, Manila
Feliciano, M., (Tutuban Rope Factory) manager, Manila
Felizardo, J., (Wilks & Earnshaw) assistant, Manila
Fennell, H. J., fitter, Government railway service, Yokohama
Fennell, C. J., staff surgeon, H.B.M. receiving ship *Victor Emanuel*
Fenton, J. W., professor of music, Government service, Yedo
Fenton, R. B., (Boyd & Co.) clerk, Amoy
Fentum, G. B., professor of music, Shanghai
Fenwick, G., chief engineer, steamer *Formosa*, Coast
Férand, baker, Saigon
Feraud, sub-commissary, naval department, Saigon
Ferguson, J. H., consul-general and diplomatic agent for the Netherlands, Peking
Ferguson, J., corporal, River Police, Shanghai
Ferguson, A., proprietor, "British Dairy," Shanghai
Fergusson, R., (Morries & Fergusson) bill broker, Shanghai
Fergusson, W. S., (Bradley & Co.) clerk, Swatow
Fergusson, T. T., (Fergusson & Co.) merchant, & Belgian consul, Chefoo (absent)
Fernandes, F. d'A., Macao
Fernandes, B., inner guard, D. Pedro V. Theatre, Macao
Fernandes, B. de S., merchant, and consul for Siam, Macao
Fernandes, N. T., proprietor, *Boletim de Macao e Timor*, Macao
Fernandes, F. F., (Hawkin's Horse Repository) assistant, Garden road
Fernandes, F., (Plana & Co.) assistant, Manila
Fernandes, Rev. F. A. M., professor of French language, St. Joseph's College, Macao
Fernandez, J., assistant usher and process server, Magistracy
Fernandez, H., interventor, Administracion Central de Estancadas, Manila
Fernandez, W., rector, College of San Juan de Lebran, Manila
Fernandez, J. V. (J. B. Roxas), clerk, Manila
Fernandez, R., chemist, Escolta, 37, Manila
Fernandez, S., (J. J. de Marcaida), appraiser, Manila
Fernandez, Y., (J. B. Roxas) clerk, Manila
Ferras, J. A., (Oriental Bank) clerk, Queen's road
Ferraz, L. A. M., chief judge, Macao
Ferreira, A. A., adjutant, Macao Battalion, Macao

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Ferreira, A. A., ensign, acting commandant, Bomparto Fort, Macao
Ferreira, F., barrack clerk, Control department
Ferreira, C. J., (P.M.S.S. Co.) clerk, Nagasaki
Ferreira, L., lawyer, Macao
Ferreira, J. A., vogaes, Gremio Militar de Macao, Macao
Ferrier, Lieut. A. W., R.A.
Ferris, H., (P.M.S.S. Co.) clerk, Yokohama
Fettes, D. S., chief engineer, Revenue cruiser *Ling Fêng*, Foochow
Feus, V., alderman, Manila
Feyerabend, R., (Dircks & Kruger) clerk, Swatow
Fibayan, A., (J. B. Roxas) clerk, Manila
Fielding, Charles, machinist, Amoy Dock Company, Amoy
Figgins, A. F., light-keeper, Public works department, Yokohama
Figueiredo, H. C. V., (A. Heard & Co.) clerk, Queen's road
Fils, (Bareil and Fils Frères) merchant, Saigon
Finch, R., F.C.S., foreman of sulphuric acid works, Government mint, Kawasaki
Findlay, J., (Findlay, Wade & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
Findlay, Jas., senr., (Findlay, Wade & Co.) merchant, Shanghai (absent)
Finke, H., (L. Haber) assistant, 25, Yokohama
Fioritti, Rev. J. B., Catholic missionary, Peking
Firks, W. J., assistant, H.B.M. gun-vessel *Lapwing*
Firth, T. M., paymaster, H.B.M. corvette *Modeste*
Fischer, Ed., (E. Fischer & Co.) merchant, Yokohama
Fischer, S., (Lammert, Atkinson & Co.) clerk, Peddar's wharf
Fischer, J., (Dodd & Co.) coal agent, Keelung
Fischer, F. von, (Hecht, Lilienthal & Co.) clerk, Hiogo
Fischer, O., (S. Baer & Co) clerk, Manila
Fischer, G., (Meyer, Alabor & Co.) clerk, Stanley street
Fisher, F., "Astor House," 15, Hiogo
Fisher, E., (Gordon Bros.) clerk, Hankow
Fisher, A. A., (Müller & Fisher) contractor, Shanghai
Fisher, C. L., U.S. Vice-consul and consul for Hawaii, Nagasaki
Fisher, H. J., Maritime Customs clerk, Shanghai
Fisher, S., assistant engineer, Public works department, Yokohama
Fisk, F., Government telegraph service, inspector, Yokohama
Fisler, L. F., photographer, Shanghai
Fitch, Rev. G., missionary, Shanghai
Fitch, Rev. Geo. F., missionary, Soochow
Fitch, H. W., chief engineer, U.S.S. *Lackawanna*
Fitz, W. Scott, (Russell & Co.) merchant, vice-consul for United States, &c., Hankow
FitzGerald, M. O., (Dickinson & Co.) merchant, Shanghai
Fitz-Henry, D., (Comptoir d'Escompte) cashier, Shanghai
Fitzmaurice, N. F., surgeon, H.B.M. gun-vessel *Thistle*
Flanders, C. A., (E. Fischer & Co.) clerk, Yokohama
Flavius, Rev. —., Russian Greek Catholic missionary, Peking
Fleischer, H. M., (Hughes & Co.) clerk, Hiogo
Fleming, A. C., (L. Owens & Co.) merchant, Manila
Fleming, J. M., (Owens & Co.) merchant, Manila
Flemming, Leap., (Siemssen & Co.) clerk, Queen's road
Flenning, W., Maritime Customs assistant tidesurveyor, Shanghai
Fletcher, C. A., auctioneer, &c., 70, Yokohama
Fleury, J. A., interpreter, Gas Company, Yokohama
Fleury, M., engineer, Valdes & Co.'s Saw Mills, Manila
Florentin, second commissioner of police, Saigon
Flores, C., compositor, Hongkong *Times* office
Flowers, Marcus, H.B.M.'s consul, and acting consul for France, Austria, &c., Nagasaki

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Fock, O., (B. Telge) clerk, Shanghai
Focken, F. W., pilot, Swatow
Forks, E., fitter, Government railway service, Yokohama
Fölser, J., pilot, Taku
Folsom, W. N., Maritime Customs boat officer, Swatow
Fonseca, A. J. da, commission agent, Ponta da Rede, Macao
Fonseca, T. A. da, (Deutsche Bank) clerk, Yokohama
Fonseca, R. R., (A. Heard & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
Fonseca, J. B., (Butterfield & Swire) clerk, Shanghai
Fonseca, A., (Lane, Crawford & Co.) clerk, Queen's road
Fonseca, F. V. da, (Evans, Pugh & Co.) clerk, Hankow
Fonseca, A., (D. Sassoon, Sons & Co.) godown keeper, Praya
Fonseca, E. F., (Lammert, Atkinson & Co.) clerk, Peddar's wharf
Fonseca, Jose M. da, wine merchant, Ponta da Rede, Macao
Fonseca, F. V., clerk, receiving-ship *Wellington*, Shanghai
Fonteyne, J., (China & Japan Trading Co.) clerk, Nagasaki
Foote, M., constable, British consulate, Hiogo
Forbes, Wm., merchant, Tientsin
Forbes, F. B., (Russell & Co.) merchant, & consul-gen. for Sweden & Norway, S'hai.
Forbes, W. H., (Russell & Co.) merchant, Praya
Forbes, D. M., (Ker & Co.) merchant, Manila
Forbes, J. M., Jr. (Russell & Co.) merchant, Praya
Forbes, H. de C., (Russell & Co.) merchant, Shanghai
Forbes, A. S., (C. & J. Trading Co.) local agent, Hiogo and Osaka
Forbes, W. B., lieutenant, H.B.M. gun-vessel *Hart*
Ford, T., (Lane, Crawford & Co.) clerk, Yokohama
Ford, T., (Butterfield & Swire) clerk, Shanghai
Ford, B. T., (Whitfield & Dowson) assistant, Yokohama
Ford, J. D., assistant engineer, U.S. flagship *Hartford*
Ford, C., superintendent of Government gardens, Albany road
Forest, Ch. C. L. de la, vice-consul & chancelier, French Consulate, Alexandra terrace
Forrejon, R. P. y, surgeon, Military department, Manila
Forrentegur, aide-de-camp, Naval department, Manila
Forreras, J. F., military medical corps, Manila
Forrest, C., British vice-consul, Canton (absent)
Forrest, R. J., acting consul for Great Britain, Post-office agent, &c., Ningpo
Forrest, T., light-keeper, Public works department, Yokohama
Forrest, Thos., (Chartered Bank) accountant, Queen's road
Forsaith, G. A., Maritime Customs tide-waiter, Swatow
Forster, John, (J. Forster & Co.) merchant, Foochow
Forssblad, B., M.Ph.C., (Chefoo Medical Hall) proprietor and manager, Chefoo
Fortant, French Military Mission, Yedo
Fortescue, Hon. S. J., midshipman, H.B.M.S. *Audacious*
Forteza, C., Iloilo
Foss, H., (Borneo Co., Limited) manager, Bangkok
Foster, W., quartermaster, Gov.-General's gun-boat *Shen-chee*, Canton
Foster, F. T. P., (Birley & Co.) clerk, Queen's road
Foster, W., Maritime Customs assistant examiner, Shanghai
Foster, F. E., (Peele, Hubbell & Co.) merchant, & in charge of Danish consulate, Manila
Foster, J. T., assistant superintendent of telegraphs, Yokohama
Foster, Rev. A., B.A., missionary, Han Yang
Foster, C. A., midshipman, U.S.S. *Lackawanna*
Fourcade, J. J., storekeeper, 10, Yokohama
Fowle, J. A., Jr., (P.M.S.S. Co.) assistant freight clerk, Shanghai
Fowler, W., Inspector of police, Shanghai
Fowles, J., (Sayle & Co.) assistant, Queen's road

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Fowling, J. G., nav. sub-lieutenant, H.B.M. gun-boat *Swinger*
Fox, J. Y., (China Sugar Refinery) assistant, East point
Fox, C. E., midshipman U.S. flagship *Hartford*
Fraineau, Rev. T. P., Roman Catholic missionary, Nagasaki
Fraissinet, T., (J. Raud & Co.) clerk, Yokokama
Framjee, Cursetjee, (N. D. Ollia) merchant, Amoy
Francfort, (Francfort and Samuel) merchant, Cholon, Saigon
Franchi, Giovani, (Boulangerie Française) 80, Yokohama
Francis, M. H., Mitzui Bishi Shokwai, Yedo
Francis, R., (R. Francis & Co.) merchant, Shanghai
Francis, A., (Brown & Co.) clerk, Tamsui
Francisco, Pedro, (J. B. Roxas) clerk, Manila
Francke, O., (L. Kniffler & Co.) clerk, Yokohama
Francke, H., (Schinne & Francke) merchant, Yokohama
Franco, P., military medical corps, Manila
Franco, P.; telegraph official, Manila
Franco, J. F., clerk, Colonial secretary's office, Macao
Franco, F. M., (Olyphant & Co.) clerk, Praya
Franco, F. A., officer, gunboat *Tejo*, Macao
Franco, R., (A. Franco & Co.) clerk, Manila
Francois, adjutant, French Military Mission, Yedo
François, sous-ingr. des constructions navales, Yokohama Arsenal
Franklin, J., master, U.S.S. *Saco*
Franklin, H., printer, 88, Yokohama
Franks, A., nurse, General Hospital, Yokahama
Fraser, Jas., assistant engineer, H.B.M. gun-vessel *Thistle*
Fraser, H., secretary of British Legation, Peking
Fraser, E. J., (J. C. Fraser & Co.) merchant, 48, Yokohama
Fraser, J. C., (J. C. Fraser & Co.) merchant, 48, Yokohama (absent)
Fraser, J. A., (A. Heard & Co.) clerk, 6, Yokohama
Fraser, J. P. M., assistant, British Consulate, Ningpo
Fraser, L., (Gilman & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
Frater, A., assistant and acting interpreter, British consulate, Swatow
Frazer, John, L.R.C.P., &c., medical practitioner, Tientsin
Fredriksen, A. F., pilot, Newchwang
Freerks, R., (Freerks, Rodatz & Co.) shipchandler, 33, Scott's lane
Freeth, G. J., light keeper, Ockseu lighthouse, Foochow
Freire, F., (T. G. Linstead) clerk, Queen's road
French, E. H., student interpreter, British consulate, Bangkok
French, W., Maritime Customs signalman, Taku
French, H. S., (Jackson, French & Co.) merchant, Manila
Freserra, D., president, College of Sau Juan de Lebran, Manila
Freudenberg, H., mariner, Bangkok
Freusberg, C., interpreter, German consulate, Canton (absent)
Frewin, Henry, marine surveyor, Swatow
Frey, Mrs., Farukawa Machi, Osaka
Fricke, P. H., consular agent for Switzerland, Hiogo
Fricot, (Fricot Frères) storekeeper, Saigon
Friebe, H., Osaka
Friedrich, R., (Botica de Escolta, 25) assistant, Vigan, Manila
Fries, L. von, Maritime Customs clerk, Shanghai
Frischling, C. J., (Driscoll & Co.) tailor, 61, Yokohama
Frith, C. G., (J. M. Canny & Co.) clerk, Chinkiang
Fritsche, Dr. H., director, Russian Observatory, Peking
Fritz, J., (S.S.N. Co.) storekeeper, Shanghai
Frost, A., (Scott & Frost) Hiogo

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Fry, J. O., assistant superintendent of telegraphs, Yokohama
Fry, F. W., (John Silverlock & Co.) clerk, Foochow
Fryer, H., (P. & O.S.N. Co.) gunner, Pootung, Shanghai
Fryer, John, translation department, Kiangnan Arsenal, Shanghai
Fuente, M. de la, (Martin, Dyce & Co.) clerk, Manila
Fuentes, P., interino segundo sagrario, Ecclesiastical department, Manila
Fukushima, K., Japanese consul, Amoy
Fuller, J. O., (Olyphant & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
Fuller, W. R., architect and builder, Chefoo
Fulmer, D. M., assistant engineer, U.S.S. *Ashuelot*
Funk, Dr. H., professor, Medical College, Yedo
Furber, E. G., (P.M.S.S. Co.) barge master, Nagasaki
Furumatz, S., assistant, "Grand Hotel," 20, Yokohama
Furze, J., (Eastern Extension, Australasia & China Telegraph Co.) assistant, Burd's lane
Futtabhay, Ameejee, merchant, Cochrane street and Canton
Futtakia, D. B., merchant, Gage street
Fyfe, J. S., merchant, Iloilo
Fyson, Rev. P. K., missionary, Yedo

Gaasbeek, A. Visscher van, (Van Delden & Co.) mert., & act. con. for Belgium, N'saki
Gabriac, A., commissioner of Archives and Library, Saigon
Gabrié, sub-commissary, Naval department, Saigon
Gaillaude, de, deputy commissary, Naval department Saigon
Gainza, Rt. Rev. Dr. F., Bishop of Nueva Caceres, Manila
Gair, W. T., third master, Central school, Gough street
Gale, W. H. C., engineer, H.B.M. gunboat *Mosquito*
Gallagher, F., Maritime Customs tide-surveyor and Harbour master, Tientsin
Gallardo, A. y, media-racionero, Ecclesiastical department, Manila
Galle, P. E., (Galle & Pichon) medical practitioner, Shanghai (absent)
Gallegos, V., (Loney & Co.) clerk, Cebu
Galles, F. W., (S. C. Farnham & Co.) assistant, Shanghai
Galpin, Rev. F., missionary, Ningpo
Galt, Jas., M.D., missionary, Hangchow
Galt, R. W., assistant engineer, U.S.S. *Yantic*
Galton, W. P., (Westall, Galton & Co.) public tea-inspector, Foochow
Galwey, Wm., assistant engineer, Government railway service, Yokohama
Gam, T., (De Bay Gotte & Co.) clerk, Bangkok
Gamboyeff, N., postmaster, Russian legation, Peking
Gamero, J., professor de Hidrografia, &c., Nautical school, Manila
Gamman, E., (A. Heard & Co.) clerk, Foochow
Gammell, W., assistant commissary, supply duties, &c., Control department
Gandaubert, G., (Hotel de l'Univers), Yokohama
Garay, A. de, Spanish consul, Shanghai
Garbett, H. J. G., lieutenant, H.B.M.S. *Audacious*
Garchitorena, A. M., (Garchitorena & Smith) carriage maker, Manila
Garchitorena, V. M., (Garchitorena & Smith) carriage maker, Manila
Garcia, J. M., rector, College of San Juan de Lebran, Manila
Garcia, B., (Tuason & Co.) clerk, Manila
Garcia, A. J., captain, Macao Battalion, Macao
Garcia, A., (Reis, von der Heyde & Co.) clerk, 23, Yokohama
Garcia, N., (B. A. Barretto & Co.) engineer and machinist, Manila
Gardener, H. A., constable, British consulate, Bangkok
Gardiner, T. J., (Oriental Bank) assistant accountant, Shanghai (absent)
Gardiner, W. A., (Loney & Co.) clerk, Cebu
Gardner, C., interpreter, and acting Vice-consul, British consulate, Canton
Gardner, Wm., shipping master, U.S. con., & boarding house-keeper, Queen's road west

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Gardner, J. P. Wade, (Hongkong & Shanghai Bank) asst. accountant, Foochow
Gardner, T. S., captain, steamer *China*, Coast
Garey, J. (Zoilo Ibañez de Aldecoa) clerk, Manila
Garforth, F. A., naval cadet, H.B.M.S. *Audacious*
Gargan, Miss, milliner, 46, Bluff, Yokohama
Garman, H. J., (E. C. Kirby & Co.) clerk, Hiogo
Garnier, B., French consul, Bangkok
Garnier, L., mariner, Bangkok
Garraway, C., "Nucleus" billiard saloon, Shanghai
Garrett, Miss, milliner, Queen's road
Garrett, W. R., clerk, supply duties, &c., Control department
Garrette, Miss M. D., (Wm. Watson & Co.) assistant, Shanghai
Garrido, M., vocal ordinario, Seccion de Industria, and alderman, Manila
Garrigues, Rev. J., Catholic missionary, Peking
Gaskell, J. M., (Russell & Sturgis) clerk, Manila
Gauld, W., M.A., M.D., missionary, Swatow
Gavini, pilot, Saigon
Gay, A. O., (Walsh, Hall & Co.) merchant, & chairman Chamber of Commerce, Hiogo
Gaymeher, (Behre & Co.) clerk, Saigon
Gearing, J. G. W., commission agent, Chinkiang
Geary, H. S., (Olyphant & Co.) merchant, Praya
Geekie, J. P., draughtsman, Government railway service, Yokohama
Geerts, Dr. A. J. C., Japanese chemical school, Nagasaki
Geffeney, C. H., hair-dresser, 59, Yokohama
Gehlsen, H. J., assistant, "German tavern," Queen's road west
Geisenheimer, F., (Hecht, Lilienthal & Co.) merchant, 8, Yokohama
Gell, G. H., ward-master, Civil Hospital
Geller, R., (U. Pila & Co.) merchant, Shanghai
Gelowitz, J., (F. Douglas & Co.) assistant, 42, Yokohama
Genato, M., (Genato & Co.) auctioneer, and commission agent, Manila
Genato, Vte A., (Genato & Co.) auctioneer and commission agent, Manila
Gentili, Rt. Rev. Dr. Thos., Roman Catholic missionary, Foochow
Genton, F., (Peele, Hubbell & Co.) clerk, Leyte, Philippines
Génu, L., (Guichard et Fils) clerk, Manila
Geogahan, E. J., tea inspector, 93, Yokohama
Geoghegan, E. J., (Butterfield& Swire), clerk, Yokohama
Georg, E., (Siemssen & Co.) clerk, Queen's road
George, E., (Holliday, Wise & Co.) clerk, Praya
George, W. D., (Spring & Co.) assistant, Manila
Gepp, A. M., (Gibb, Livingston & Co.) clerk, Canton
Gérard, A., manufacturer 188, Yokohama
Gérardin, Rev. J., French missionary, Swatow
Geraud, baker, Saigon
Gerlach, C., M.D., medical practitioner, 39, Wyndham street
Germann, A., (C. Germann) clerk, Manila
Germann, C., merchant, and consul for Switzerland, Manila
Geronimo, G., (Genato & Co.) assistant, Manila
Gerontius, Rev. —., Russian Greek Catholic missionary, Peking
Gerrard, John, first clerk, Registrar-General's office, and registrar of marriages
Gert, assistant commissary, Naval department, Saigon
Geslien, H., (Bavier & Co.) Osaka
Gespit, A., (Abor House) hotel keeper, Tientsin
Gest, director, *Courier de Saigon*, Saigon
Ghira, A. A., officer, gunboat *Camoens*, Macao
Giaretto, J., Marine hotel, 41, Yokohama
Gibbons, T., (Möller & Miesner) clerk, Bangkok

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Gibbs, J. H., assistant audit secretary, Maritime Customs, Peking
Gibbs, J. B., proprietor, Snug saloon, 41a, Yokohama
Gibson, —., solicitor, 28, Yokohama
Gibson, C. J., fitter, Government railway service, Yokohama
Gibson, Rev. J., missionary, Canton
Gibson, G., M.B., surgeon, H.B.M. corvette *Charybdis*
Gibson, W., engineer, H.B.M. surveying vessel *Sylvia*
Gibson, Rev. J. C., missionary, Swatow
Gibson, T., (Butterfield & Swire) clerk, Shanghai
Gifford, C. E., assistant paymaster R.N., clerk to Admiral's secretary
Gihon, C. A., (Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.) clerk, Canton
Gika, N. D., Maritime Customs tidewaiter, Hankow
Gil, F., member of the Government council, Manila
Gil, F., vocal ordinario, Seccion de Agricultura, Manila
Gilbert, E., chief supt., Government telegraph service, Yedo
Gilbert, S. S., (Russell & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
Gilbie, W., storeman, H.M. Naval Yard
Giles, H. A., interpreter and post office agent, British consulate, Hankow
Giles, John, (Giles & Co.) shipchandler, &c., Amoy
Giles, T., (S. C. Farnham & Co.) assistant, Shanghai
Giles, H., boatswain, H.B.M. corvette, *Modeste*
Gill, Mrs., superintendent, Eurasian school, Shanghai
Gill, Miss, assistant, Eurasian school, Shanghai
Gill, C. B., lieutenant, U.S flagship *Hartford*
Gill, H. S., editor, *Wai-Pau*, Shanghai
Gill, J., (Hongkong Gas Company) foreman of works, West point
Gill, Eug. H., (Otto Gutschow & Co.) merchant, Hiogo
Gillett, B., (J. S. Robison) clerk, Shanghai
Gillies, W. C., assistant paymaster, H.B.M. corvette *Modeste*
Gillingham, J., (Mourilyan, Heimann & Co.) clerk, Hiogo
Gillingham, A. W., (Mourilyan, Heimann & Co.) clerk, Hiogo
Gillpatrick, W. W., lieutenant, U.S.S. *Yantic*
Gilman, Francis, (Gilman & Co.) merchant, Shanghai
Gimenez, Rev. F., Roman Catholic missionary, Takao, Formosa
Gilmour, Rev. J., M.A., missionary, Peking
Ginard, R., civil doctor, Manila
Ginart, M., engineer, Harbour Master's department, Manila
Gingell, J., moulder, H.M. Naval Yard
Gipperich, E., merchant, Shanghai
Giquel, P., Foochow
Giquel, J., Foochow
Girard, chief commissioner of police, Saigon
Giraud, watchmaker, Saigon
Giraudier, B., (Ramirez & Giraudier) printer, Manila
Girsing, T. S., engineer, Naval College, Yedo
Gittins, J., (Newman & Co.) tea inspector, Foochow
Giudecelli, T., precepteur, French Municipal Council, Shanghai
Glanville, R., Naval College, Yedo
Glass, D., (Jardine, Matheson & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
Glennie, A. W., (Gilman & Co.) merchant, 74, Yokohama
Gloria, V., (Inchausti & Co.) clerk, Manila
Glover, Geo. B., commissioner, Maritime Customs, Shanghai
Glover, T. G., (Jardine, Matheson & Co.) clerk, Queen's road central
Glover, A. B., (Henry Gribble & Co.) clerk, Nagasaki
Glover, W., (Geo. Barnet & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
Goble, Rev. J., missionary, Yokohama

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Goddard, F. A., (P.M.S.S. Co.) clerk, Yokohama
Goddard, F. D., second officer, steamer *Kwangtung*, Coast
Goddard, Rev. J. R., missionary, Ningpo
Godding, C. C., surgeon, H.B.M. corvette *Modeste*
Godeaux, E., French consul-general, Shanghai
Godenrath, H., baker, Shanghai
Godo, A. F., 123, Yokohama
Godsil, John, captain, Governor-General's gunboat *Anlan*, Canton
Godwin, A. A., Maritime Customs assistant examiner, Shanghai
Goetz, W., (F. Peil) clerk, Shanghai
Golding, Thomas B., police superintendent, Ningpo
Goldman, S., Hiogo
Goldsmith, L. R., (Browne & Co.) merchant, Hiogo
Goldspink, R. J., harbour master, Chinkiang
Goltze, W., (Lohmann & Kuchmeister) assistant, 70, Yokohama
Gomar, Rev. V., R.C. missionary, Takao, Formosa
Gombert, C., watchmaker, Shanghai
Gomboeff, W. M., (Tokmakoff, Sheveleff & Co.) clerk, Tientsin
Gomes, A. S., M.D., medical practitioner, 19, Hollywood road
Gomes, N. J., (E. R. Belilios) clerk, Lyndhurst terrace
Gomes, F. N. X., clerk, Harbour-master's office, Macao
Gomes, F. A., (Brandão & Co.) merchant, Wellington street
Gomes, J. Baptista, merchant, Macao
Gomes, R., (Novelty Iron Works) engineer, West point
Gomes, M., (Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Co.) storekeeper, Kowloon
Gomez, J. B., (Brandão & Co.) merchant, Wellington street
Gomez, Aug., (Brandão & Co.) merchant, Wellington street
Gomez, J., proprietor, "Welcome tavern," 288, Queen's road west
Gomez, Juan, lawyer, Manila
Gomez, Jose, chemist, Iloilo
Gonner, A. (Wm. Pustau & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
Gonsalves, J. B., clerk, Colonial secretary's office, Macao
Gonsalves, N. J., assistant, Revenue department, Macao
Gonsalves, F. M., (Rozario & Co.) clerk, Stanley street
Gonsalves, C. J., (Hongkong & Shanghai Bank,) clerk, Queen's road
Gonsalves, R., (F. Degenaer), clerk, d'Aguilar street
Gonsalves, J. M., retired major, Macao
Gonzaga, R., teacher, Government school, Macao
Gonzaga, C., midshipman, Austrian corvette *E. H. Friedrich*
Gonzaler, Victor, storekeeper, Cebu
Goode, F. P. C., chief officer, steamer *Kwangtung*, Coast
Goodfellow, J. F., (Russell & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
Goodman, J., turnkey, British consular gaol, Yokohama
Goodrich, Rev. C., missionary, T'ung-cheu
Goodrich, Jas. E. C., lieutenant, H.B.M.S. *Audacious*
Goodridge, R., Maritime Customs examiner, Foochow
Goodwin, C. W., acting assistant judge, H.M.'s Provincial court, Yokohama
Goodwin, Sergt, J., clerk, Brigade office
Goodwin, W., (Wm. Watson & Co.) assistant, Shanghai
Goolamally Mahomedazum, Mahomedan priest, Shanghai
Goosmann, J., (Melchers & Co.) clerk, Peddar's wharf
Gordes, A., (Gordes & Co.) Hiogo
Gordes, H., (Gordes & Co.) Hiogo
Gordo, F. J. F., private clerk, Register department, Macao
Gordo, N. F., (Chartered Mercantile Bank) clerk, Yokohama
Gordon, Wm., accountant, Amoy Dock Company, Amoy

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Gordon, G. W., (Mitchell, Cope & Co.) auctioneer, 55, Yokohama (absent)
Gordon, Rev. M. L., M.D., missionary, Osaka
Gordon, H. L., (China & Japan Trading Co.) clerk, Shanghai
Gordon, A., Presbyterian mission press, foreman, Shanghai
Gordon, Rev. R., M.A., missionary, Amoy
Gordon, W. G., (Gordon Bros.) commission agent, Hankow
Gordon, C. W. (Gordon Bros.) clerk, Hankow
Gore-Booth, E. H., broker, Shanghai
Gore-Booth, R. H., broker, Shanghai
Gorham, A., M.D., surgeon, H.B.M. gun-vessel *Ringdove*
Gorman, J. F., (P.M.S.S. Co.) clerk, Hiogo
Görzig, J., (C. Gerard & Co.) assistant, Amoy
Gottburg, W., M.D., physician, Shanghai
Gotte, R., (De Bay, Gotte & Co.) merchant, Bangkok
Gottlinger, L., 133, Native Town, Hiogo
Götz, W., (Elles & Co.) in charge of receiving ship *Cæsar*, Tamsui
Götze, W., (Rodewald, Schönfeld & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
Gough, Rev. F. F., missionary, Ningpo
Gough, J., foreman mechanic, Government railway service, Yokohama
Goularte, J. B., clerk, Procurador's department, Macao
Gould, E. B., assistant, British consulate, Bangkok
Gould, J., assistant overseer of roads, Municipal Council, Shanghai
Goulding, T., second officer, Customs cruiser *Fei-hoo*, Chefoo
Gourdin, A. O'.D., (Olyphant & Co.) clerk, Canton
Gowland, Wm., metallurgist, Government Mint, Kawasaki
Goyenechea, A., (Reyes & Co.) assistant, Manila
Grabe, C., (E. Meyer & Co.) clerk, Tientsin
Graça, L. A. de, wine merchant, and proprietor, Royal Hotel, Macao
Graça, V. A. de, merchant, Rua de Prata, Macao
Graça, F. M. de, (J. A. Tuton) clerk, Macao
Gracias, C., (A. R. Tigno) clerk, Macao
Gracias, C. J., supplent, Tribunal of Commerce, Macao
Graham, G. fourth engineer, steamer *China*, Coast
Graham, G. G., editor and proprietor *Bangkok Advertiser*, Bangkok
Graham, J. W., (Elles & Co.) clerk, Amoy
Gram, C. C., godown keeper, Pootung Yard, Shanghai
Granados, G., (J. B. Roxas) clerk, Manila
Granados, T., chaplain, Army department, Manila
Grandmontagne, fondeur, Yokohama Arsenal
Grandon, J., second-officer, Customs S.S. *Kwa-hsing*, Shanghai
Grandpré, de, (de Orroño) clerk, Saigon
Grandpré, Madame de, storekeeper, Saigon
Granger, pilot, Saigon
Grant, J., gunner, H.B.M. corvette *Modeste*
Grant, R., Naval College, Yedo
Grant, A. T., smith, H.M. Naval Yard
Grant, J. F. G., commander, H.B M. gun-vessel *Midge*
Grant, J., (John Burd & Co.) clerk, Praya
Grant, C. Lyall, (Adamson, Bell & Co.) merchant, Shanghai (absent)
Grant, P. V., (Boyd & Co.) engineer, Shanghai
Grant, Cardross, (Bradley & Co.) merchant, Swatow
Grasse, Rev. G., Catholic missionary, Peking
Grauert, H., merchant, 179, Yokohama
Graves, W. S. P., lieutenant, H.B.M.S. *Audacious*
Graves, E. E., nav. sub-lieutenant, H.B.M. gun-vessel *Dwarf*
Graves, Rev. R. H., missionary, Canton

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Gray, Ven. J. H., M.A., Archdeacon of Victoria, & chap. of Christ Church, Canton
Grey, W., Maritime Customs tidewaiter, Shanghai
Gray, D., fitter, Government railway service, Yokohama
Gray, J., fitter, Government railway service, Yokohama
Gray, H. P., (Smith, Bell & Co.) clerk, Manila
Gray, E. O. B., captain of Royal Marine Infantry, Yokohama
Gray, J., chief steward, lighthouse tender *Thabor*, Yokohama
Gray, T., assistant engineer, Government railway service, Yokohama
Gray, R. M., (Reiss & Co.) clerk, Praya
Greany, M. U., M.D., surgeon, Royal Naval Sick Quarters, Yokohama
Greaves, V., proprietor, "Crown and Anchor Tavern," Queen's road central
Green, Mrs., milliner, Shanghai
Green, Jas., Government School, Osaka
Green, Mrs., "Hiogo Hotel," Hiogo
Green, A., Maritime Customs diver, Shanghai
Green, G., police force, Hiogo
Green, J. G., lieutenant commander, U.S.S. *Saco*
Green, J. H., lightkeeper, Ockseu lighthouse, Foochow
Green, S. A. A., (Great Northern Telegraph Co.) clerk, Amoy
Green, Thos., (P. & O.S.N. Co.) superintending engineer, West point
Green, F. J., (Gilman & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
Greenleaf, F. W., lieutenant, U.S.S. *Monocacy*
Greenough, H., Junr., (Peele, Hubbell & Co.) clerk, Leyte, Philippines
Greensward, E., "British Queen" tavern, assistant, 80, Yokohama
Greenwood, Rev. M., M.A., missionary, Chefoo
Greey, H., (Chartered Mercantile Bank) assistant accountant, Yokohama
Greffier, T., "Marine Hotel" cook, 41, Yokohama
Gregory, —., third engineer, steamer *Hindostan*, Coast
Gregory, J., purser, steamer *Hindostan*, Coast
Gregory, W., H.B.M. consul, (officiating) Taiwan
Greig, J., (P. & O.S.N. Co.) clerk, Praya
Greig, James, (Hongkong & Shanghai Bank) chief manager, Queen's road
Greig, W. G., (Hongkong & Shanghai Bank) accountant, Shanghai
Grenet, J., (Farfara & Grenet) 90, Yokohama
Grenet, Th., Peruvian consul-general, Yokohama (absent)
Grenot, A., storekeeper, Shanghai
Greppi, R., (Peregaux & Co.) assistant, Yokohama
Gres, R., (Botica de la Escolta) 25, assistant, Manila
Gretton, Rev. H., missionary, Shaouling, Ningpo
Grey, H., nav. sub-lieutenant, H.B.M. gun-vessel *Kestrel*
Grey, A., warden, Victoria Gaol
Grey, T., inspector of police, Central station
Gribble, H., (Henry Gribble & Co.) merchant, Nagasaki
Gribie, T., Naval College, Yedo
Gribooshin, G. J., (Tokmakoff, Sheveleff & Co.) clerk, Hankow
Griffith, C. B., assistant paymaster, Control department
Grimani, E. H., Maritime Customs assistant, Amoy
Grimble, P., foreman of stores, Control department
Grimble, P., Junr., (MacEwen, Frickel & Co.) clerk, Queen's road
Grimes, J., inspector of police, Western station
Grimm, B., (Phamacie de L'Union) assistant, Shanghai
Grimmer, Jas., manager, Shanghai temperance society, Shanghai
Grisdale, B. E., (Hall & Holtz) assistant, Shanghai
Grobien, F., (Sander & Co.) merchant, Queen's road
Groenewont, J. A. A., (Scheuten & Co.) merchant, Hiogo
Groom, A. H., (Mourilyan, Heimann & Co.) clerk, Hiogo

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Groom, F. A., stock broker, Shanghai
Groote, Ch. de, Belgian minister, Yedo
Gros, P., assistant, *Echo du Japon*, 183, Yokohama
Grosclaude, U., watchmaker, Hiogo
Grosclaude, E., watchmaker, Hankow
Grose, F., (Russell & Co.) clerk, Praya
Grosser, E., (Grosser & Co.) merchant, 180, Yokohama
Grosser, F., (Grosser & Co.) clerk, Yokohama
Grossmann, C. F., merchant, 4, Queen's road
Grosvenor, Honble. T. G., second secretary, British legation, Peking (absent)
Grote, M., (Melchers & Co.) clerk, Peddar's wharf
Groth, A., (Pickenpack, Thies & Co.) clerk, Manila
Groundwater, A., second officer, steamer *Thales*, Coast
Groupiere, F., second commissaire, French consulate, Yokohama
Grove, T. G., lieutenant, U.S.S. *Monocacy*
Grover, W., fitter, Government railway service, Yokohama
Groves, T. J., (Driscoll & Co.) assistant, Yokohama
Gruet, J., (Blanco, Domingo & Co.) clerk, Manila
Grün, E., (Kaltenbach, Engler & Co.) clerk, and Austrian consul, Saigon
Grunauer, Louis, (E. Vincent & Co.) clerk, Swatow
Grundy, A., (Holliday, Wise & Co.) clerk, Manila
Grunwald, F., (H. C. Morf & Co.) clerk, 176, Yokohama
Grupe, H., (Botica de Quiapo) assistant, Manila
Grussani, C., broker, 186B, Yokohama
Gsell, E., photographer, Saigon
Guard, T., assistant paymaster in charge, H.B.M. gunboat *Swinger*
Gubbay, M. S., (D. Sassoon, Sons & Co.) merchant, Shanghai
Gubbins, W. H., (Jardine, Matheson & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
Gubbins, J. G., student interpreter, British legation, Yedo
Gue, G., tide-surveyor and harbour master, Takao, Formosa
Guedes, J. M., Jr., auctioneer, 19, Wellington street
Guego, Rev. M., French missionary, Ban-pla-soi, Siam
Guèrin, assistant commissary, Naval department, Saigon
Guerin, (Lautier & Guerin) hair cutter, Saigon
Guerineau, Abel, architect, Yokohama
Guerrero, B., (M. Perez Marqueti) clerk, Manila
Guevara, B., (Guichard & Fils) clerk, Manila
Guevera, F., (Inchausti & Co.) clerk, Manila
Guien, C., (F. Ravetta) baker, Hiogo
Guierry, Mgr. E. F., Catholic vicar apostolic of Chekiang, Ningpo
Guigne, A. de, (Messageries Maritimes) clerk, Praya central
Guigné, Chr. de, (Comptoir d'Escompte) acting manager Queen's road
Guillemin, Mgr., préfet apostolique, French mission, Canton (absent)
Guillot, Rev. A., Roman Catholic missionary, Kiashing, Ningpo
Guimaraes, J. M. T., captain, gunboat *Camoens*, Macao
Guineau, pilot, Saigon
Guivelondo, Jose, (Olaguivel, Guivelondo & Co.) merchant, and alderman, Manila
Guivelondo, J. G., (Olaguivel, Guivelondo & Co.) clerk, Manila
Guixa, Rev. N., Roman Catholic Missionary, Amoy
Gulamally, S., (Abdoolally Ebrahim & Co.) clerk, Cochrane street
Gulick, Rev. J. T., missionary, Kalgan, Peking
Gulick, Rev. O. H., missionary, Hiogo
Gültzow, A., (Siemssen & Co.) merchant, Foochow
Gundorph, F., (Hirsbrunner & Co.) assistant, Shanghai
Gundry, R. S., editor, *North China Herald*, Shanghai
Gunn, D. A. M., (Hongkong & Shanghai Bank) clerk, Queen's road

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Gunn, G. S., sub-lieutenant, H.B.M. surveying vessel *Sylvia*
Gunner, A. G., midshipman, H.B.M. corvette *Charybdis*
Günther, T. H. C., Maritime Customs tide-surveyor and harbour master, Swatow
Gurlert, M., colonel, Army department, Manila
Gusman, F., (J. Witte) assistant, Manila
Gussman, S., (W. P. Moore) assistant, Queen's road
Gussmann, Rev. G. A., missionary, Basil missionary society, Chonglok
Gutbrod, H., constable and clerk, German consulate, Hiogo
Guterres, A. P., clerk, Harbour Master's Office
Guterres, F. F., (Scott & Co,) assistant, Hiogo
Guterres, D. M., (Hongkong & Shanghai Bank) clerk, Shanghai
Guterres, G. J., (National Bank of India) clerk, Queen's road
Gutierrez, L. J., acting second clerk, Registrar-General's office
Gutierrez, J. G., (Olyphant & Co.) clerk, Praya
Gutierrez, M., third clerk, Surveyor-general's office, 88
Gutierrez, Q. A., (Russell & Co.) clerk, Praya central
Gutierrez, Q. J., (Russell & Co.) clerk, Praya central
Gutierrez, R. F., printer, Wyndham street
Gutierrez, J. A., (Russell & Co.) clerk, Praya central
Gutterrez, S. J., (H. L. Dennys) clerk, 1, Wyndham street
Gutschow, Paul, (Gutschow & Co.) merchant, Yokohama
Gutschow, Otto, (Otto Gutschow & Co.) merchant, Hiogo (absent)
Gutterres, Q. N., (Oriental Bank) clerk, Shanghai
Guyomar, sub-commissary, Naval department, Saigon
Guzder, C. B., (Nowrojee & Co.) merchant, Hollywood road
Guzder, A. R., (Nowrojee & Co.) clerk, Hollywood road
Gwynue, R. A., midshipman, H.B.M. corvette *Charybdis*
Gye, —, M.D., medical attendant, Maritime Customs, Whampoa

Haas, J., interpreter in charge, Austro-Hungarian consulate, Shanghai
Haber, L., 25, Yokohama
Habiboolla, A. H., (Abdoolally Ebrahim & Co.) clerk, Cochrane street
Habil, H. I., (H. A. Esmail & Co.) clerk, Peel street
Haden, C. S., (Gilman & Co.) clerk, Praya
Haden, G. W,, sub-editor, *North China Herald*, Shanghai
Hadley, J., (North, Thompson & Co.) assistant, 61, Yokohama
Hadley, A , boiler maker, H.M. Naval Yard
Haeger, R., (Ladage & Oelke) merchant tailor, Yokohama
Haenni, C., (Siber & Brennwald) clerk, 90, Yokohama
Haffenden, J., (Russell & Sturgis) clerk, Manila
Hagart, H. W., broker, Hiogo
Hagelstange, E., (Thorne, Rice & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
Hagen, C., (Crasemann & Hagen) merchant, & Vice-consul for Germany, Chefoo
Hagen, W. N,, professor of German and Russian, Peking
Hagens, E., (Grosser & Co.) clerk, Yokohama
Hagge, H., (Bourjau & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
Haggat, W., third engineer, steamer *Yesso*, Coast
Hague, E. P., (Thorne Bros. & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
Hague, F. M., (Coutts & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
Hague, W. A., public tea inspector, Shanghai
Hainard, watchmaker, Saigon
Hair, W., engineer, H.B.M. gun-boat *Mosquito*
Hake, Th. (H. Ahrens & Co.) clerk, Yokohama
Hakimna, H. R., (N. Mody & Co.) clerk, Queen's road
Hale, W. G., (W. G. Hale & Co.) merchant, Saigon (absent)
Hales, G., (Birley & Co.) clerk, Foochow

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Haliday, D. J., (Haliday & Co.) shipchandlers, Newchwang
Hall, A., engineer, Takasima Colliery, Nagasaki
Hall, T., (Butterfield & Swire) clerk, Queen's road
Hall, G. W., assistant engineer, U.S.S. *Yantic*
Hall, J., (Butterfield & Swire) clerk, Shanghai
Hall, J. H., Maritime Customs tidewaiter, Chinkiang
Hall, J. W., (Cheshire & Co.) average stater, accountant, &c., 32, Yokohama
Hall, J., fitter, Government railway service, Yokohama
Hall, J., veterinary surgeon, French livery stables, Shanghai
Hall, T. W., assistant paymaster, H.B.M. corvette *Thalia*
Hall, Rev. W. N., missionary, Tientsin (absent)
Hall, J. C., interpreter, H. M.'s Provincial court, Yokohama
Hall, Rev. H. H., missionary, Kiukiang
Hall, C. P., (Walsh, Hall & Co.) clerk, Yokohama
Hallahan, Jas., gunner, H.B.M. receiving ship *Victor Emanuel*
Halloran, Jas., inspector of police, Eastern station
Hallowell, T., proprietor, "Star tavern," Queen's road west
Halm, Albert, piano tuner, Shanghai
Halse, R., Maritime Customs assistant examiner, Shanghai
Halsey, J. S., Maritime Customs tide surveyor, Shanghai
Hamid, M. E., (Hajee Meerza Mohmed Ally & Co.) clerk, Aberdeen street
Hamill, T., "Shakespeare Saloon," 106, Yokohama
Hamilton, W., (Blain & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
Hamilton, Rev. H., missionary, Yokohama
Hamilton, E., Maritime Customs tidewaiter, Chefoo
Hamilton, Geo., (J. C. Fraser & Co.) clerk, 48, Yokohama
Hamlyn, J. C., Maritime Customs tidewaiter, Newchwang
Hamm, R. D., assistant engineer, H.B.M. gun-vessel *Midge*
Hammond T. B., midshipman, H.B.M. corvette *Charybdis*
Hammond, F., quarter-master, Naval College, Yedo
Hammond, J. L., Commissioner of Customs, Swatow
Hammond, W. H., (Skipworth, Hammond & Co) Hiogo
Hamonic, J., (Hamonic Frères) engineer, Saigon
Hamonic, H., (Hamonic Frères) engineer, Saigon
Hams, Mrs., (Miss Garrett) assistant, Queen's road
Hance, H. F., British Vice-consul, Whampoa
Hancock, A., broker
Hancock, W., Maritime Customs assistant, Chefoo
Händel, H., (Hall & Holtz) tailor, Shanghai
Handley, A. P., barrister-at-law, Bank Buildings
Handley, Edward R., plumber and gas fitter, Queen's road west
Handley, E., (Novelty Iron Works) assistant, West point
Hanisch, F. O., Maritime Customs tidewaiter, Ningpo
Hanlon, J. M., teacher of languages, Hollywood road
Hannen, N. J, barrister-at-law, Shanghai
Hansen, V., (Gt. Northern Telegraph Co.) clerk, Shanghai
Hansen, L., (D. H. Tillson & Co.) assistant, Hiogo
Hansen, A. C. W., mariner, Bangkok
Hansen, C., mariner, Bangkok
Hansen, H. A. D., mariner, Bangkok
Hansen, J. G. R. C., marine officer, Bangkok
Hansen, H., mariner, Bangkok
Hanssen, H. P., (A. Dent & Co.) merchant, Shanghai
Hanus, G. C., midshipman, U.S.S. *Palos*
Happer, Rev. A. P., D.D., missionary, Canton
Harber, G. B., master, U.S.S. *Monocacy*

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Hardey, E. P., L.R.C.P., missionary, Hankow
Hardie, J. D., (Tait & Co.) agent, Takao and Taiwan
Harding, W. J., engineer, Naval College, Yedo
Harding, J. W., (Birley, Worthington & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
Harding, H., Yokohama aerated water manufactory, Yokohama
Hardman, C. R., (Hudson, Malcolm & Co.) clerk, Nagasaki
Hardoon, E. A., (D. Sassoon, Sons & Co.) clerk, Chinkiang
Hardoon, S. A., (D. Sassoon, Sons & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
Hardy, C., assistant engineer, Government railway service, Yokohama
Hardy, George, (Birley & Co.) tea-inspector, Canton
Hare, D. J., (Hare & Co.) merchant, Yedo
Hare, A. J., (Hare & Co.) merchant, Yedo
Harkness, T. G., (Boyd & Co.) clerk, Amoy
Harley, Mrs., assistant, "Grand Hotel," 20, Yokohama
Harlow, L., 163, Yokohama
Harman, G., Maritime Customs examiner, Swatow
Harman, C. D., (P.M.S.S. Co.) clerk, Yokohama
Harmand, A., (Société Anonyme Franco-Japonaise) silk inspector, Yokohama
Harold, B., "Brooklyn Hotel," 40, Yokohama
Harper, R., engineer, Royal Mint, Bangkok
Harris, Capt., (P.M.S.S. Co.) agent, Yokohama
Harris, U. W., inspector, river police, Shanghai
Harris, W. R. J., (Lane, Crawford & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
Harris, W., shipwright and blacksmith, Swatow
Harris, C., light-keeper, Public works department, Yokohama
Harris, J., M.D., assistant surgeon, Government railway service, Yokohama
Harris, Rev. S. D., missionary, Peking
Harris, Rev. F. H., missionary, Hakodadi
Harris, Rev. M. C., missionary, Hakodadi
Harrison, G., (G. Harrison & Co.) storekeeper, Shanghai
Harrison, G., (Oriental Bank) manager, Shanghai
Harrison, T. W., chief mate, Customs lightship *Newchwang*, Newchwang
Harrison, G. E., sub lieutenant, H.B.M. gun-vessel *Hornet*
Harrison, T. F., assistant paymaster, H.B.M. gun-vessel *Thistle*
Harrison, W. G., Maritime Customs examiner, Hankow
Harrison, W. D., (Butterfield & Swire) merchant, Queen's road
Harrison, H., engineer, H.B.M. gun-vessel *Ringdove*
Harrold, F., chief engineer, steamer *Kiukiang*, Canton river
Harrold, J., second engineer, steamer *Kinshan*, Canton river
Harryman, F., (Hegt & Co.) brewer, 68, Yokohama
Hart, W., (Marmelstein & Co.) storekeeper, Hiogo
Hart, Robert, inspector-general, Maritime Customs, Peking
Hart, G. M., assistant, Municipal Council's offices, Shanghai
Hart, J., (Turner & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
Hart, J. H., Commissioner of Customs, Foochow
Hart, Thos., reporter, *Daily Press* office
Hart, Rev. V. C., missionary, Kiukiang
Hart, J. W., architect and civil engineer, Hiogo
Hart, H., (P.M.S.S. Co.) general agent, Yokohama
Hart, H. V., naval cadet, H.B.M. *Audacious*
Harten, C., mariner, Bangkok
Hartley, J., (J. Hartley & Co.) chemist, Yokohama
Hartman, H. A., fitter, Government railway service, Yokohama
Hartmann, G., (S. Baer & Co.) clerk, Manila
Hartmann, G. W., (Deutsche Bank) clerk, Shanghai
Harton, W. H., (Gilman & Co.) clerk, Foochow

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Harton, C. F., (Gilman & Co.) clerk, Foochow
Hartwell, Rev. J. B., missionary, Chefoo
Hartwell, Rev. Charles, missionary, Foochow (in city)
Harvey, J., (Stentz, Harvey & Co.) butcher, 179, Yokohama
Harvey, H. P., assistant surgeon, U.S.S. *Palos*
Harvey, W. A. assistant paymaster, H.B.M.S. *Iron Duke*
Harvie, J. A., (Lane, Crawford & Co.) storekeeper, Shanghai
Harward, H. H.. lieutenant, 80th Regiment
Harwood, W., (Harwood & Wainewright) solicitor, Shanghai
Harselwood, A. H. C., (Hongkong & Shanghai Bank) clerk, Shanghai
Haskell, H. B., foreman of American Fire Brigade, Yokohama
Haskell, F. E., (China & Japan Trading Co.) agent, Shanghai
Haslam, R. H., (J. Silverlock & Co.) merchant, Foochow
Haslam, W. H., (R. Anderson & Co.) merchant, Kiukiang
Hassell, L., reporter, *Evening Courier* office, Shanghai
Hassell, J. G. T., (Birley & Co.) clerk, Queen's road
Hast, A. W., sub-lieutenant, 80th Regiment
Hastings, R., Maritime Customs tidewaiter, Hankow
Haswell, A., acting captain, lighthouse tender *Thabor*, Yokohama
Hatch, John, (Hatch & Co.) merchant, and Portuguese consul, Tientsin
Hauenstein, G., pilot, Amoy
Hang, (Kalʻenbach, Engler & Co.) clerk, Saigon
Haurie, chief artificer, French Military Mission, Yedo
Hauschild, H., (A. Markwald & Co.'s rice mill) miller, Bangkok
Hauschild, R., (Meyer, Alabor & Co.) clerk, Stanley street
Hauschild, L., secretary, German consulate, Praya
Hausmann, T., secretary, German consulate, Bangkok
Hawes, J. A. (Tate & Hawes) merchant, Shanghai
Hawes, —., United States consul, Hakodadi
Hawes, Lieut., R.M.A., gunnery instructor, Government service, Yedo
Hawke, Richard F., accountant, H.M. Naval Yard (absent)
Hawkins, Rev. W. W., M.A., British chaplain, Foochow
Hawkins, H., Maritime Customs tidewaiter, Amoy
Hawkins, C. E., boatswain, U.S.S. *Lackawanna*
Hawkins, H., (W. L. Malcolmson & Co.) assistant, Shanghai
Hawkins, H. J., (P. Heinemann & Co.) clerk, 198, Yokohama
Hawley, A., Yedo
Hawtry, M., (Drysdale, Ringer & Co.) tea inspector, Shanghai
Hay, C. W., (Boyd & Co.) assistant, Shanghai
Hay, Drummond, (Mourilyan, Heimann & Co.) Yokohama
Hay, C. E., (Martin, Dyce & Co.) clerk, Manila
Hayden, G. W , lightkeeper, Shanghai
Hayes, A. A., Jr., (Olyphant & Co.) merchant, Praya (absent)
Hayllar, T. C., Q.C., barrister at-law, Bank buildings
Hays, J., gunner, U.S.S. *Lackawanna*
Hazañas, S., assistant, Exchequer department, Manila
Head, R. L., (Fergusson & Co.) clerk, Chefoo
Head, F. S., (A. Heard & Co.) clerk, Queen's road
Head, R. L. B., surgeon, H.B.M. corvette *Thalia*
Healey, W. L., nav. instructor, H.B.M. corvette *Thalia*
Heard, Augustine, (Aug. Heard & Co.) merchant (absent)
Heard, Albert F., (Aug. Heard & Co.) merchant, Queen's road
Heard, G. F., (Aug. Heard & Co.) merchant, and Vice-consul for Russia
Heard, John, (Aug. Heard & Co.) merchant (absent)
Hearn, R. H., (A. Dent & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
Hearn, J. R. G., fourth master, Central School, Gough street

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Hearne, A., storekeeper, Yokohama
Hearne, A., second steward, lighthouse tender *Thabor*, Yokohama
Hearson, G. H., act. assist. engineer, H.B.M. despatch vessel *Vigilant*
Heart, G., (Y. Rocha & Co.) clerk, Manila
Heath, W., gunner, Gov-General's gun-boat *Anlan*, Canton
Heaton, W., third engineer, steamer *China*, Coast
Heaton, A. MacG., merchant, Praya
Hebrard, S., French vice-consul, Manila
Hechavarria, P., president, Court of Appeal, Manila
Hedge, T. B., (Hedge & Co.) merchant, Foochow
Heermann, C., (C. J. Gaupp & Co.) watchmaker, Queen's road
Heemskerk, J. J., (P. Maclean & Co.) mert., & chancelier of Netherlands con., Shanghai
Hefti, R., (F. Luchsinger) clerk, Iloilo
Hegt, M. J. B. Noordhoek, brewer, 68, Yokohama (absent)
Heimann, (Kaltenbach, Engler & Co.) clerk, Saigon
Heimann, Chas. A., (Mourilyan, Heimann & Co.) merchant, Yokohama
Heimsoht, D., mariner, Bangkok
Heinemann, H., (P. Heinemann & Co.) clerk, Yokohama
Heinemann, Paul, merchant, 198, Yokohama
Heinszen, C., (C. Heinszen & Co.) merchant, Manila (absent)
Heinszen, N., (C. Heinszen & Co.) merchant, Manila
Held, R., (Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.) clerk, Praya
Helland, A., (J. Burd & Co.) clerk, Praya
Hellendael, P. J., yardsman, Government railway service, Yokohama
Hellermann, C., (Wm. Pustau & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
Hellstœm, J. L., mariner, Bangkok
Hellyer, F., (Alt & Co.) merchant, Nagasaki
Helm, Rev. B., missionary, Hangchow
Helm, J., (J. D. Carroll & Co.) assistant, Yokohama
Helm, A., (J. D. Carroll & Co.) assistant, Hiogo
Hemert, J. P. von, merchant, 25, Yokohama
Heming, T. H., navigating midshipman, H.B.M. corvette *Modeste*
Henderson, J. J., U.S. consul, Amoy and Tamsui
Henderson, W. A., missionary, Chefoo
Henderson, Jas., merchant, Tientsin
Henderson, Ed., M.D., medical practitioner, and municipal officer of health, Shanghai
Henderson, J. W., (Walsh, Hall & Co.) clerk, Hiogo
Henderson, G., clerk, Hongkew wharf, Shanghai
Henderson, F., (Russell & Co.) clerk, Praya central
Henderson, D. M., chief engineer, Maritime Customs, Shanghai
Henderson, J. Y., (Lane, Crawford & Co.) clerk, & sec., Temperance Hall, Yokohama
Henderson, C., (Domoney & Co.) assistant, Hiogo
Hendricks, N. F., clerk, Harbour Master's office, Bangkok
Hendricks, H. H., jailer, U.S. consulate, Shanghai
Hendriks, R., interpreter, German consulate, Bangkok
Hendry, J., (Whitfield & Dowson) assistant, Yokohama
Henley, H. B., (P. & O.S.N. Co.) clerk, 15, Yokohama
Henningsen, L. A., marine officer, Bangkok
Hennequin, A., (Messageries Maritimes) agent, Shanghai
Hennings, P. H., captain, steamer *China*, Coast
Henningsen, J., (G. N. Telegraph Co.) agent, Foochow
Henriques, W., (D. H. Tillson & Co.) assistant, Hiogo
Henry, Rev. B. C., missionary, Canton
Henry, J. P., professor of French and Mathematics
Henry, M., (Russell & Sturgis) clerk, Manila
Hens, J. Ph., (G. van P. Petel & Co.) merchant, & acting-consul for Belgium, &c., Manila

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Henschell, J. H., (Peele, Hubbell & Co.) clerk, Manila
Henson, J., No. 16A., Osaka
Henwood, Jas., gunner, H.B.M. gun-vessel *Lapwing*
Hepburn, S. D., (E. Fischer & Co.) clerk, Yokohama
Hepburn, Dr. J. C., medical missionary, Yokohama
Hepper, F. H., (Macleod, Pickford & Co.) clerk, Manila
Herbst, E., (MacEwen, Frickel & Co.) clerk, Queen's road
Herce, Rev. F. B., procurator, Spanish mission, Caine road
Herdman, J., superintendent of works, Public works department, Yokohama
Herdman, W. G., (Brand Brothers & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
Herhausen, O., 14, Osaka
Heriot, F. M., (Smith, Bell & Co.) clerk, Manila
Herl, F., (Alloin & Co.) clerk, Bangkok
Hermander, E. B., civil doctor, Tayabas, Manila
Hermann, F., (Lehmann, Hartmann & Co.) merchant, Hiogo
Heron, F. G., (Russell & Sturgis) merchant, Manila
Herrera, J. D., (Loney & Co.) clerk, Surigao, Philippines
Herring, C. H., lieutenant, H.B.M. gun-vessel *Curlew*
Herring, R. D., chief constable, British Legation escort, Peking
Herring, T., (James & Wilson) assistant, 98, Yokohama
Herrmann, M. A., (Tillson, Herrmann & Co.) merchant, Manila
Hertz, A., (Carlowitz & Co.) clerk, Praya
Hertz, H., (Hyde, Hertz & Co.) Shanghai
Herzof, M. T., (Herzof & Roth) 179, Yokohama (absent)
Heseltine, G. A., lieutenant, Royal Marine Infantry, Yokohama
Heuermann, F. W., (MacEwen, Frickel & Co.) clerk, Queen's road
Hewetson, C., bandmaster to the Kalahome, Bangkok
Hewett, W. H., (Lane, Crawford & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
Hey, E., (Hall & Holtz) assistant, Shanghai
Heyde, O., von der, (Siemssen & Co.) clerk, Queen's road
Heyde, E. von der, (Reis, von der Heyde & Co.) merchant, 23, Yokohama
Heyden, F. E., (F. Peil) merchant, & Netherlands Consul, Shanghai
Heymann, J., (S. Baer & Co.) merchant, Manila
Heywood, H. C., (Aug. Heard & Co.) clerk, Queen's road
Hezlett, A., police force, Hiogo
Hickling, H., (Phipps, Hickling & Co.) merchant, Foochow
Hickling, A., (Turner & Co.) clerk, Hankow
Hicks, G. W., pilot, Taku
Hicks, F. G., inspector of Customs, Bangkok
Hidalgo, A., (Aguirre & Co.) merchant, and consul for Portugal, Manila
Higgin, J., merchant, Iloilo
Higgin, Jos. L. B., (J. Higgin) clerk, Iloilo
Higgin, J. W., (J. Higgin) clerk, Negros, Philippines
Higginbotham, J., (Whitfield & Dowson) assistant, Yokohama
Higgins, J., gunner, Naval College, Yedo
Hildebrand, C., (A. Schultze) clerk, Yokohama
Hilgendorf, Dr. professor, Medical College, Yedo
Hill, S., (P.M.S S. Co.) clerk, Yokohama
Hill, Robt. H., (Bradley & Co.) clerk, Swatow
Hill, G. W., counsellor-at-law, and legal adviser to Japanese Government, Yokohama
Hill, C. E., Shanghai
Hill, J. C., pilot, Taku
Hill, Arthur, Captain Royal Marine Infantry, Yokohama
Hill, J., (Boyd & Co) assistant, Shanghai
Hill, G. B., commander, receiving ship *Berwick Walls*, Shanghai
Hill, Rev. D., missionary, Wusueh

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Hillier, H. M., Maritime Customs assistant, Hankow
Hilston, D., M.D., staff surgeon, Royal Naval Sick Quarters, Yokohama
Hiltz, I. T., (Hiltz & Co.) sailmaker, 161, Yokohama
Himly, K., interpreter, German consulate, Shanghai
Hinckley, S. S., (Mustard & Co.) assistant, Shanghai
Hinckley, N. B., (Russell & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
Hind, J., (Thompson & Hind) milliner, Queen's road
Hinge, T., (Cobb & Co.) assistant, 61, Yokohama
Hinz, E., constable, German Legation, Peking
Hippesley, Alfred E., clerk, Statistical department, Maritime Customs, Shanghai
Hird, J., engineer, H.B.M.S. *Audacious*
Hirsbrunner, J., watchmaker, Shanghai
Hirsbrunner, T., (L. Vrard & Co.) assistant, Tientsin
Hirth, F., Maritime Customs assistant, Canton
Hitch, F. D., (Russell & Co,) merchant, Shanghai
Hitchireck, F. A., second engineer, Customs cruiser *Fei-hoo*, Chefoo
Hjousberry, E., Upper Yangtsze pilot, Shanghai
Hoar, J. H., pilot, cutter *Alarm*, Ningpo
Hobson, H. E., commissioner of Customs, Tamsui and Keelung
Hobson, R. M., Maritime Customs assistant, Chefoo
Hochreuter, A., mariner, Bangkok
Hock, L. C., (J. P. Bisset & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
Hockmeyer, F., (Siemssen & Co.) clerk, Queen's road
Hodge, Rev. W. B., missionary, Tientsin
Hodges, G. L., first assistant, British consulate, and Post-office agent, Nagasaki
Hodges, G., constable, British consulate, Yokohama
Hodgson, John G., (Hongkong & Shanghai Bank) accountant, Yokohama
Hodgson, J. S., (Iveson & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
Hodnett, T., pilot, Yokohama
Hoeflich, J., (J. Kosminsky & Co.) merchant, Shanghai
Hoffman, G., (A. Gérard) assistant, Yokohama
Hoffmann, Dr., staff surgeon of the Prussian navy, Yedo
Hoffmeyer, V., (Gt. Northern Telegraph Co.) electrician, Shanghai
Hogarth, J. B., (Holliday, Wise & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
Hogg, A. G., (A. G. Hogg & Co.) merchant, & Danish consul, Saigon (absent)
Hogg, E. J., merchant, Shanghai
Hogg, James, captain, steamer *Chinkiang*, Coast
Hohn, G., (Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
Höhne, A., (Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
Hohnholz, H. W., shipchandler, 82, Yokohama
Holbens, G., hairdresser, Yedo
Holcombe, Rev. C., missionary, Peking
Holding, J., (Ker & Co.) clerk, Leyte, Philippines
Holdsworth, E., public silk inspector, Shanghai
Holhann, Rev. —., vice-procureur, F. R. C. Mission, Staunton street
Holland, W., student, British legation, Peking
Holland, C. J., chief officer, steamer *Hailoong*, Coast
Hollanner, I. H., (Gt. Northern Telegraph Co.) clerk, Amoy
Holleben, Th. von, chargé d'affaires, German legation, Peking
Holliday, J. F., (Holliday, Wise & Co.) merchant
Holliday, C. J., (Holliday, Wise & Co.) merchant
Hollingworth, H. G., (Olyphant & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
Hollins, H. H., Maritime Customs clerk, Shanghai
Holmblad, —., (Great Northern Telegraph Co.) agent, Yokohama
Holme, R., (Holme, Ringer & Co.) Hiogo
Holmes, Edmund R., broker, Queen's road

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Holmes, G., ship broker, Peddar's hill
Holmes, H. J., (Stephens & Holmes) attorney, 2, Club Chambers
Holmes, W. C., assistant engineer, Gas Company, Shanghai
Holstins, O., assistant, Shanghai Dispensary, Shanghai
Holstius, O., Maritime Customs tidewaiter, Hankow
Holt, Rev. W. S., missionary, Soochow
Holtham, E. G., assistant engineer, Government railway service, Yokohama
Holtz, —., professor, Medical College, Yedo
Holwill, E. T., Maritime Customs clerk, Shanghai
Homan, J. A., manager, (Indo-Chinese Sugar Co.'s factory), Naconchaisee, Siam
Honey, G. A. K., (Smith, Bell & Co.) merchant, Manila
Hont, Rev. A. d', French missionary, Bangkok
Hood, W., in charge P. & O. Coal Depôt, 162, Yokohama
Hook, J. S., shipping agent, (absent)
Hook, T. R. S., shipping agent, 13, Queen's road
Hooper, H. J., (Hooper Bros.) merchant, 22, Yokohama
Hooper, C. F., (Hooper Bros.) merchant, 22, Yokohama
Hooper, John, clerk of works, British legation, Yedo
Hopkins, D. L., surgeon dentist, Shanghai
Hopkins, G., captain of the S.S. *Danube*, Bangkok
Hopkins, L. C., student, British legation, Peking
Hopkins, G. G., (Aug. Heard & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
Hopkins, W., butcher, Shanghai
Hoppius, H., (Siemssen & Co.) merchant, Queen's road
Hopton, H., Naval College, Yedo
Hore, Thos., chief usher, Supreme Court, Shanghai
Horgan, J. F., agent, Tudor Company, Ice House street
Horiwalla, M. S., (N. Mody & Co.) manager, & secretary Parsee Club, Queen's road
Hormusjee, Framjee, (Framjee Hormusjee & Co.) merchant, Shanghai
Hornbock, C., Yedo
Hornby, Sir Edmund G., chief judge, Supreme Court, Shanghai
Horne, T. W., (Bradley & Co.) godown-keeper, Swatow
Horning, W., lightkeeper, Shanghai
Horsbrough, A. B., sub-lieutenant, 80th Regiment
Horspool, G., inspector of police, Central station
Horton, W., inspector of brothels, Wanchi
Hosford, T., pilot, Hiogo
Hoskings, F. J., Maritime Customs tidewaiter, Shanghai
Hoskyn, R. F., lieutenant, H.B.M. surveying vessel *Sylvia*
Hoskyn, R. F., (Loney & Co.) clerk, Iloilo
Hoskyn, H. C., (Loney & Co.) clerk, Iloilo
Hosungjee, C. N., (D. Hosungjee & Co.) merchant, Amoy
Hosungjee, N., merchant, Hollywood road, and Amoy
Houëry, V., procureur, French Mission, Canton
Hough, B. F., second officer, steamer *Douglas*, Coast
Houghton, H., foreman, Locomotive department, Gov. railway service, Yokohama
House, Rev. S. R., M.D., missionary, Bangkok
House, J. B., master, U.S.S. *Palos*
House, E. H., Gaimusho, Yedo
Housman, C. V., (Gibb, Livingston & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
Houstin, Municipal clerk, Saigon
Houston, Rev. M. H., missionary, Hangchow
Houstoun, W., engineer, Customs S.S. *Kwa-hsing*, Shanghai
Hovenburgh, G. van, (Burgess & Co.) baker, 42, Yokohama
How, A. J., secretary, Shanghai Library, Shanghai
Howard, Thomas, merchant, West point

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Howard, J. J., (Russell & Co.) clerk, Hankow
Howard, W. C., Maritime Customs tide-surveyor, Chefoo (absent)
Howard, Walter, captain, 80th Regiment
Howe, H. A., Jr., (Henry Gribble & Co.) merchant, Nagasaki
Howell, G. H., sub-editor *Japan Mail*, Yokohama
Howell, R. W., (Gilman & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
Howell, J., sergeant, River police, Shanghai
Howell, W. G., editor *Japan Mail*, Yokohama
Howes, J., inspector of nuisances, &c., Municipal Council, Shanghai
Howie, W., (Birley, Worthington & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
Howie, Robt., (Deacon & Co.) clerk, Canton
Howlett, T., assistant foreman, Government Mint, Kawasaki
Hoz, V. de la, Army department, Manila
Hubback, Lieut. H. W. J., R.A.
Hübbe, P. G., (Siemssen & Co.) merchant, Queen's road
Huber, A., commissioner of Maritime Customs, Tientsin (absent)
Hubert, storekeeper, Saigon
Hubert, clerk, Court of First Instance, Saigon
Hübler, Ad., (Knoop & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
Hübner, M., (Deutsche Bank) cashier, Yokohama
Hubrig, Rev. F., missionary, Canton
Huchting, F., (Russell & Co.) clerk, and acting consul for Netherlands, Ningpo
Hudoffsky, H., (Otto Gutschow & Co.) merchant, Hiogo
Hudson, A. J., chief engineer, Gov.-General's gunboat *Chento*, Canton
Hudson, Rev. T. H., missionary, Ningpo
Hudson, J., (Hudson, Malcolm & Co.) merchant, 73, Yokohama
Hudson, J. S., (Hudson & Co.) merchant, Ningpo
Huffam, F. S., deputy registrar and appraiser, Supreme Court
Huggan, R., manager, Kobe iron works, Hiogo
Hughes, J. C., (Holliday Wise & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
Hughes, J. R., (Chartered Mercantile Bank) assistant accountant, Queen's road
Hughes, V. D., nav. sub-lieutenant, H.B.M. gun-vessel *Ringdove*
Hughes, T. F., acting Commissioner of Customs, Chefoo
Hughes, P. J., consul for Great Britain, & acting consul for Denmark, &c., Hankow
Hughes, R., (Hughes & Co.) merchant, Osaka
Hughes, W. Kerfoot, (Bottomley & Hughes) broker, Gough street
Hughes, Geo., Commissioner of Customs, Amoy
Hull, Wm., (Wm. Watson & Co.) assistant, Shanghai
Hülse, W., (Mestern & Hülse) commission agent, & con. for Netherlands, Canton
Hülsz, H., (A. Roensch) assistant, Manila
Humblot, Rev. A., Catholic missionary, Peking
Humby, J., proprietor, "Empire tavern," Queen's road central
Hume, J. W., Independence Pilot Company, Shanghai
Humphreys, Wm., nav. midshipman, H.B.M.S. *Iron Duke*
Humphreys, J. D., proprietor, Hongkong Dispensary, Queen's road
Humphreys, W. G., (MacEwen, Frickel & Co.) clerk, Queen's road
Hungerford, P. H. E., sub-lieutenant, H.B.M.S. *Audacious*
Hungerford, Lieut, T. E., acting quartermaster, Royal Marine Infantry, Yokohama
Hunsicker, J. L., midshipman, U.S. flagship *Hartford*
Hunt, J., (A. Heard & Co) clerk, Hiogo
Hunt, Rev. M. W., missionary, Peking
Hunt, W. E., (D. Sassoon, Sons & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
Hunt, J. H., (Wm. Rees & Co.) clerk, Ningpo
Hunt, H. J., (Alt & Co.) merchant, Nagasaki
Hunt, P. R., printer, American mission, Peking
Hunte, F., mariner, Bangkok

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Hunter, —., M.D., missionary, Newchwang
Hunter, A., (Russell & Co.) clerk, Praya
Hunter, W., second officer, steamer *Namoa*, Coast
Hunter, H., (Boyd & Co.) assistant, Nagasaki
Hunter, R. P., (A. Heard & Co.) clerk, Foochow
Hunter, E. H., merchant, 68, Yokohama
Hunter, D. L., (Holliday, Wise & Co.) merchant, Manila
Hunter, W. L., (Adamson, Bell & Co.) clerk, Foochow
Hunter, G. W., assayer of silver bullion, Government Mint, Kawasaki
Hurdle, W., light-keeper, Public works department, Yokohama
Hurlimann, G., (Reiss & Co.) clerk, Yokohama
Hurrell, R., boatswain, H.B.M. gunboat *Swinger*
Husden, Jas., general constable, Chefoo
Huskisson, S. G., captain, 80th Regiment
Hutchings, C. H., broker, Shanghai
Hutchinson, W. L., M.D., medical attendant, U.S. consulate, Bangkok
Hutchinson, Rev. A. B., missionary, St. Stephen's mission church
Hutchinson, St. John, (Olyphant & Co.) clerk, Canton
Hutchison, W. B., secretary to Vice-Admiral Shadwell
Hutchison, Alfred, (Deacon & Co.) merchant, & chairman of the M'pal Council, Canton
Hutchison, J. D., (Strachan & Thomas) clerk, Yokohama
Hutton, M. C., (Hughes & Co.) merchant, Hiogo
Hutton, W. W., nav.-lieutenant, H.B.M. corvette *Thalia*
Huysman, E. J., engineer, H.B.M.S. *Audacious*
Hyde, G., clerk, H.B.M.S. *Audacious*
Hyde, E. L., (Hudson, Malcolm & Co.) merchant, 73, Yokohama
Hyde, W., (F. G. Woodruff & Co.) ship compradore, Yokohama
Hyde, W. W., (Hyde, Hertz & Co.) Shanghai
Hykes, Rev. J. R., missionary, Kiukiang
Hyndman, H., (Gt. Northern Telegraph Co.) clerk, Burd's lane
Hyndman, A., (Gt. Northern Telegraph Co.) clerk, Burd's lane
Hyndman, J., second substitute, Judicial department, Macao
Hyndman, H., (China sugar refinery) assistant, East point
Hyndmann, F., professor of English, St. Joseph's College, Macao
Hyver, J. P., general storekeeper, Nagasaki

Ibañez, P. B., (J. de Loyzaga & Co.) assistant, Manila
Ibañez, F. B., (J. de Loyzaga & Co.) assistant, Manila
Iburg, J. C. H., professor of music, 10, Caine road
Icaza, I. de, agent, Paco rope works, Manila
Iffland, A., Maritime Customs tidewaiter, Chefoo
Ilbert, A., (Ilbert & Co.) merchant, Shanghai
Illies, C., (L. Kniffler & Co.) merchant, Yokohama
Imbert, councellor, Court of Appeal, Saigon
Imecourt, Cte. d', attaché French legation, Peking
Impey, G., foreman mechanic, Government railway service, Yokohama
Inada, interpreter, German consulate, Yokohama
Inchausti, J. J. de, (Inchausti & Co.) mert., & member of Government Council, Manila
Infante, V. C., chaplain, Army department, Manila
Inglis, John, (Inglis & Co.) engineer, Spring Gardens
Inglis, D. D., (C. & J. Trading Company), agent, Nagasaki
Innes, R., (Oriental Bank) accountant, Foochow
Inness, Wm. F., chief engineer, H.B.M. corvette, *Thalia*
Innocent, Rev. J., missionary, Tientsin
Irartorza, J. L., civil doctor, Cagayan, Manila
Irisarry, J. M., (Aguirre & Co.) clerk, Manila

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Irminger, F. C. G., (Gt. Northern Telegraph Co.) clerk, Shanghai
Irvine, G. J., surgeon, H.B.M.S. *Iron Duke*
Irving, J. B., (Jardine, Matheson & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
Irwin, R. W., (E. Fischer & Co.) clerk, Yokohama
Irwinaer, F., (Gt. Northern Telegraph Co.) electrician, Foochow
Isaac, S. A., (E. J. Elias & Co.) clerk, Cochrane street
Isaacs, S., (S. Isaacs & Co.) merchant, Hiogo
Isaacs, R., (Isaacs Brothers) merchant, 42, Yokohama
Isaacs, Israel, (Isaacs Brothers) merchant, 42, Yokohama
Isaacs, Marcus, (Isaacs Brothers) clerk, 42, Yokohama
Isaacs, E. M., (Benjamin & Co.) 59, Yokohama
Ismail, boarding-house keeper, Circular pathway, Lower Lascar row
Ivanoff, N. A., merchant, and vice-consul for Russia, Hankow
Iveson, Egbert, (Iveson & Co.) merchant, Shanghai
Izquierdo, M., secretary of the Government council, Manila

Jack, J., second engineer, Gov.-General's gunboat *Pen-chao-hai*, Canton
Jackson, J., second engineer, steamer *Kiukiang*, Canton river
Jackson, W., acting superintendent of roads and police, Municipal Council, Tientsin
Jackson, Ed., (Jackson, French & Co.) merchant, Manila
Jackson, Thos., (Hongkong & Shanghai Bank) manager, Yokohama (absent)
Jackson, J. A., missionary, Wunchow
Jacobs, F. S., 57a, Yokohama
Jacobson, P., (C. Gerard & Co.) shipchandler, &c., Amoy
Jaffray, R., (James & Wilson) manager, 98, Yokohama
Jaffray, W., (Jardine, Matheson & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
Jaffray, A., "Golden Gate" livery stable, 123, Yokohama
Jahrling, Valerio, naval storekeeper, Cebu
Jairazbhoy Peerbhoy, merchant, Shanghai
Jairez, J., (R. Habibbhoy) manager, Lyndhurst terrace
Jalland, W., proprietor, (Medical Hall) Nagasaki
Jamasjee, J., broker, 15, Gage street
Jamault, Rev. D., Roman Catholic missionary, Nagasaki
Jamaux, E, importer, Shanghai
Jame, —., notary, Saigon
Jame, F., (Jame, Coutel & Co.) merchant, Saigon
James, D., (Hiltz & Co.) assistant, Yokohama
James, F. S., (Augustine Heard & Co.) clerk, 6, Yokohama
James, H. G., (Jardine, Matheson & Co.) clerk, Queen's road central
James, N. T., midshipman, U.S.S. *Yantic*
Jameson, J. N., (Olyphant & Co.) clerk, Praya
Jamieson, G., acting interpreter, British consulate, Shanghai
Jamieson, H. D., (Borneo Co., Limited) clerk, Queen's road
Jamieson, R. Alex., M.D., consulting physician to Maritime Customs, Shanghai
Jamieson, C., assistant secretary, Maritime Customs, Peking
Jamieson, W., (Cornes & Co.) clerk, Yokohama
Jamieson, W. B., broker, Shanghai
Jamsetjee, M., shopkeeper, 18, Peel street
Jannin, A., assayer, Sado Island
Jansen, J. E., (J. W. Müller & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
Jansen, D. C., manager, "Astor House" hotel, Shanghai
Jansyn, P., (P.M.S.S. Co.) foreman, Yokohama
Jaquemot, J. M., merchant and silk inspector, Yokohama (absent)
Jaquemot, C. R., (J. M. Jaquemot) clerk, Yokohama
Jaques, J., first-class clerk, Maritime Customs, Shanghai
Jardine, James, M.D., physician, Kiukiang

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Jaudon, P., Government Service, Yedo
Jauris, French Military Mission, Yedo
Javier, J., (Tillson, Herrmann & Co.) clerk, Manila
Jeanfrançois, Italian consul, Saigon
Jeffries, H. U., (Russell & Sturgis) merchant, Manila (absent)
Jeffreys, A. C., assistant paymaster in charge, H.B.M. gun-vessel *Growler*
Jemsejee, Pestonjee, broker, 18, Peel street
Jenke, C., (C. Gombert) assistant, Shanghai
Jenkins, W., engineer, National Mail S.S. Co., Yedo
Jenkins, A., boarding-house keeper, Sei-wo lane
Jenkins, Rev. H., missionary, Ningpo
Jenkins, T. O. S., (A. Heard & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
Jenkins, W., Maritime Customs examiner, Foochow
Jenkins, F. H. B., merchant, Shanghai
Jenkins, M. A., interpreter, U.S. consulate, and printer, Hankow
Jennings, B., (H. Wimmer) assistant, Hiogo
Jensen, M., Maritime Customs tidewaiter, Pagoda Anchorage, Foochow
Jensen, Rudo., (John Burd & Co.) merchant, and consul for Denmark, &c., Praya
Jerdein, M. S., merchant and commission agent, Chinkiang
Jessen, J., captain, steam tug *Sans Pareil*, Bangkok
Jesus, A. F. de, clerk, Foreign office, Bangkok
Jesus, F. M. de (Windsor, Redlich & Co.) clerk, Bangkok
Jesus, L. J., *North China Herald* office, compositor, Shanghai
Jesus, J. do, (Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company) storekeeper, Whampoa
Jesus, J. Victor de, (Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company) clerk, Aberdeen
Jesus, J. A. de, (Turner & Co.) clerk, Queen's road
Jesus, J. V. de, (F. d'A. Fernandes) clerk, Macao
Jeury, H., (Messageries Maritimes) clerk, 103, Yokohama
Jeyes, H. O., (Butterfield & Swire) clerk, Yokohama
Jimenez, E., (M. Perez Marqueti) assistant, Manila
Jims, F., (Empire Brewery), assistant, Shanghai
Joan, Rev. —., Russian Greek Catholic missionary, Peking
Jœrgensen, J., mariner, Bangkok
Jœrgensen, A., mariner, Bangkok
Johannes, S. P., (E. D. Sassoon & Co.) clerk, Queen's road
Johannsen, T., (Perregaux & Co.) assistant, Yokohama
Johanssen, F., (Russell & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
John, Rev. G., missionary, Hankow
John, Baron F. de, midshipman, Austrian corvette *E. H. Friedrich*
Johnsford, A., (Alfred Dent & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
Johnson, C. M., engineer, H.B.M. gun-vessel *Thistle*
Johnson, W. G., (Johnson & Co.) auctioneer, Hiogo
Johnson, J. R. D., assist. engineer, H.B.M.S. *Audacious*
Johnson, W., pilot, Yokohama
Johnson, A. B., (Ed. Sharp & Toller) sol. & managing clerk, Supreme Court house
Johnson, O., student, British legation, Peking
Johnson, R. B., Maritime Customs tidewaiter, Foochow
Johnson, W. G., *Hiogo News* office, Hiogo
Johnson, F.B., (Jardine, Matheson & Co.) merchant, & acting consul for Denmark, S'hai
Johnson, H. J., lieutenant, 80th Regiment
Johnson, J., M.D., medical officer, British consulate gaol, Shanghai
Johnson, E. E., engineer, Fire Brigade, Yokohama
Johnson, H., pilot, Foochow
Johnson, R. M., U.S. Consul, Hankow
Johnson, G. F., (P. & O.S.N. Co.) clerk, Praya
Johnson, C., pilot, Nagasaki

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Johnston, T., Maritime Customs, assistant in Printing office, Shanghai
Johnston, F. A., staff commander, H.B.M S. *Audacious*
Johnston, J. R., (Honkong & Shanghai Bank) clerk, Shanghai
Johnston, J., deputy commissary, supply duties, &c., Control department
Johnston, Sir Wm., (Oriental Bank) assistant accountant, Shanghai
Johnston, R., (Sayle & Co.) assistant, Shanghai
Johnston, W., (Martin, Dyce & Co.) clerk, Manila
Johnston, Jas, M.D., medical practitioner, Shanghai
Johnston, Jas., (Boyd & Co.) assistant, Shanghai
Johnston, W. C., (Johnston & Co.) merchant, Amoy
Johnston, H., (W. G. Hale & Co.) clerk, Saigon
Johnstone, R., (Findlay, Richardson & Co.) merchant, 7, Yokohama
Johnstone, W., Maritime Customs tidewaiter, Takao, Formosa
Join, chaudronnier, Yokohama Arsenal
Jolly, L., pro-préfet apostolique, French Mission, Canton
Jonas, F., Havana Cigar Company, 59, Yokohama
Jones, J. R., electrician and mechanician, Gov. telegraph service, Yokohama
Jones, J. G., lieutenant, H.B.M. corvette *Charybdis*
Jones, T., engineer, H.B.M. gun-vessel *Lapwing*
Jones, C. W., commander, Naval College, Yedo
Jones, B., (H. W. Tabor & Co.) assistant, Hiogo
Jones, R. W., engineer, H B.M. gun-vessel *Kestrel*
Jones, Charles M., M.D., (Jones, Müller & Manson) surgeon, Amoy
Jones, W. M., clerk, Supreme Court, Shanghai
Jones, H., chief engineer, H.B.M. despatch vessel *Vigilant*
Jones, T., (Russell & Co.) clerk, and secretary of Foochow Club, Foochow
Jones, J., first-class clerk, Maritime Customs, Shanghai
Jones, T. M. R., assistant engineer, Government railway service, Yokohama
Jones, F., second engineer, lighthouse tender *Thabor*, Yokohama
Jones, A. E., clerk, Municipal Council's offices, Shanghai
Jones, G., Maritime Customs examiner, Canton
Jones, J. H., constable, British consulate, Whampoa
Joquel, French Military Mission, Yedo
Jordan, P., (Hongkong & Shanghai Bank) clerk, Queen's road
Jordana, R., engineer, Public Works department, Manila
Jorge, A., (Hongkong & Shanghai Bank) clerk, Queen's road
Jorge, E. A., proprietor, Royal hotel, Macao
Jorge, C. J., student interpreter, Procurador's department, Macao
Jorge, H., (Comptoir d'Escompte) clerk, Shanghai
Jorge, P., (Peele, Hubbell & Co.) clerk, Manila
Jorge, F., (Russell & Co.) clerk, Praya
Jorgensen, C. L., marine officer, Bangkok
José, Felix, light keeper, Square Island, Ningpo
Joseph, —., assistant, (Occidental Hotel), Yokohama
Joseph, R., (Honolulu Restaurant), 179, Yokohama
Joseph, H., (L. Joseph & Co.) 71, Yokohama
Joseph, D., (E. D. Sassoon & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
Joseph, H. H., (P. & O.S.N. Co.) assistant, Shanghai
Joseph, L., (L. Joseph & Co.) 71, Yokohama
Joseph I., (E. D. Sassoon & Co.) agent, Chefoo
Joseph, M., (L. Joseph & Co.) 71, Yokohama
Josephs, J., (Empire Brewery) assistant, Shanghai
Jouet, chef des travaux hydrauliques, Yokohama Arsenal
Jourdan, Capt., French Military Mission, Yedo
Jourdan, P., Messageries Maritimes coal depôt, assistant, 10B, Yokohama
Journet-Chabanit, Miss, proprietor, Hotel-Café d'Europe, Saigon

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Jouvet, E., Foochow
Jouvet, A., merchant and commission agent, Saigon
Joyner, H. B., C.E., in charge of Meteorological Branch, Home department, Yedo
Jubin E., (Société Anonyme Franco-Japonaise), 91, Yokohama (absent)
Jubin, C., (Société Anonyme Franco-Japonaise) clerk, 91, Yokohama
Jucker, A., (Malherbe, Jullien & Co.) manager, Bangkok
Julian, E., chemist, San Gabriel, Manila
Jullien, St. Cyr, (Malherbe, Jullien & Co.) merchant, Bangkok (absent)
Junkin, N. H., carpenter, U.S.S. *Lackawanna*
Jurgens, H. J., broker and auctioneer, Shanghai
Juster, John, proprietor, "Hamburg tavern," Queen's road
Juvet, Leo, general importer, Shanghai

Kadar, M. A., (Abdoolally Ebrahim & Co.) clerk, Cochrane street
Kader, A., acting Hindustanee interpreter, Magistracy
Kahler, C. H., (China & Japan Trading Co.) clerk, Shanghai
Kahler, W. R., (Hall & Holtz) assistant Shanghai
Kahn, C., (Reiss & Co.) merchant, Praya
Kalb, Moritz, (Reiss & Co.) merchant, Shanghai
Kaltenbach, G., (Kaltenbach, Engler & Co.) merchant, Saigon (absent)
Kamp, A., gunner, Gov-General's gunboat *Chen-jui*, Canton
Karberg, P., (Arnhold, Karberg & Co.) merchant, Praya
Karner, C., midshipman, Austrian corvette *E. H. Friedrich*
Kasby, J., boiler maker, National Mail S.S. Co., Yedo
Kassburg, A., storekeeper, &c., Nagasaki
Kauppe, S., employé, U.S. Naval Hospital, Yokohama
Kavanagh, Thos., pilot, Hiogo
Keating, J., (T. N. Driscoll) assistant, Queen's road
Keetch, J. Z., (Kobe Iron Works) book-keeper, Hiogo
Keeton, A., (Imperial Arsenal) engineer, Tientsin
Keg, C., (Netherlands Trading Society) clerk, Nagasaki
Keir, Wm., (Taylor & Keir) commission agent, Shanghai
Keiser, J., (C. J. Gaupp & Co.) watchmaker, Queen's road
Keller, E., (Lutz & Co.) clerk, Manila
Keller, Jno., assistant, Sailors' Home
Kelly, J. M., (Kelly & Co.) bookseller, stationer, news and commission agent, Shanghai
Kelly, J. F., (Kelly & Co.) bookseller, &c., Shanghai
Kelly, T., engineer, Wardlaw Paper Mills, Yedo
Kelly, A. H., M.B., surgeon, H.B.M. gun-vessel *Dwarf*
Kelly, Rev. W., prefect, St. Saviour's English college
Kelly, Lieut. W. P., R.A., inspector of warlike stores
Kelly, M.B., engineer, H.B.M. gun-vessel *Growler*
Kempermann, T., (Gutschow & Co.) clerk, Hiogo
Kempermann, T. H., (Gutschow & Co.) merchant, Yokohama
Kempermann, P. F., secretary & interpreter, German legation, & act. German con., Yedo
Kendall, C. C., wharf clerk, S.S.N. Co.'s godowns, Shanghai
Kennedy, H.E. Sir Arthur Edward, K.C.M.G., C.B., Governor
Kennedy, F., British consulate constable, Pagoda Anchorage, Foochow
Kennedy, W., Government telegraph service, clerk, Yokohama
Kennelly, T. F., broker, Hiogo
Kent, W. K., (Butterfield & Swire) clerk, Shanghai
Kergariou, Comte de, attaché, French legation, Peking
Kerlan, de, curate, Saigon
Kermath, J. S., proprietor, Shanghai hotel, Shanghai
Kerr, G., engine driver, Hongkong Fire Brigade
Kerr, W. G. (A. G. Hogg & Co.) clerk, Saigon

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Kerr, C. Morland, (Oriental Bank) acting manager, Queen's road
Kerr, R. J., (Gibb, Livingston & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
Kerr, J. G., M.D., missionary, Canton
Kerr, Crawford D., (Dodd & Co.) merchant, Amoy
Kestell, J. T., carpenter, H.B.M.S. *Iron Duke*
Keswick, J. J., (Jardine, Matheson & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
Keswick, W., (Jardine, Matheson & Co.) mert., & con. gen. for Hawaii, Queen's road cen.
Keymeulen, J., Maritime Customs assistant, Kiukiang
Khajee, K., (R. Habibbhoy) clerk, Shanghai
Khakeebhoy, C., (A. Habibbhoy) manager, Shanghai
Khamisa, A. M., merchant, Peel street
Khamisa, N. M., merchant, Peel street
Khetsey, M., (Kessowjee & Co.) merchant, Lyndhurst terrace
Khetsey, J., (N. Kessowjee & Co.) merchant, Shanghai
Kiær, H., merchant and commission agent, Club Chambers
Kidd, Rev. R. H., colonial chaplain
Kidner, W., architect, Shanghai
Kierulff, P., merchant, Tientsin
Kilby, E. F., (Hudson, Malcolm & Co.) clerk, Yokohama
Killeen, C., (H. Consterdine) clerk, Chefoo
Kilner, W., (Hall & Holtz) clerk, Shanghai
Kimbie, A., collector, *Japan Mail* office, Yokohama
Kimpton, B. T., (Browne & Co.) clerk, Hiogo
Kindblad, A. W., Maritime Customs tidewaiter, Shanghai
Kinder, C. W., assist. eng., Government railway service, Yokohama
Kinder, Major T. W., director Government mint, Kawasaki
King, P. H., Maritime Customs assistant, Swatow
King, G., (R. G. Alford) assistant, 50, Queen's road Central
King, W. E., British vice-consul, & acting consul for Austro-Hungary, &c., Kiukiang
King, C. J., (Chapman, King & Co.) merchant, Shanghai
King, W. W., (Shaw, Ripley & Co.) merchant, Hankow
King, R., fitter, Government railway service, Yokohama
King, W., inspector of nuisances
King, G., foreman mechanic, Government railway service, Yokohama
Kingdon, N. P., (Kingdon, Schwabe & Co.) 89A, Yokohama
Kingsmill, Thomas W., civil engineer, architect and surveyor, Shanghai
Kingsmill, H., M.A., barrister-at-law, 1, Club Chambers
Kinnear, H. R., (Westall, Galton & Co.) clerk, Foochow
Kip, L. W., missionary, Amoy
Kirby, E. C., (E. C. Kirby & Co.) merchant, & sec. General Hospital, 100, Yokohama
Kirby, W., (Jardine, Matheson & Co.) clerk, Queen's road central
Kirby, R., (E. C. Kirby & Co.) clerk, Osaka
Kirchhoff, H., (Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.) merchant, Shanghai
Kirchman, L., proprietor, "The Land We Live In" tavern, 294, Queen's road
Kirkman, J., engineer, National Mail S.S. Co., Yedo
Kirkwood, —., solicitor, Yokohama
Kirkwood, J., chief engineer, Customs cruiser *Feihoo*, Chefoo
Kirschstein, J. C., (H. Sietas & Co.) storekeeper, Chefoo
Kitchener, R., gunner, H.B.M.S. *Audacious*
Kitching, F. W., (John Forster & Co.) clerk, Foochow
Kite, W., engineer, Fire Department, Shanghai
Klahn, N. H., mariner, Bangkok
Klasen, A. J., teacher, Home department, Yedo
Kleczkowski, A., (A. Heard & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
Klein, J. C., Osaka
Kleinwächter, F., commissioner of Maritime Customs, Canton

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Kliene, A., Maritime Customs tide-surveyor and harbour-master, Ningpo
Klinck, C., engineer, Santa Mesa rope factory, Manila
Klindt, H., mariner, Bangkok
Klitzke, Pastor E., superintendent, Berlin Foundling hospital, Bonham road
Klopp, H., (De Bay, Gotte & Co.) clerk, Bangkok
Klotz, Dr., medical practitioner, 81, Yokohama
Klyne, B. A., compositor, *Japan Gazette* office, Yokohama
Knäpel, M. F. G., Billiard Saloon, Ningpo
Knecht, E., chancellor, French consulate, Bangkok
Kneebone, G. A., bill, stock, and bullion broker, Wanchai
Knester, A., (Oscar Reymann) assistant, Manila
Kniffler, L., (L. Kniffler & Co.) merchant, Japan (absent)
Kniffler, H., (L. Kniffler & Co.) clerk, Hiogo
Knight, F. P., (Knight & Co) merchant, consul for United States, &c., Newchwang
Knight, A. M., (Knight & Co.) clerk, & vice-consul for United States, Newchwang
Knight, R. H., Hongkong *Times* office, foreman, 5, Duddell street
Knight, W., butcher, Chefoo
Knoblanch, F., merchant, 121, Yokohama
Knobloch, A. von, acting consul for Germany and Russia, Hiogo
Knoop, H. A., (Knoop & Co.) shipchandler, Shanghai
Knott, J., (Evans & Co.) assistant, Shanghai
Knott, R., Independence Pilot Company, Shanghai
Knox, H. T. C., naval cadet, H.B.M.S. *Audacious*
Knox, J., clerk, receiving ship *Berwick Walls*, Shanghai
Knox, T. G., British Consul-general for Siam, Bangkok (absent)
Kobke, F. C C., Danish Consul, and marine surveyor, Bangkok
Koch, O., (Labhart & Co.) clerk, Manila
Koch, F., (Russell & Co.) clerk, Canton
Koch, Chr., proprietor, (City of Hamburg Tavern) Queen's road west
Koch, C., (Deetjen & Co.) clerk, Praya
Koch, W. L., Junr., (Siemssen & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
Kock, M., constable, German consulate, Shanghai
Koffer, Th., Medical Hall, Queen's road
Kofœd, P. J., mariner, Bangkok
Koford, F. A., pilot boat *Maggie*, Shanghai
Kohay, T., accountant, Wardlaw Paper Mills, Yedo
Kolegin, W., (Tokmakoff, Sheveleff & Co.) merchant, Hankow
Kölling, W., (Knoop & Co.) assistant, Shanghai
Kolvig, F., (Gt. Northern Telegraph Co.) clerk, Nagasaki
Kopecky, J., midshipman, Austrian corvette *E. H. Friederich*
Kopp, C. O., (C. Gerard & Co.) shipchandler, &c., Amoy
Kopsch, H., Maritime Customs commissioner, & secretary of Municipal Council, K'kiang
Korthals, W. C., chief agent N'lands Trading Society, 5a, Yokohama
Kosminsky, J., merchant, Shanghai
Koss, F., (Koss & Co.) tailor and clothier, Queen's road
Kotwal, D. R., (Balmoocan Davecurn) clerk
Koyander, A., secretary of Russian legation, Peking
Kraal, G. assistant, Royal Hotel, Macao
Kraal, P. C., (Elles & Co.) clerk, Amping, Formosa
Kraal, S. A., (Dobie & Co.) clerk, Pagoda Anchorage, Foochow
Kraetzer, E., chancelier, French consulate, Yokohama
Krafft, J. J., de, Fleet captain, U.S. flagship *Hartford*
Kragh, C. H., (Gt. Northern Tele. Co.) clerk, & agent for Reuter's Tele. Co., Amoy
Kramer, J., (Arnhold, Karberg & Co.) silk-inspector, Canton
Kramer, W., mariner, Bangkok
Krantz, H. E. rear admiral, Governor of French Cochin China

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Krauel, Dr. R., German consul, Amoy
Kraul, W., lightkeeper, Shanghai
Krause, O., (Simon, Evers & Co.) clerk, Yokohama
Krause, A., (C. Heinszen & Co.) clerk, Manila
Krauss, A., (Hesse & Co.) clerk, Canton
Krauss, Alfred A., (Shaw Brothers & Co.) merchant, Shanghai
Krebs, F., Mitgui Bishi Shokwai, Yedo
Krebs, C., (Melchers & Co.) clerk, Peddar's wharf
Krey, W., Maritime Customs assistant, Tientsin
Kreyer, C. T., translating department, Kiangnan Arsenal, Shanghai
Krien, H., student interpreter, German legation, Yedo
Kritsch, C., assistant, German consulate, Yokohama
Krohn, C., pilot, Takao, Formosa
Krohn, W., (Rodewald, Schönfeld & Co.) clerk, Foochow
Kronminh, P., interpreter, French consulate, Bangkok
Krug, E., (Deutsche Bank) accountant, Shanghai
Krug, A., (Kruse & Co.) assistant, Queen's road
Krüger, C., (Dircks & Krüger) merchant and vice-consul for Germany, Swatow
Kruse, J. C., (Kruse & Co.) tobacconist, &c., Queen's road
Kruse, G. P. F., mariner, Bangkok
Kubik, J., (Kubik & Brown) shoemaker, 106, Yokohama
Kuchmeister, A., (Lohmann & Kuchmeister) tailor, &c., 70, Yokohama
Kuhahrdt, A. M., (Faber & Voigt) clerk, Hiogo
Kuhlmann, H., (Kruse & Co.) tobacconist, &c., Queen's road
Kuhn, H., dealer in Japanese curios, 51, Yokohama
Kühnel, M., apothecary, 14, Cabildo, Manila (absent)
Kühnel, F., apothecary, 14, Cabildo, Manila
Kurrumsey, M., (N. Kessowjee & Co.) merchant, Lyndhurst terrace
Kurtzhalss, A., (A. Markwald & Co.) clerk, Bangkok
Kyle, J., (Kyle & Bain) engineer, & proprietor Hongkong Ice Co., East point

Labedan, J., (Ercoreca & Labedan) merchant, Manila
Labhart, J. C., (Labhart & Co.) merchant, and consul for Austro-Hungary, Manila
Lacalle, J., military medical corps, Manila
Lacaze, A., storekeeper, Saigon
Lacaze, Hotel-Café de l'Univers, Saigon
Lacerda, A. P. C. de, clerk, colonial secretary's office, Macao
Laconture, commissary, naval department, Saigon
Lacroix, colonial physician, Saigon
Ladage, H., (Koss & Co.) outfitter, Queen's road
Ladds, J. O., M.A., chaplain H.B.M. receiving ship *Victor Emanuel*
Laen, P. L., (P. L. Laen & Co.) storekeeper, Tientsin
Laffette, B., corporal, French police, Yokohama
Lafon, de, sub-commissary, Naval department, Saigon
Lafont, J., (J. F. del Pan & Co.) clerk, Manila
Lage, J. M., Lieut.-Col. commanding Macao Battalion, Macao
Lago, J. M., alderman, Manila
Laidlaw, W., (Boyd & Co.) tea inspector, Tamsui and Keelung
Laidler, F., tax collector, Municipal Council's offices, Shanghai
Laidrich, F., (L. Vrard & Co.) watchmaker, Shanghai
Laine, Silva, watchmaker, 10, Escolta, Manila
Laines, M., rector, College of San Juan de Lebran, Manila
Lake, Edward, (G. W. Lake & Co.) merchant, Nagasaki
Lalcaca, E. P., broker, Shanghai
Lalor, J. P., commission agent & public tea inspector, Foochow
Lamache, E., (Alloin & Co.) merchant, Bangkok

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Lambert, A. G., ship builder, Shanghai
Lambert, W. M., lieutenant R.M.A., H.B.M.S. *Iron Duke*
Lambert, A. G., manager, Steamboat Dock, Shanghai
Lambert, Major, Saigon
Lambley, H. J., (Chipman, Stone & Co.) clerk, Yokohama
Lambuth, Rev. J. W., missionary, Shanghai
Lammert, G. R., (Lammert, Atkinson & Co.) shipchandler, Peddar's wharf
Lamont, Rev. Jas., English Presb. minister, (Union Church) Seymour terrace
Lamothe-Tenet, Capt. de, commander of flagship *Fleurus*, Saigon
Lamour, naval clerk, Saigon
Lampe, L., pilot, Bangkok
Lancken, F., (Wm. Pustau & Co.) clerk, Pottinger street (absent)
Land, J. M., Maritime Customs examiner, Amoy (absent)
Landstein, W. R., (Landstein & Co.) merchant, Queen's road
Lane, R. A., (Peele, Hubbell & Co.) clerk, Manila
Laneau de Marey, fourth office, Direction of the Interior, Saigon
Lang, W., (Butterfield & Swire) merchant, Shanghai
Lang, C. V., chief engineer, steamer *Kinshan*, Canton river
Lang, H., editor and proprietor, *Evening Courier*, Shanghai
Lange, C., mariner, Bangkok
Langfieldt, A., (Langfieldt & Mayers) storekeeper, 52, Yokohama
Langhorne, M. B., (P.M.S.S. Co.) acting agent, Shanghai
Langlais, Rev. J., Roman Catholic missionary, Yedo
Lannes, second commissioner of police, Saigon (absent)
Lanning, H., M.D., Osaka
Lant, T. J., Maritime Customs tidewaiter, Shanghai
Lantsch, W., chief engineer, Austrian corvette *E. H. Friederich*
Lanuza, J., (Tillson, Herrmann & Co.) clerk, Manila
Lapraik, John S., (D. Lapraik & Co.) merchant, D'Aguilar street
Lapsley, W., (China sugar refinery,) assistant, East point
Lapuente, A. de, (Russell & Sturgis) clerk, Manila
Laqueras, G., (Loney & Co.) clerk, Cebu
Lara, S. R., telegraph official, Manila
Lark, D. J., Maritime Customs examiner, Pagoda Anchorage, Foochow
Larken, M., (Dodd & Co.) tea inspector, Tamsui
Larkin, T. J., assistant superintendent of telegraphs, Yokohama
Larna, S., (Loney & Co.) clerk, Surigao, Philippines
Larnaudie, Rev. F. L., French missionary, Siam (absent)
Larrieu, M., (Larrieu & Roque) merchants, Saigon
Lascelles, Hon. F. C., lieutenant, H.B.M. corvette *Thalia*
Lasher, O. E., midshipman, U.S.S. *Yantic*
Lassere, chief artificer, French Military Mission, Yedo
Latham, Oliver, exchange broker, Foochow
Latouche, sub-commissary, Naval department, Saigon
Latter, —., third engineer, steamer *Douglas*, Coast
Laube, A., midshipman, Austrian corvette *E. H. Friederich*
Laucaigne, Mgr. J., Catholic Bishop of Appolonia, Nagasaki
Laucirica, S., (Olaguivel, Guivelondo & Co.) clerk, Manila
Laurence, S. F., constable, British consulate, Hakodadi
Laurence, H. A., public accountant, Shanghai
Laurent, professeur, Yokohama Arsenal
Lauretzen, J., mariner, Bangkok
Laurie, P. G., (Jardine, Matheson & Co.) agent, Foochow
Laury, S., (Ramsey, Wakefield & Co.) manager, Bangkok
Lautier, (Lautier & Guerin) hair cutter, Saigon
Laval, chief commissioner of police, Cholen, French Cochin China (absent)

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Lavers, E. H., (Gilman & Co.) merchant, Shanghai
Law, E. de, (Chipman, Stone & Co.) clerk, Yokohama
Law, W. C., manager, Pootung lumber yard, Shanghai
Lawless, W., Maritime Customs assistant examiner, Shanghai
Lawrence, J., (China sugar refinery) assistant, East point
Lawrence, C. W., second secretary, British legation, Yedo
Lay, W. H., British consul, & acting vice-consul for France, &c., Chefoo
Lay, W. T., Maritime Customs assistant, Ningpo
Layton, B., (Gibb, Livingston & Co.) clerk, Aberdeen street
Leach, T. W., Fleet surgeon, U.S. flagship *Hartford*
Leavett, Rev. H. H., missionary, Osaka
Lebedeff, W. R., (N. A. Ivanoff & Co.) clerk, Foochow
Leblanc, Rev. R., Roman Catholic missionary, Hakodadi
Lebon, captain, French Military Mission, Yedo
Le Boucher, naval clerk, Saigon
Lechler, Rev. R., missionary, Basil mission
Leckie, John, (Wilkin & Robison) clerk, Yokohama
Lederer, A., M.D., surgeon, Austrian corvette *E. H. Friederich*
Ledesma, Simeon, Iloilo
Lee, J. H., (Japan Hotel) assistant, Yokohama
Lee, K. B., interpreter, United States & German consulates, Foochow
Lee, John, assistant inspector of brothels, Wanchi
Leerhoff, G., mariner, Bangkok
Lees, Rev. J., missionary, Tientsin (absent)
Lees, W., pilot, Hiogo
Leesen, E. von, (L. Kniffler & Co.) clerk, & German consul, Nagasaki
Leeuwen van Duivenbode, Dr. W.K.M., in charge Japanese Govt. Hospital, Nagasaki
Lefebvre, Rev., Roman Catholic missionary, Kiukiang
Legardeur, French Military Mission, Yedo
Le Garninon, clerk, Court of First Instance, Saigon
Le Gendre, General, Government service, Yedo
Leger, F., (A. Marty) assistant, Queen's road
Legg, H., lightkeeper, Public works department, Yokohama
Legge, W., (Russell & Co.) clerk, Praya
Legrand, A., lieutenant, Gov.-General's gunboat *Chen-kai*, Canton
Legrand, L., percepteur, Secretary's office, French Municipal Council, Shanghai
Lehnert, J., lieutenant, Austrian corvette *E. H. Friederich*
Lehnhart, S., ensign, Austrian corvette *E. H. Friederich*
Leiberman, J. L., commission agent, 51, Yokohama
Leigh, Albert, manager and secretary, Amoy Dock Company, Amoy
Leiria, Antonio, sorter, Post-office
Leiria, H. A., (J. J. dos Remedios & Co.) clerk, Gough street
Leitch, R. M., (North China Insurance Co.) clerk, Queen's road
Leite, M. M., second captain, gunboat *Camoens*, Macao
Leite, D. F. S., secretary of the I. Conception, Macao
Leite, J. P., Lieut.-col. commanding police, Macao
Leite, L. P., clerk and notary public, Macao
Leith, Alex., (Hongkong and Shanghai Bank) agent, Foochow
Lemaire, Gabriel, French consul, Foochow
Lemann, W., (Gilman & Co.) merchant, Praya
Lemarchand, F. W., (Agra Bank) manager, Shanghai
Lemaréchal, Rev. J. M., Roman Catholic missionary, Nagasaki
Le Marquand, P., constable, British consulate, Canton
Lemattre, E., watchmaker, Amoy
Lembke, Justus B., merchant and commission agent, 19, Praya
Lemcke, H. W., (Gt. Northern Telegraph Co.) clerk, Burd's lane

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Lemonnier, Rev. E., procureur, F.R.C. Mission, Staunton street
Lemos, Jose de, judge's clerk, Macao
Lent, R. I., Maritime Customs assistant Takao, Formosa
Lent, W., merchant, Shanghai
Lentz, A., Hiogo
Lenzy, A., interpreter, Russian legation, Peking
Leon, S., (Puig y Llagostera Hermanos) assistant, Manila
Leon, L. de, (Blanco, Domingo & Co.) clerk, Manila
Leon, F. de, (B. A. Barretto & Co.) assistant, Manila
Leon, M. P. de, apothecary, Manila
Leon, N. de, (Reyes & Vaño) clerk, Cebu
Leon, C. de (Carranceja, la Vara & Co.) clerk, Ilocos Sur, Manila
Leong, F. X., (Rozario & Co.) clerk, Stanley street
Leopold, —., assistant, (Grand Hotel), 20, Yokohama
Le Peltier, assistant commissary, naval department, Saigon
Le Petit, naval clerk, Saigon
Lépissier, E. L., Maritime Customs assistant, Hankow
Lepper, Thos. (E. Fischer & Co.) merchant, Osaka
Lepper, H. F. G., (Gt. Northern Telegraph Co.) accountant, Shanghai (absent)
Lerma, M. L., (Russell & Sturgis) clerk, Manila
Leroux, J., lieutenant, Gov. General's gunboat *Tengching*, Canton
Leroy, E., (Nachtrieb, Leroy & Co.) merchant, Shanghai
Leroy, storekeeper, Saigon
Lescasse, J., architect, 176, Yokohama
Lescaudron, pilot, Saigon
Leslie, W., (Agra Bank) assistant, Shanghai
Leslie, S., Maritime Customs assistant, Tamsui
Leslie, J., chief-engineer, steamer *China*, Coast
Lessler, Paul, (A. Markwald & Co.) merchant, Bangkok (absent)
Lester, H., architect, builder and contractor, Shanghai
Le Temble, counsellor, Court of Appeal, Saigon
Lethbridge, G., (Oriental Bank) acting accountant, Shanghai
Levin, Chas., mate, U.S. flag-ship *Hartford*
Levy, A., (Landstein & Co.) clerk, Queen's road
Lévy, C., proprietor and editor, *Echo du Japon*, 183, Yokohama
Lévy, L., manager, *Echo du Japon*, 183, Yokohama
Levysohn, A. C., (Arnhold, Karberg & Co.) merchant, Canton
Lewis, A., Maritime Customs tidewaiter, Shanghai
Lewis, R. T. R., commander U.S.S. *Yantic*
Lewis, E., watchman at Pokfolum, Surveyor-general's department
Lewis, Rev. J. K., chaplain, U.S. flagship *Hartford*
Lewis, A. J. (China Fire Insurance Company) assistant, Queen's road
Lewis, Evan, "The Far East & Sailors' Home," 136, Yokohama
Lewis, G., (Morris, Lewis & Co.) commission agent, Shanghai (absent)
Lewis, F. E., (Adamson, Bell & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
Lewis, B. R., (P.M.S.S. Co.) clerk, Hiogo
Lewis, J., foreman mechanic, Government railway service, Yokohama
Leyburn, F., (Odell & Leyburn) merchant, Foochow
Leyenberger, Rev. J. A., missionary, Ningpo
Leyser, A., mariner, Bangkok
Leysner, C. E. A., merchant & German consul, Niigata
Leyva, J. S., (Garchitorena & Smith) assistant, Manila
Liagre, J., Customs officer, Hongkew wharf, Shanghai
Liaigre, H. J., Maritime Customs examiner, Shanghai
Lichtenstein, L., 57, Yokohama
Liddell, J. G., (Hongkong & Whampoa Dock) superintendent, Kowloon

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Liddle, H., sub-editor, *Japan Gazette* office, 85, Yokohama
Liebermann, J., secretary, Private fire hook and ladder brigade, Yokohama
Liebich, R., (Prehn & Co.) clerk, Manila
Liedcke, L., Maritime Customs tidewaiter, Takao, Formosa
Lienhardt, C. E., (Simon, Evers & Co.) clerk, 25, Yokohama
Lihenthal, John, (Hongkong & Whampoa Dock Co,) engineer's apprentice, Aberdeen
Liger, F. P., (French dispensary) assistant, Queen's road
Liguidic, pilot, Saigon
Lilley, Robt., missionary, Chefoo
Lilley, E., storekeeper, 20, Lyndhurst terrace
Lima, F. M., (De Souza & Co.) book-keeper,
Lima, J. M. O., (Holliday, Wise & Co.) clerk, Praya
Lima, M. C. da Silva, surgeon, gunboat *Tejo*, Macao
Limby, H. J., (H. J. Limby & Co.) broker & accountant, Shanghai
Limby, H. J., (Buchheister & Co,) clerk, Shanghai
Limcao, M., (J. Witte) assistant, Manila
Limcao, J., (J. Witte) assistant, Manila
Limpio, C., (J. Witte) assistant, Manila
Lind, A. A., (Coare, Lind & Co.) silk inspector, &c., Canton
Lind, A., (P. & O.S.N. Co.) agent, Shanghai
Lindsay, G. A., (Lindsay & Co.) merchant, Shanghai
Lindsay, G., acting chief officer, receiving ship *Emily Jane*, Shanghai
Lindsley, John, (Frazar & Co.) merchant, Queen's road
Lines, A. J., (H. Fogg & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
Linstead, T. G., merchant, & consul for Italy, Queen's road
Lipsett, W., steward, United Club, Yokohama
Lisle, R. M., lieutenant, U.S flagship *Hartford*
Lissa, A. M. van, (Van Lissa Brothers) instrument maker, 10, Yokohama
Lissa, J. van, (Van Lissa Brothers) instrument maker, 10, Yokohama
Lister, Wm., marine surveyor for London & German Lloyds' Newchwang
Lister, A., superintendent of Victoria gaol (absent)
Litago, D.D., civil doctor, Mindoro, Manila
Litchfield, H. C., barrister-at-law, Shanghai
Little, E., assist. engineer, H.B.M.S. *Audacious*
Little, R. W., (Little & Co.) merchant, Shanghai
Little, L. S., M.D., physician to Gen. Hospital, Shanghai
Little, Arch. J., (Little & Co.) merchant, Shanghai
Livick, E., foreman mechanic, Government railway service, Yokohama
Livingston, H. W., (A. Heard & Co.) clerk, Hiogo
Livingston, R. F. "British Queen" tavern, 80, Yokohama (absent)
Livingston, G., pilot, Taku (absent)
Llagostera, M. Puig y, merchant, Manila
Llagostera, J. Puig y, merchant, Manila
Llagostera, R. Puig y, merchant, Manila
Llagostera, F. Puig y, merchant, Manila
Llewellin, Rev. J., chaplain, H.B.M. corvette *Modeste*
Llorente, J., (Loney & Co.) clerk, Iloilo
Llorente, L., (Zoilo Ibañez de Aldecoa) clerk, Manila
Loam, W. B., Maritime Customs tidewaiter, Amoy
Lobo, F., lawyer, Macao
Lobo, A. A. F., conductor of public works, Macao
Lochhead, John H., M.D., 2, Elgin terrace
Lock, H. J., asst. engineer, H.B.M.S. *Iron Duke*
Loercher, Rev. J., missionary, Basil missionary society,
Loft, L., lightkeeper, Middle Dog lighthouse, Foochow
Loftus, A., commander, Siamese Navy, Bangkok

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Loftus, H. J., secretary, British legation, Yedo
Logan, J. H., Maritime Customs tidewaiter, Canton
Lohmann, H., (Lohmann & Kuchmeister) tailor, &c., 70, Yokohama
Loiseleur, (Mulaton) contractor, Saigon (absent)
Lombard, Rev. E. L., French missionary, Bangkok
Loney, W., M.D., deputy inspector-general, Royal Naval Hospital
Loney, R., (Loney & Co.) merchant, Iloilo
Long, B., compositor, *Japan Herald* office, Yokohama
Longegg, J. C., assistant surgeon, Gov. railway service, Yokohama
Longford, J. H., assistant, British consulate, Yokohama
Longham, J., English teacher, Gov. telegraph service, Yokohama
Longo, Rev. V., Roman Catholic missionary, Wellington street
Longueville, C. de, captain, Gov. General's gun-boat *Tienpo*, Canton
Loomis, E. T., (E. Fischer & Co.) clerk, Hiogo
Loomis, Rev. H., missionary, Yokohama
Lopes, A. G., agent, Tondo match manufactory, Manila
Lopes, E. G., (Caldwell & Brereton) clerk, Queen's road
Lopes, L. L., assistant purser, steamer *Powan*, Canton river
Lopes, L. J., (H. Kiær) clerk, Club Chambers
Lopes, T. M., (Ed. Sharp & Toller) clerk, Supreme Court house
Lopez, E., Rua dos Prazeres, Macao
Lopez, C. V., media-racionero, Ecclesiastical department, Manila
Lopez, V., (G. van P. Petel & Co.) clerk, Manila
Lopez, J. J., Spanish acting vice-consul, Macao
Lopez, G. M. y, provisor, archbishopric, Manila
Lord, Rev. E. C., D.D., U.S. consul, and missionary, Ningpo
Lord, C. A., Maritime Customs assistant, Amoy
Lord, F., boatswain, Gov.-General's gun-boat *Chento*, Canton
Lording, W. S., first clerk, Harbour Master's office
Lorgeon, interpreter, French consulate, Bangkok
Loring, H. S., U.S. vice-consul, Hollywood road
Lorne, Dupuy de, chargé du Spanish consulate, Yokohama
Losch, E., (Russell & Co.) clerk, Tientsin
Lothrop, S. K., (E. Fischer & Co.) clerk, Yokohama
Louis, Rev. W., missionary, Canton (absent)
Loup, P., (L. Vrard & Co.) storekeeper, Tientsin
Lourdeault, mayor of municipal council, Saigon
Lourdeault, apothecary, Saigon
Loureiro, Eduardo, Portuguese consul general, Yokohama
Loureiro, Pedro, manager, (Ching Foong Printing office) Shanghai
Lourenço, Caetano Jose, lawyer, Macao
Lourtie, Miss, (Sayle & Co.) assistant, Shanghai
Louvier, M., (Lacroix, Cousins & Co.) merchant, Shanghai
Lovatt, W. N., Maritime Customs tide-surveyor, Kiukiang
Love, J., Junr., (Rothwell, Love & Co.) merchant, Shanghai
Lovett, W. W., (Russell & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
Lovett, H. F., Maritime Customs tidewaiter, Shanghai
Low, F., Acting-consul for Belgium, Hiogo
Low, E. G., (A. Heard & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
Low, G. W., surgeon, H.B.M.S. *Iron Duke*
Low, F., (A. Heard & Co.) clerk, Hiogo
Lowcock, H., (Gibb, Livingston & Co.) merchant, Aberdeen street
Lowder, F., legal adviser to Japanese Customs, Yokohama
Lowder, G. G., Maritime Customs clerk, Shanghai
Lowe, A. H. O. P., lieutenant, H.B.M. *Thistle*
Lowe, R., Maritime Customs tide-surveyor, Foochow

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Lowe, J., Maritime Customs examiner, Chinkiang
Lowe, W., (Lowe & Co.) broker, Shanghai
Lowndes, R. W., merchant, 20, Stanley street
Lowry, Rev. H. H., missionary, Peking
Loxley, H., (Sayle & Co.) assistant, Queen's road
Loxton, W., (Cobb & Co.) assistant, Yokohama
Loyzaga, B. de, (J. de Loyzaga & Co.) assistant, Manila
Lübbes, H., (Siemssen & Co.) clerk, Foochow
Lucas, Henry, (Lucas & Waters) merchant, Hiogo
Lucas, Clement, (Blain & Co.) merchant, Shanghai
Luccumsey, Jairazbhoy, (E. Pubaney) clerk, 11, Gage street
Luce, G. W., Maritime Customs tidewaiter, Swatow
Luchsinger, F., merchant, and vice-consul for Germany, Iloilo
Ludewig, G., (Botica de Binondo) chemist, Manila
Ludlam, J. S., (Ashley & Co.) sailmaker, Shanghai (absent)
Ludlam, T. E., (Tait & Co.) agent, Tamsui
Ludwig, H., (Bavier & Co.) clerk, Yokohama
Lueder, C., German consul, Canton
Luhders, J., pilot, Taku
Luhrs, C., (German Tavern) Chefoo
Luhrss, W., Maritime Customs watcher, Whampoa
Lul, J. L., superior, Jesuits' College, Manila
Lunau, C., (Lunau & Polano) merchant, Hiogo
Lungrana, E. D., (R. N. Degaria & Co.) merchant, Peel street (absent)
Lungrana, M. N., storekeeper, 10, Peel street
Luther, C. F., lightkeeper, Ockseu lighthouse, Foochow
Luther, W. H., Maritime Customs examiner, Foochow (absent)
Lütkens, L. S., (Wm. Pustau & Co.) clerk, Pottinger street
Lutz, C., (Lutz & Co.) merchant, Manila
Luz, C. S., compositor, *Saigon Advertiser* office, Saigon
Luz, F. P. da, captain, Macao Battalion, Macao
Luz, J. A. da, (Olyphant & Co.) clerk, Praya
Luz, F. M. da, (Hongkong & Shanghai Bank) clerk, Queen's road
Luz, J. A. da, proprietor, Commerical Printing office, Graham street
Luz, V. E. da, constable Procurador's department, Macao
Luz, F. F. da, constable Procurador's department, Macao
Luz, A. J. F. da, clerk and interpreter, Portuguese consulate, Bangkok
Lyall, R., (Edward Norton & Co.) merchant, Queen's road
Lyell, T., marine surveyor, Chefoo
Lyman, B. S., Yedo
Lyon, H., midshipman, H.B.M. corvette *Charybdis*
Lyon, J. M., (Borneo Co.'s Rice Mill) superintendent engineer, Bangkok
Lyon, Rev. D. N., missionary, Hangchow
Lyons, W. P., Doshin Machi, Osaka
Lyons, J., merchant, Yokohama
Lyons, J., director, "Grand Hotel," 20, Yokohama
Lyra, Rev. L., professor of Cantonese, St. Joseph's College, Macao

Maber, H., assistant, Horse Bazaar, Shanghai
Macaire, agent, Messageries Maritimes, Saigon
MacBean, J., Shanghai
MacCabe, T., (Cobb & Co.) assistant, Yokohama
MacCarty, E., Maritime Customs tidewaiter, Shanghai
MacDonald, Rev. N. A., missionary, Bangkok
MacDonald, J., (A. MacDonald & Co.) manager, West point
MacDonald, T. J., (Reid, Evans & Co.) clerk, Shanghai

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Macdonald, Rev. D., missionary, Yedo
MacDonald, C. B., midshipman, H.B.M. corvette *Charybdis*
MacDougal, Dr. A. M., physician, Shanghai
MacEwen, A. P., (Holliday, Wise & Co.) clerk, Praya
Macgowan, D. J., M.D., physician to U.S. Consulate, Shanghai
Macgowan, Rev. John, missionary, Amoy
Macgregor, J., (Jardine, Matheson & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
Macgregor, J., (A. Provand & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
Machado, F., clerk, Harbour-master's office
Machado, M., compositor, Hongkong *Times* office
Machado, F. G., postmaster, British Post-office, Yokohama
Machado, J. M. E., sorter, Post-office
Machanhauer, A., (Otto Gutschow & Co.) merchant, Yokohama
Machefei, —., (Pharmacie Française) 70, Yokohama
Machefer, F., Pharmacien, Yokohama
Macherise, W., (Boyd & Co.) engineer, Nagasaki
MacIntyre, Rev. John, missionary, Wei-hien, Chefoo
MacIver, R., (Brown & Co.) clerk, Amoy
MacKay, G. S., (Hongkong & Whampoa Dock Co.) superintendent, Whampoa
MacKay, J., Maritime Customs assistant, Hankow
MacKay, N., ward-master, Civil Hospital
Mackellar, M. R., bill-broker, and secretary Municipal Council, Hankow (absent)
Mackenzie, J., fitter, Government railway service, Yokohama
Mackenzie, M., lightkeeper Shanghai
Mackenzie, R., (Mackenzie & Co.) merchant, Shanghai
Mackenzie, H., (Oriental Bank) assistant accountant, Hiogo
Mackenzie, Rev. H. L., M.A., missionary, Swatow
Mackenzie, Geo., (Smith, Bell & Co.) merchant, Manila
Mackie, J. H. proprietor, (Occidental Family Hotel), Nagasaki
Mackie, J. B. (Martin, Dyce & Co.) merchant, Manila
Mackillop, John, (J. M. Canny & Co.) merchant, Shanghai
Mackintosh, E., (Butterfield & Swire) clerk, Shanghai
Mackintosh, L., (Chalmers, Mackintosh & Co.), commission agent, Shanghai
Maclagan, R., foreman of artificers, Government mint, Kawasaki
Maclaren, R., chemist, Manila
Maclay, R. H., (Russell & Co.) clerk, Tientsin
Maclay, Rev. R. S., D.D., missionary, 60, Bluff, Yokohama
Maclean, G. F., (Hatch & Co.) merchant, Chefoo
Maclean, H. C., (Jardine, Matheson & Co.) clerk, Queen's road central
Maclean, W. S., public tea inspector, Shanghai
Maclean, P., (P. Maclean & Co.) merchant, Shanghai
Maclean, Daniel, (D. Maclean & Co.) merchant, Bangkok
Maclean, John, (D. Maclean & Co.) merchant, Bangkok
Macleod, A., second officer, steamer *China*, Coast
Macleod, Alex. S., (Macleod, Pickford & Co.) clerk, Manila
Macleod, Neil, (Macleod, Pickford & Co.) merchant, Manila
Macmahon, J. P., editor and proprietor, *Foochow Herald*, Foochow
Macmahon, E. L. B. agent, Reuter's Telegram Co., Yokohama
Macnamara, H. F., surveyor, Royal engineer department
Macomber, W. H., Shanghai
Macphail, T., constable, river police, Shanghai
Macpherson, A. J., (Macpherson & Marshall) merchant, 58, Yokohama
Macpherson, M. T. B., (Browne & Co.) clerk, Osaka
Macrae, K., Yokohama
Macvicar, C. Y., (Birley, Worthington & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
Madar, I. P., (Hongkong hotel) clerk, Queen's road

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Madar, A. R., clerk, Colonial Treasury
Madden, W. W., sub-lieutenant, H.B.M.S. *Audacious*
Madeira, J. R., ensign of police, Macao
Madeira, J. P. M., lieutenant, Macao Battalion, Macao
Maecker, A., (A. Roensch) assistant, Manila
Maertens, A. H., public silk inspector, Shanghai
Magalhães, Dr. F. da Silva, medical practitioner, Queen's road
Magniac, Herbert St. L., (J., Matheson & Co.) mer., Queen's road, & Danish con. Canton
Mago, P., canonigo de gracia, Ecclesiastical department, Manila
Magrane, C. W., surgeon, H.B.M. gun-vessel *Curlew*
Maher, R., foreman, Wardlaw Paper, Mills, Yedo
Maher, M. M., (M. A. dos Remedios) clerk, Macao
Maher, J. J., ensign, Macao Battalion, Macao
Mahomed, B. J., (P. Jairazbhoy) manager, Wellington street
Mahomedbhoy, Ebrambhoy, (P. Jairazbhbhoy) clerk, Wellington street
Mahon, J., Maritime Customs tidewaiter, Shanghai
Mahood, Rev. J. E , missionary, Foochow (absent)
Mahuz, H., Osaka
Maitland, T. W., Maritime Customs tidewaiter, Chinkiang
Maitland, J., (Maitland & Co.) merchant, Shanghai
Maitland, J., chief officer, Revenue cruizer *Ling Fêng*, Foochow
Maitland, J. A., (Thorne Bros. & Co.) merchant, Shanghai
Major, A., secretary, Eastern Club, Yokohama
Major, Ernest, general manager, *Shun-pau Daily News*, Shanghai
Major, F., (Major & Smith) merchant, Hankow
Major, F., commission agent, & secretary of the Municipal Council, Osaka
Malaher, H. A., assistant paymaster, H.B.M.S. *Iron Duke*
Malaquias, J. M. de Souza, ensign, Macao Battalion, Macao
Malcampo, J., H.E. Governor General of Philippine Islands, Manila
Malcolm, J., Maritime Customs mechanic, Shanghai
Malcolm, W. A., (Hudson, Malcolm & Co.) merchant, 73, Yokohama (absent)
Malcolm, J. W., Government telegraph service, English teacher, Yokohama
Malcolmson, W. L., agent of Matza Coal Company, Shanghai
Malenda, A., interpreter, Russian consulate, Yokohama
Malenfer, C., assistant, French Post-office, Shanghai
Malherbe, L., (Malherbe, Jullien & Co.) merchant, Bangkok (absent)
Maligin, A. P., (Tokmakoff, Sheveleff & Co.) clerk, Tientsin
Malleda, E., (Carranceja, la Vara & Co.) clerk, Ilocos Sur, Manila
Mellen, F., colonel, Army department, Manila
Mallory, L., (S. E. Burrows & Sons) clerk, St. John's Place
Maltby, J., (Maltby & Co.) merchant, Nagasaki
Maltby, Samuel, (Maltby & Co.) merchant, Nagasaki
Malteau, G., (Wm. Pustau & Co.) tea inspector, Shanghai
Mammelsdorff, J., (Deutsche Bank) manager, Yokohama
Man, J. Alex., Commissioner of Customs, Newchwang
Manchau, C., mariner, Bangkok
Mancini, M., assistant, rolling-room, Government mint, Kawasaki
Maneckjee, E., (Merwanjee Maneckjee & Co.) manager, Canton
Mauge, mécanicien, Yokohama Arsenal
Manger, A. T., (Douglas Lapraik & Co.) merchant, D'Aguilar street
Manger, J. E., (Douglas Lapraik & Co.) clerk, D'Aguilar street
Mangum, W. P., U.S. consul, and acting consul for Portugal, Nagasaki
Manley, E. R. H., (P.M.S.S. Co.) clerk, Yokohama
Mann, Jas. A., (Thomas & Mercer) clerk, Canton
Manners, T., Maritime Customs tidewaiter, Shanghai
Mannich, J., (Brown & Co.) agent, Takao

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Manotoc, C., (J. F. del Pan & Co.) clerk, Manila
Mansfield, R. W., assist. act. interpreter, & Post-office agent, British consulate, Foochow
Mansfield, W. J., (Blackwell & Co.) clerk, Osaka
Manson, W., (Gt. Northern Telegraph Co.) clerk, Burd's lane
Manson, D., M.D. &c., (Jones, Müller & Manson) physician, Amoy (absent)
Manson, J. B., (Reid, Evans & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
Manson, P., M.D., (Jones, Müller & Manson) physician, Amoy
Mantelin, Madame, 174, Yokohama
Manyoo, butcher and compradore, Bangkok
Manz, J., (Hirsbrunner & Co.) assistant, Shanghai
Marcaida, J. J., (Plana & Co.) printer, Manila
Marcaida, J. J. de, pawnbroker, Manila
Marçal, E. M., clerk, Colonial treasury, Macao
Marçal, R. J., informer, income tax office, Macao
Marçal A. A., proprietor and publisher, *Amoy Shipping Report*, Amoy
Marçal, D. F. R., foreman, *Amoy Shipping Report*, Amoy
Marçal, P. J., clerk, D. Pedro V. Theatre, Macao
Marçal, S. A., (Typographia Mercantil) compositor, Macao
Marçal, F. S., (Reiss & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
Marçal, F. de P., clerk, Revenue department, Macao
Marçal, J. L. F., student interpreter, Procurador's department, Macao
Marchi, Rev. P. P. de, Roman Catholic missionary, Chefoo
Marcus, S., (S. Marcus & Co.) importer, Yokohama (absent)
Marcus, A., (S. Marcus & Co.) importer, Yokohama
Marcus, E., (S. Marcus & Co.) importer, Yokohama
Mardfeldt, J. F., (Melchers & Co,) clerk, Peddar's wharf
Marians, J., (S. Isaacs & Co.) clerk, Hiogo
Marin, Rev. J., secretary, French mission, Bangkok
Marin, pilot, Saigon
Marin, Rev. J. M., Roman Catholic missionary, Yedo
Mariñas, F., military medical corps, Manila
Marinelli, E., storekeeper, Shanghai
Marks, T. W., solicitor, 12, Yokohama
Marks, D., furniture dealer, &c., 3, Pottinger street
Markwick, R., first class clerk, Maritime Customs, Shanghai
Marmelstein, A., (Moritz & Co.) clerk, Yokohama
Marmelstein, E., storekeeper, Hiogo
Marnay, L., (Marnay & Rollett) storekeeper, Saigon
Maron, J. H., (Maron & Co.) merchant, 153, Yokohama
Marquerie, Lieut. Col., French Military Mission, Yedo
Marques, N., (W. P. Moore) assistant, Queen's road
Marques, A. L., (Sayle & Co.) assistant, Queen's road
Marques, C. V. M., 130, Yokohama
Marques, J. M., (Frazar & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
Marques, C. V., (Reiss & Co.) clerk, Yokohama
Marques, E., (Oriental Bank) clerk, Yokohama
Marques, E., interpreter, procurador's department, Macao
Marques, D. M. P., president of the I. Conception, Macao
Marques, Lieut. F. J., teacher of navigation, Government school, Macao
Marques, Lourenço, president of Municipal Chamber, Macao
Marques, E. Pio, (L. Marques) clerk, Macao
Marques, D., (J. M. Armstrong) clerk, Queen's road
Marques, A. O., student interpreter, Procurador's department, Macao
Marques, I. M., student interpreter, Procurador's department, Macao
Marques, P., secretary, Municipal Chamber, Macao
Marsh, Geo., (Bourne & Co.) clerk, 70, Yokohama

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Marshall, W. H., act. assist. engineer, H.B.M.S. *Audacious*
Marshall, G., 3, Tskidji, Yedo
Marshall, W. A., midshipman, U.S. flagship *Hartford*
Marshall, John, harbour master & secretary of the Kobe Club, Hiogo
Marshall, Robt., (Smith, Bell & Co.) clerk, Manila
Martel, T., assistant, Comptoir Belge, 162, Yokohama
Martens, J., Netherlands Trading Society, Hiogo
Marthan, J., lieutenant, U.S.S. *Lackawanna*
Marti, Baltasar, (Millat & Marti) storekeeper, Manila
Marti, M., civil doctor, Manila
Martin, J., Naval cadet, H.B.M.S. *Audacious*
Martin, lampist, Saigon
Martin, G., Junr., (Martin, Dyce & Co.) clerk, Manila
Martin, Pascal, yeoman, U.S. Naval depôt, Nagasaki
Martin, H. Wm., mining engineer, Takasima colliery, Nagasaki
Martin, R. A., civil doctor, Zamboanga, Manila
Martin, W. A. P., LL.D., president of college, Peking
Martin, Rev. J. P., R. C. pro-vicar apostolic, Bangkok
Martin, M., commissaire, French Naval depôt, Yokohama
Martin, J., military medical corps, Manila
Martin, J. P., postmaster, British post-office, Shanghai
Martin, D., R.N., paymaster, H.B.M. Naval yard, Shanghai
Martin, J., (Martin & Co.) merchant, Yokohama
Martin, J., Junr., (Martin & Co.) merchant, Yokohama
Martin, C., fitter, Government railway service, Yokohama
Martin, E., fitter, Government railway service, Yokohama
Martin, F., storeman, H.M. Naval yard
Martin, Pascal, Maritime Customs assistant, Ningpo
Martin, W., (T. W. Kingsmill) assistant, Shanghai
Martinez, J., intendente militar, Army department, Manila
Martinez, R., professor of theology, University of Philippines, Manila
Martinez, Right Rev. Dr. G. M., Metropolitan Archbishop, Manila
Martinez, P. E., (A. Franco & Co.) merchant, Manila
Martins, F., desenhador, Obras publicas, Macao
Martins, R. F., foreman, *Evening Gazette* office, Shanghai
Marto, J., magistrate, Court of Appeal, Manila
Marty, A. R., storekeeper and commission agent, Queen's road
Marty, P., (A. R. Marty) assistant, Queen's road (absent)
Martyn, Miss, (Geo. Badge) assistant, Hiogo
Marvin, A. T., (Peele, Hubbell & Co.) clerk, Manila
Marzano, B., secretary to the Municipality, Manila
Marzano, M., professor, University of Philippines, Manila
Mascarenhas, J., Hiogo
Masfen, L. C., (Chart. Merc. Bank) agent, Foochow
Masius, F., (A. Markwald & Co.) clerk, Bangkok
Masius, W., (A. Markwald & Co.) merchant, and Austro-Hungarian consul, Bangkok
Mason, Geo., Maritime Customs watcher, Canton
Massais, Dr. E., 149, Yokohama
Massey, W., (Sayle & Co.) assistant, Shanghai
Masson, James, (Tait & Co.) clerk, Amoy
Mateer, Rev. J. L., missionary, Shanghai
Mateer, Rev. C. W., missionary, Tungchowfoo
Mather, H., acting in charge of Powder Depôt, Harbour-master's department
Mathisen, W., (F. Degenaer) clerk, d'Aguilar street
Matthews, A. E., (Matthews & Co.) storekeeper, Hankow
Matthews, H., foreman mechanic, Government railway service, Yokohama

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Matthews, W. H., assistant engineer, H.B.M.S. *Iron Duke*
Matthews, E., engineer, National Mail S.S. Co., Yedo
Matthews, E. O., commander, U.S.S. *Ashuelot*
Matthews, W. G., (Wheelock & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
Matti, F., watchmaker, Manila
Matti, Q. F., (F. Matti) assistant, Manila
Mavjeebhoy, J. (P. Jairazbhoy) clerk, Wellington street
Mawhood, F., carriage builder, Shanghai
Maxwell, J., engine driver, Hongkong Fire Brigade
May, Jas., carpenter, H.B.M. receiving ship *Victor Emanuel*
May, C., first police magistrate, and supt. Fire Brigade
May, F. N., first class clerk, Maritime Customs, Shanghai
May, J. C., 6, Yoriki Machi, Osaka
May, J. H., Maritime Customs tide-surveyor, and harbour master, Hankow
Mayer, Alb., (Mayer & Crotte) contractor and timber merchant, Saigon
Mayers, W. F., Chinese secretary, British legation, Peking
Mayers, S., (Langfieldt & Mayers) storekeeper, 52, Yokohama
Mayers, J. L, (Langfieldt & Mayers) clerk, Yokohama
Mayhew, J., Government telegraph service, clerk, Yokohama
Maine, O., sub-lieutenant, 80th Regiment
Mazziole, A., lightkeeper, Shanghai
McAllister, D., (G. A. Monro & Co.) tea inspector, Shanghai
McArthur, A., teacher, Home department, Yedo
McBain, Geo., broker, &c., Burd's lane
McBean, Thos. R., usher and bailiff of Supreme Court
McCallum, J., (Lane, Crawford & Co.) assistant, Queen's road
McCallum, A., (Boyd & Co.) assistant, Shanghai
McCanse, R., 3, Tskidji, Yedo
McCauley, E. Y., captain, U.S.S. *Lackawanna*
McClatchie, H. P., British vice-consulate assistant, Kiukiang
McClatchie, Rev. T., canon of St. John's Cathedral, Hongkong, missionary, Shanghai
McClellan, J., inspector of cargo boats and junks, Harbour-master's office
McClellan, W., foreman, Fire Brigade
McConachie, A., (MacEwen, Frickel & Co.) clerk, Queen's road
McCoy, Rev. D. C., missionary, Peking
McCulloch, D., (Turner & Co.) clerk, Queen's road
McCulloch, J. B., (Holliday, Wise & Co.) clerk, Manila
McDermott, R., Lane, Crawford & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
McDonald, H. F., clerk, Japanese consulate
McDonald, Rev. M., M.D., missionary, Yokohama
McDonald, J., Maritime Customs assistant examiner, Tientsin
McDonald, W., broker, and Lloyds' surveyor, 5, Yokohama (absent)
McDougal, C. S., commander, U.S.S *Saco*
McEwen, Geo., engineer, H.B.M. gun-vessel *Hart*
McFarland, Rev. S. G., missionary, Petchaburi, Bangkok (absent)
McFarlane, A., second engineer, steamer *Thales*, Coast
McGavin, J. D., (Findlay, Richardson & Co.) clerk, Manila
McGerrow, C., (C. A. Fletcher) assistant, Yokohama
McGibbon, Thos., (Loney & Co.) clerk, Iloilo
McGiffie, T. D., Maritime Customs tidewaiter, Swatow
McGilvary, Rev. D., missionary, Xieng Mai, Bangkok
McGregor, Wm., merchant and commission agent, Shanghai
McGregor, Rev. W., M.A., missionary, Amoy (absent)
McGregor, Hugh, (P. Heinemann & Co.) clerk, 198, Yokohama
McGungle, P., lieutenant, Gov.-General's gunboat *Peng-chao-hai*, Canton
McIlvaine, Rev. J. S., missionary, Che-nan-foo

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McIlwraith, R., superintendent, Imperial Arsenal, Tientsin
McIntosh, H. P., midshipman, U.S.S *Lackawanna*
McIntyre, A., chief engineer, steamer *Hailoong*, Coast
McIver, Alex., superintendent, P. & O.S.N. Company
McKean, E., assistant Chinese secretary, Maritime Customs, Peking
McKenzie, R., bill broker, Shanghai
McKenzie, J. H., M.D., physician, Ningpo
McLatchie, T. R. H., assistant, British consulate, Hiogo
McLaughlin, J. F., (Fan Chung & Co.) manager, Shanghai
McLean, Miss, (Rose & Co.) assistant, Queen's road
McLeod, A., (Gibb, Livingston & Co.) merchant, Shanghai
McLeod, J., (Gibb, Livingston & Co.) clerk, Aberdeen street
McLeod, E., overseer of works, Surveyor-General's office
McLeod, N., Doshin Machi, Osaka
McMicken, Wm., (Oriental Bank) assistant accountant, Foochow (absent)
McMillan, J., Local Post-master, Shanghai
McMillan, Jas., engineer, H.B.M. corvette *Modeste*
McMinnies, H. H., Junr., (Chapman, King & Co.) merchant, Shanghai
McMurdo, R., marine surveyor, Queen's road
McMurdo, A. E., lieutenant, H.B.M. gun-vessel *Dwarf*
McMurtrie, D., surgeon, U.S.S. *Ashuelot*
McNab, A. F., chief engineer, lighthouse tender *Thabor*, Yokohama
McNulty, John, proprietor, "British hotel," Circular Buildings, Queen's road
McNutt, H., proprietor, Shanghai hotel, Shanghai
McRitchie, J., assistant engineer, Public works department, Yokohama
McThorne, H., pilot, Newchwang
McVean, Colin A., C.E., surveyor-general, Yedo
Meade, H. J., Maritime Customs chief tide-surveyor in charge of Local Lights, Shanghai
Meadows, John A. T., consul for Denmark and Netherlands, Tientsin
Meadows, J., missionary, Shaohying
Meckenzie, J., (E. D. Sassoon & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
Medhurst, W. H., British consul, Shanghai
Medeiros, Rev. A. J., professor of geography & history, St. Joseph's College, Macao
Medel, Rev. P., chaplain of the choir, Ecclesiastical department, Manila
Medina, J. de C., proprietor, (British Crown tavern), Queen's road
Meech, Rev. S. E., missionary, Peking
Mees, R. A., (Netherlands Trading Society) clerk, Yokohama
Meesemaecker, chief commisaire de marine, French naval yard, Shanghai
Mehta, D. C., (D. D. Ollia & Co.) clerk, Takao
Mehta, B. M., (Mody & Co.) clerk, Queen's road
Mehta, B. S., (D. D. Ollia & Co.) merchant and commission agent, Amoy
Mehta, M. M., (Framjee Hormusjee & Co.) merchant, 7, Hollywood road
Mehta, D. M., (M. D. Ghandy & Co.) clerk, Hollywood road
Meier, A., merchant, 70, Yokohama
Meier, L., (Meier & Co.) clerk, Yokohama
Meily, J. U., (Chartered Bank) clerk, and vice-consul for Switzerland, Manila
Mein, P. W., (Chartered Bank of India, &c.) acting accountant, Manila
Meinhold, O., (Yokahama furniture depôt) assistant, Yokohama
Meira, F. X., (J. F. Scheffer) assistant, Praya
Meisner, C. F., (Möller & Meisner) ship chandler, Bangkok (absent)
Melbye, Emil, (John Burd & Co.) clerk, Praya
Melhuish, C. J., (Gilman & Co.) merchant, 74, Yokohama
Meller, H., (Meller & Co.) auctioneer, Shanghai
Melling, Robt., boatswain, H.M. Naval yard
Mellish, Edward, exchange and bullion broker, Hongkong Hotel
Menard, A., manager, Carriage Company, Shanghai

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Mendel, L., (Arnhold, Karberg & Co.) merchant, Praya
Mendelson, J., (Mendelson Bros.) commission merchant, 71, Yokohama
Mendelson, S., (Mendelson Bros.) commission merchant, 71, Yokohama
Mendes, A. N., lawyer, Macao
Mendes, A. N., Junr., (Margesson & Co.) clerk, Macao
Mendez, J. M. y, profesor de Arimetica, Nautical school, Manila (absent)
Mendieta, M. G., apothecary, Manila
Mendonça, H. A. M. de, clerk & ward-master, Hospital de San Rafael, Macao
Mendonça, L. J. M., informer, income tax office, Macao
Mendonça, A. M. de, bailiff, Judicial department, Macao
Mendonça, Mrs. R. M. de, ward-mistress, Hospital de San Rafael, Macao
Mendonça, L. M., "Typographia Mercantil," compositor, Macao
Menendez, T., (Olaquivel, Guivelondo & Co.) clerk, Manila
Menzies, A. B., Maritimes Customs examiner, Chinkiang
Mercer, T., (Thomas & Mercer) public tea inspector, Canton
Mercer, J., engineer, National Mail S.S. Co., Yedo
Merian, T. R., (Ziegler & Co.) clerk, Yokohama
Merredew, Miss M. A., (Rose & Co.) assistant, Queen's road
Merrill, H. J., Maritime Customs assistant, Kiukiang
Merriman, W., (Cheshire & Co.) clerk, 32 Yokohama
Merriman, J., commission agent, Yokohama
Merritt, C., garrison sergt.-major, Military staff
Mertz, A., midshipman, U.S.S. *Yantic*
Mesny, J., Maritime Customs examiner, Hankow
Mestern, C. J., (Mestern & Hülse) commission agent, Canton
Messinger, H. A., assistant, (Occidental Hotel) Yokohama
Mestres, J., (Mestres Brothers,) auctioneer, Manila
Mestres, B., (Mestres Brothers,) auctioneer, Manila
Methvin, James, (Russell & Sturgis) clerk, Manila
Metta, M. M., (M. D. Ghandy & Co.) clerk, Hollywood road
Metta, S. M., (Cawasjee Pallanjee) clerk, Shanghai
Meuser, O., (Adamson, Bell & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
Meyenberg, V., (C. J. Gaupp & Co.) assistant, Queen's road
Meyer, B. F., assistant paymaster in charge, H.B.M. gun-vessel *Dwarf*
Meyer, H. B., merchant and commission agent, Ningpo
Meyer, J. D., (Meyer & Fehrs) shipwright, Swatow
Meyer, Adolph E., (Meyer, Alabor & Co.) merchant, 4, Stanley street
Meyer, E., (Meyer & Co.) tailor, Manila
Meyer, J. E., (D. Sassoon, Sons & Co.) clerk, Praya central
Meyer, E., (E. Meyer & Co) merchant, Tientsin (absent)
Meyerink, W., merchant, Shanghai
Mayerink, H. F., (Meyer, Alabor & Co.) clerk, Stanley street
Meynard, H., (Meynard, Cousin & Co.) merchant, Shanghai (absent)
Meynet, Q., civil doctor, Manila
M'Fall, D. C., surgeon major, 80th Regiment
Michael, J. R., (D. Sassoon, Sons & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
Michael, A., Yedo
Michel, pilot, Saigon
Michel, modeliste, Yokohama Arsenal
Michel, Louis, merchant, 71, Yokohama
Michelot, L., (Comptoir d'Escompte) manager & sec., Chamber of Commerce, Saigon
Michelsen, P. J., (Hoyrup's Hotel) Chefoo
Michelsen, L., (H. A. Petersen & Co.) clerk, Amoy
Mickley, J. P., assistant engineer, U.S.S. *Lackawanna*
Middleton, W. N., (Anton & Middleton) broker, Club chambers
Middleton, J. T., acting British vice-consul, Taku

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Middleton, O., Maritime Customs tidewaiter, Shanghai
Midon, secrétaire interpréte, French legation, Yedo
Midon, Rev. F., pro-vicar apostolic, Roman Catholic missionary, Yokohama
Mielenhausen, J. W., (Ladage, & Oelke) assistant, Yokohama
Mightom, G., foreman mechanic, Government railway service, Yokohama
Miles, H. A., British consulate constable, and Post office agent, Hiogo
Milisch, C., merchant and vice-consul for Austria, Macao
Millar, A., plumber & gas fitter, 1, Queen's road east
Millat, Manuel, (Millat & Marti) storekeeper, Manila
Miller, J. I., (Miller, McKenzie & White) clerk, Shanghai
Miller, G. W., stevedore, 107, Yokohama
Miller, H. B, barrister-at-law, Shanghai
Miller, D. A., (Drysdale, Ringer & Co.) clerk, Hankow
Miller, H. M., appraiser to Japanese Customs, Yokohama
Miller, N., (P.M.S.S. Co.) steward, Yokohama
Miller, J. A., captain, steamer *Hindostan*, Coast
Miller, J., assistant steward, General Hospital, Yokohama
Miller, Rev. E. R., missionary, Yokohama
Miller, W. A., foreman, *Japan Gazette* office, 85, Yokohama
Miller, P. J., boatswain, U.S. flag-ship *Hartford*
Miller, A. (P. & O.S.N. Co.) clerk, Praya
Miller, Rowley, (Miller, McKenzie & White) bill-broker, Shanghai
Miller, W., (Gilman & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
Miller, J., lightkeeper, Shanghai
Millership, S., overman, Takasima Colliery, Nagasaki
Milley, W., compositor, *N. C. Herald* office, Shanghai
Millot, E., (Millot & Co.) merchant, Shanghai
Mills, Rev. C. R., missionary, Tung-chow-foo
Mills, W. J., (C. Thorel & Co.) merchant, 23, Yokohama
Mills, F. B., (P.M.S.S. Co.) clerk, Yokohama
Milne, A., (Walsh, Hall & Co.) clerk, Yokohama
Milne, J., third officer, steamer *Hailoong*, Coast
Milsom, A., (Valmalle, Schoene & Milsom) merchant, 177, Yokohama
Milsom, A., (Russell & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
Milton, A., boatswain, H.B.M. gunboat *Mosquito*
Miniana, V., penitenciario, Ecclesiastical department, Manila
Miqueis, T. d'A., retired clerk and notary public, Judicial department, Macao
Miralles, C., proprietor, " La Catalana," 17, Escolta, Manila
Miranda, J., secretary, Court of Appeal, Manila
Miranda, A. (Hongkong & Whampoa Dock Co.) engineer's apprentice, Aberdeen
Miranda, J. G., Spanish consul, Macao (absent)
Miranda, A., " La Puerta del Sol," assistant, Manila
Mirranda, C., *N. C. Herald* office, compositor, Shanghai
Mitchell, Wm., superintendent, Foochow Dockyard, Foochow
Mitchell, P. W., (Mitchell, Cope & Co.) auctioneer, 55, Yokohama
Mitchell, F. W., Postmaster-gen. and coll. of Stamp Revenue
Mitchell, F. W., Jr., (Hongkong & Shanghai Bank) clerk, Hankow (absent)
Mitchell, W., (J. P. Bisset & Co.) land agent, Shanghai
Mitchell, A., (Curnow & Co.) storekeeper, 83, Yokohama
Mitchell, G., pilot, Taku (absent)
Mitchell, J. F., ship builder, Nagasaki
Mitchell, W. J., pilot, Foochow
Mitford, B. A., (John Forster & Co.) clerk, and sec. to Chamber of Com., Foochow
Modesto, F., (Y. Rocha & Co.) clerk, Manila
Mody, H. N., auctioneer and broker, Graham street
Mody, P. C., broker, Shanghai

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Moellendorff, O. von, student interpreter, German legation, Peking
Moellendorff, P. G. von, student interpreter, German legation, Peking
Mœller, A. H., mariner, Bangkok
Mœller, E., mariner, Bangkok
Moerike, G., (Botica de la Escolta, 25) chemist, Manila
Moffat, R. C. D., (Moffatt, Wieters & Co.) merchant, Shanghai
Moggridge, Col. J. Y., commanding Royal Engineers
Mohmed Ally, H. M., merchant, Aberdeen street
Molesworth, A., (J. Smedley) assistant, Yokohama
Molin, O., (Lohmann and Kuchmeister,) assistant, 70, Yokohama
Molina, V., chaplain, Army department, Manila
Möllendorff, P. von, acting interpreter, German consulate, Canton
Möller, E., (A. Roensch) assistant, Manila
Möller, N., broker and general agent, Shanghai
Möller, H. A., (Möller & Meisner) shipchandler, Bangkok
Möller, J., (Alloin & Co.) clerk, Bangkok
Möller, P., (N. Moller) assistant, Shanghai
Möller, L. P., Maritime Customs chief examiner, Shanghai
Mollison, J. P., (J. C. Fraser & Co.) merchant, 48, Yokohama
Molloy, E., Maritime Customs tidewaiter, Keelung
Molo, T. A., chaplain of the choir, Ecclesiastical department, Manila
Moloney, Rev., Roman Catholic missionary, Kiukiang
Molony, C. M., assistant controller, H.M. Control department
Molotkoff, O. J., (Tokmokoff, Sheveleff & Co.) merchant, Hankow
Monalits, S. W., (G. Velozo) clerk, Cebu
Monbel, de, secretaire, French legation, Yokohama
Mongan, J., British consul, and consul for Austro-Hungarian Monarchy, Tientsin
Monge, J. M. Y., Captain General of Philippine Islands, Manila
Monot, maître de manœuvres, Yokohama Arsenal
Monro, G. A., (G. A. Monro & Co.) tea inspector, Shanghai
Monro, J. D., (Bradley & Co.) clerk, Swatow
Monroy, R., Municipal clerk, Manila
Montagneux, P., Roman Catholic missionary, Ningpo
Monteiro, T., assistant, National Dispensary, Macao
Montgomery, J. P., sub-lieutenant, H.B.M. corvette *Modeste*
Montgomery, G. L., (Jardine, Matheson & Co.) clerk, Yokohama
Montigny, Remi de, merchant, Shanghai (absent)
Montresor, W. H. H., midshipman, H.B.M.S. *Iron Duke*
Moon, H., assistant engineer, H.B.M. gun-vessel *Kestrel*
Mooney, J. K., Black Ball Pilot Co., Shanghai
Moonramjee, S., (Balmoocan Davecurn) clerk
Moore, W., sub-lieutenant, 80th Regiment
Moore, Wm,, sub-lieutenant, H.B.M. corvette *Charybdis*
Moore, M. G., engineer, H.B.M. gun-vessel *Thistle*
Moore, J. M., commission agent, Shanghai
Moore, M. G., (Russell & Co.) agent, and vice-consul for Sweden and Norway, Tientsin
Moore, Joseph, (P.M.S.S. Co.) shipping clerk, Nagasaki
Moore, H., (Hongkong & Shanghai Bank) clerk, Shanghai
Moore, E., (Union Insurance Society) clerk, Peddar's wharf
Moore, W. H., (Lammert, Atkinson & Co.) storekeeper, Peddar's wharf
Moore, C. F., Maritime Customs examiner, Kiukiang
Moore, W. P., hairdresser, &c., Hongkong hotel building
Moore, J. W., fleet engineer, U.S. flagship *Hartford*
Moore, L., broker, Shanghai
Moore, Alonzo, (American Rice Mill) millwright, Bangkok
Moorehead, T., examiner in charge, Maritime Customs, Taku

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Moorhead, R. B., Maritime Customs assistant, Swatow
Moosabhoy, A. K., (Abdoolally, Ebrahim & Co.) clerk, Cochrane street
Moran, R., Maritime Customs assistant tide-surveyor, Amoy
Morales, Jas., captain, steamer *Formosa*, Coast
Moras, B. G., (M. Perez Marqueti) printer, Manila
Moreau, superintendent of gardens, Saigon
Morehouse, W. N., assistant, Maritime Customs, Canton
Morejou, Don Carlos O., Spanish consul, Amoy
Morel, E., bill and bullion broker, and consul for Belgium, Shanghai
Morelos, A., (Tuason & Co.) clerk, Manila
Morelos, N., (Tuason & Co.) clerk, Manila
Morelos, C., (Tuason & Co.) clerk, Manila
Moreno, Don E., Spanish legation, secretary, Peking
Moreno, J., maestre secuela, Ecclesiastical department, Manila
Morf, H. C., merchant, 176, Yokohama
Morgan, J., Maritime Customs assistant examiner, Shanghai
Morgan, Chas. H., broker, Queen's road
Morgan, J., Maritime Customs assistant, Chinkiang
Morgan, W. M., broker, Peddar's hill
Morice, (Morice Frères & Bailly) storekeeper, Saigon
Morin, assistant commissary, Naval department, Saigon
Morin, first office, Direction of the Interior, Saigon
Morison, W. O., (Gibb, Livingston & Co.) clerk, Foochow
Moritz, C., (M. Secker & Co.) hat manufacturer, Manila
Moritz, G., (Moritz & Co.) storekeeper, 31, Yokohama
Morley, W., draughtsman, Government railway service, Yokohama
Morony, S., compositor, Hongkong *Times* office
Morphew, J. S., (G. Smith & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
Morris, J. S., (Morris, Barlow & Co.) engineer, Manila
Morris, A. G., ship and general broker, 5, Pechili terrace
Morris, B. J., (Morris & Co.) merchant, Foochow
Morris, M., (G. Domoney & Co.) assistant, 17, Yokohama
Morris, W. J., professor of music, Chefoo
Morris, J., assistant superintendent of telegraphs, Yokohama
Morris, Rev. A., missionary, Osaka
Morris, J., (Morris, Lewis & Co.) commission agent, Shanghai
Morris, H. S., North China Insurance Company, secretary, Shanghai
Morris, T., acting assistant engineer, H.B.M. gun-vessel *Ringdove*
Morrison, A., (China sugar refinery) assistant, East point
Morrison, J., (Hongkong & Shanghai Bank) agent, Saigon
Morrison, I. K., (Oriental Bank) assistant accountant, Queen's road
Morriss, Henry, (Morris & Fergusson) bill & bullion broker, Shanghai
Morse, H. B., Martime Customs clerk, Shanghai
Morse, W. H., (Smith, Baker & Co.) merchant, Hiogo
Mortan, J., first officer, steamer *Kiu-kiang*, Canton river
Mortimer, H. W., (East. Ex. Austra, & China Telegraph Co.) assistant, Burd's lane
Morton, A., (Lane, Crawford & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
Mosely, J. A., (D. Sassoon, Sons & Co.) clerk, Praya central
Moses, D. S. (D. Sassoon, Sons & Co.) clerk, Chinkiang
Moses, J., (E. J. Elias & Co) clerk, Shanghai
Moses, D. E., (D. Sassoon, Sons & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
Moses, J. S., (E. D. Sassoon & Co.) clerk, Queen's road
Moses, S. E., (E. D. Sassoon & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
Moses, S. M., (D. Sassoon, Sons & Co.) merchant, Shanghai
Moshelred, J. F., (Ladage & Oelke) assistant, Yokohama
Mosquera, F., administrator, Revenue department, Manila

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Moss, E. J., Japanese Government school, *Niigata Gakko*, Niigata
Moss, C. D., *Japan Gazette* office, manager, 85, Yokohama
Moss, John, (Dodd & Co.) assistant, Tamsui
Mossop, W. H., secretary and clerk to the Chief-Justice
Motiwalla, E. P., general broker, 16, Lyndhurst terrace
Motz, Robt., Government secretary and interpreter, Yokohama
Moule, Rev. Geo. E., missionary, Hangchow
Moule, Rev. A. E., missionary, Ningpo
Moulesworth, A., constable, British consulate, Chefoo
Moulin, chief armourer, French Military Mission, Yedo
Moulls, J., Maritime Customs tidewaiter, Taku
Moulron, E., Belgian vice-consul, Yokohama
Mourilyan, W., (Mourilyan, Heimann & Co.) merchant, Yokohama (absent)
Mowat, A. R. D., (A. Provand & Co.) clerk, Shanghai (absent)
Mowat, R. A., law secretary and registrar, Supreme court, Shanghai
Mowjeebhoy, Gangjeebhoy, (Jairazbhoy Peerbhoy) manager, Shanghai
Mowll, R. A., M.D., surgeon, H.B.M. despatch vessel *Vigilant*
Mowtain, G., second engineer, steamer *Powan*, Canton river
Moya, F., (C. Heinszen & Co.) clerk, Manila
Moysey, F. A., lieutenant, H.B.M. corvette *Thalia*
Moxham, W. E., Maritime Customs tidewaiter, Shanghai
Mucklejohn, R., compositor, *Japan Herald* office, Yokohama
Mühlensteth, J. A., (Gt. Northern Telegraph Co.) clerk, Foochow
Muggeridge, J. S., sub-lieutenant, H.B.M. gun-vessel, *Kestrel*
Muir, G. W., paymaster R.N., secretary to Commodore Parish
Muirhead, B. A., sub-lieutenant, H.B.M. corvette *Modeste*
Muirhead, Rev. W., missionary, Shanghai
Mulaton, contractor, Saigon
Mullan, D. W., lieutenant commander, U.S.S. *Saco*
Muller, C. G., engineer, H.B.M.S. *Audacious*
Müller, V., (Gt. Northern Telegraph Co.) clerk, Shanghai
Müller, E., (De Bay, Gotte & Co.) clerk, Bangkok
Müller, C., police force, Hiogo
Müller, O., (J. W. Müller & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
Müller, J. W., (J. W. Müller & Co.) merchant, Shanghai
Müller, G. F., Maritime Customs clerk, Shanghai
Müller, W., (Pickenpack, Thies & Co.) mert., & act. con. for Netherlands, &c., Bangkok
Müller, F., (Pickenpack, Thies & Co.) clerk, Bangkok
Müller, Dr. L., staff surgeon of the Prussian Army, Yedo
Müller, C., (Siber & Brennwald) clerk, Yedo
Müller, A., (J. H. Smith & Co.) shipchandler, Macao
Müller, Augustus, M.D., (Jones, Müller & Manson) physician, Amoy (absent)
Müller, H. C., Customs officer, Hongkew wharf, Shanghai
Mullins, D., sergeant of police, Pagoda Anchorage, Foochow
Mullins, L. J., bill broker, Shanghai (absent)
Mummery, G., lightkeeper, Turnabout lighthouse, Foochow
Muncherjee, D., (Framjee Hormusjee & Co.) merchant, Hollywood road
Muncherjee, E., (D. Nowrojee & Co.) clerk, Queen's road
Muncherjee, R., (R. Ruttonjee & Co.) clerk, Foochow
Munday, N., (Sayle & Co.) assistant, Queen's road
Muñiz, J., judge-sul stitute, Court of Appeal, Manila
Munjee, S., (Goolamhoosain, Sons & Co.) clerk, 10, Lyndhurst terrace
Munn, D., (Ker & Co.) clerk, Iloilo
Muñoz, F., vocal ordinario, S ccion de Comercio, Manila
Muñoz, E., director, Philippines Bank, Manila
Muñoz, J., proprietor, "Bazar Oriental," Manila

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Munroe, A. S., Yedo
Munz, J., (L. Eugster & Co.) clerk, Manila
Murphy, M. W., "Mariners' Home," proprietor, Shanghai
Murray, R., (Chartered Mercantile Bank) accountant, Queen's road
Murray, T., engineer, H.B.M. corvette *Charybdis*
Murray, J. B., first lieutenant, Gov.-General's gunboat *Anlan*, Canton
Murray, J., M.B., surgeon, 80th Regiment
Murray, E. D., (J. C. Fraser & Co.) clerk, 48, Yokohama
Murray, D. G., Maritime Customs clerk, Shanghai
Murray, M. E., (Margesson & Co.) merchant, Macao
Murray, W. H., agent, National Bible Society of Scotland, Newchwang
Murton, N., (A. Heard & Co.) clerk, Amoy
Mustard, R. W., (Mustard & Co.) general storekeeper, Shanghai
Myburgh, A., barrister-at-law, Shanghai
Myers, C., (Aboutris & Co.) auctioneer, &c., Tientsin
Myers, W. Wykeham, medical practitioner, Chefoo
Mylne, H. A., (Adamson, Bell & Co.) clerk

Nabor, F. W., midshipman, U.S.S. *Palos*
Nachtigal, Geo., compradore, Hiogo
Nachtrieb, A., (Nachtrieb, Leroy & Co.) merchant, Shanghai
Nacken, Rev. J., missionary, Fuk-wing
Nagle, C. F., assistant engineer, U.S.S. *Monocacy*
Nail, C., (China & Japan Trading Co.) clerk, Shanghai
Nalda, C., military medical corps, Manila
Namazee, H. A., (H. A. Asgar & H. Esmail) clerk, Gage street
Nangai, J., assistant, (Grand Hotel), 20, Yokohama
Narro, M., professor of theology, University of Philippines, Manila
Natha, H. A., (H. A. Esmail & Co.) manager, Peel street
Nathan, S. A., (D. Sassoon, Sons & Co.) agent, Newchwang
Nathan, J. A., (D. Sassoon, Sons & Co.) agent, Ningpo
Nathan, E. (E. D. Sassoon & Co.) clerk, Tientsin
Nathan, M. J., Shanghai
Nathoo, C., broker, 26, Cochrane street
Naudin, J., (Gutschow & Co.) merchant, Yokohama
Naudin, V., lighthouse-keeper, Chapel Island, Amoy
Navarro, F. B., brigadier, Army department, Manila
Navarro, M., (Puig y Llagostera Hermanos) assistant, Manila
Nazer, J. S., (Inglis & Co.) clerk, Spring Gardens
Nazer, R. H., third officer, steamer *Yesso*, Coast
Neate, S. R., inspector of buildings, Surveyor-general's office
Nebot, Rev. J., R. C. missionary, Takao, Formosa
Négre, A. F., (J. Raud & Co.) clerk, Yokohama
Nefedieff, A. A., merchant, Tientsin
Neimen, F., proprietor, hotel "Stadt Stralsund," Amoy
Nelson, H. H., (Chartered Mercantile Bank) manager, Queen's road
Nelson, Rev. R., missionary, Shanghai
Nelson, T., (Olyphant & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
Nembrini, M., midshipman, Austrian corvette *E. H. Friederich*
Nepean, O., lieutenant, Royal Marine Infantry, Yokohama
Ness, G. P., barrister-at-law, 24a, Yokohama
Nethersole W., (S. C. Farnham & Co.) assistant, Shanghai
Neville, J., in charge of steamer *Fei Wan*, Canton
Nevin, Rev. J. C., missionary, Canton
Nevius, Rev. John L., D.D., missionary, Chefoo
Newbigging, W. C., (Geo. Barnet & Co.) clerk, Shanghai

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Newbury, J., Maritime Customs assistant examiner, Tientsin
Newcombe, E., assistant engineer, Government railway service, Yokohama
Newitt, W. T., (E. E. Australasia & C. Telegraph Co.) superintendent, Saigon
Newman, Walter, (Newman & Co.) public tea inspector, Foochow
Newman, W. H., acting consul & interpreter, British consulate, Bangkok
Newman, Rev. J., missionary, Yedo
Newman, E., "Chefoo Family hotel," proprietor and manager, Chefoo
Newton, A., manager, Hongkong and China Gas Company, Praya west
Newton, C., foreman mechanic, Government railway service, Yokohama
Ney, Rev. J. L., French missionary, Bangkok
Nibbs, C. W., engineer, H.B.M. surveying-vessel *Sylvia*
Nicaise, H., (Borneo Co., Limited) manager, & consul for Belgium & Siam, Queen's road
Nicholls, B., (Wilson, Nicholls & Co.) shipchandler, &c., Amoy
Nicholls, J., (Hiogo Hotel), Hiogo
Nicholls, C. W., chief boatswain's mate, Naval College, Yedo
Nicholson, G., (Gt. Northern Telegraph Co.) clerk, Burd's lane
Nicholson, C. W., (Jardine, Matheson & Co.) clerk, Foochow
Nicholson, C., (Shaw, Brothers & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
Nickel, C., proprietor, "Falcon hotel," Nagasaki
Nickels, J. A. H., ensign, U.S.S. *Ashuelot*
Nickels, M. C., (Russell & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
Nicolayson, N. O., steward in charge, General Hospital, Yokohama
Niedhardt, E., (Medical Hall) chemist, Queen's road
Nields, H. C., lieut.-commander, U.S.S *Lackawanna*
Nielsen, C. F., (Gt. Northern Telegraph Co.) clerk, Nagasaki
Nielsen, C. P., superintendant, (Great Northern Telegraph Co.) Amoy
Nielsen, J., (Gt. Northern Telegraph Co.) chief-engineer, Shanghai (absent)
Nielsen, J., Maritime Customs examiner, Canton
Nielsen, F. L., (Gt. Northern Telegraph Co.) clerk, Nagasaki
Nielson, C., (A. Coutris & Co.) assistant, Tientsin
Nieworth, R., professor, Medical College, Yedo
Nind, A. D., (J. Foster & Co.) clerk, Foochow
Nisle, (Behre & Co.) clerk, Saigon
Nissen, N., doctor, Manila
Nissen, A., pilot, Swatow
Nissen, Ferd., (Siemssen & Co.) merchant, Shanghai
Nistead, F., mariner, Bangkok
Niuvo, R., military medical corps, Manila
Noack, C., (Jardine, Matheson & Co.) clerk, Foochow
Noble, A. K., (G. Domoney & Co.) assistant, 17, Yokohama
Noble, John, (G. Falconer & Co.) watchmaker, Queen's road
Noble, C. J., (Hongkong dispensary) assistant, Queen's road
Noel, Rev. A. L., Roman Catholic missionary, Osaka
Noetzli, G. H., deputy commissioner of Customs, Shanghai
Nogueira, F. D. G. de, chief clerk, Treasury, Macao
Nogueira, V., (H.K.C. and M.S.B. Co.) wharfinger, Macao
Noguera, R., military medical corps, Manila
Nohr, J., (Botica de Manila) chemist, Manila
Nölting, J., merchant and commission agent, Shanghai
Nolting, N. A., (Tokmakoff, Sheveleff & Co.) clerk, Hankow
Nontant, G., constable, French police, Yokohama
Noordens'adt, N. N., assistant engineer, Government Railway service, Yokohama
Norcock, C. J., lieutenant, H.B.M.S. *Iron Duke*
Norden, A., Maritime Customs watcher, Canton
Noronha, J., (Stephens & Holmes) clerk, 2, Club chambers
Noronha, D., (Noronha & Sons) printer, Wellington street

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Noronha, D. L., (Noronha & Co.) printer, 70, Yokohama
Noronha, S., (Noronha & Sons) compositor, Wellington street
Noronha, L., (Noronha & Sons) printer, Wellington street
North, John, (North, Thompson & Co.) chemist, &c., 61, Yokohama
Norrington, Ed., engineer, H.B.M. gun-vessel *Curlew*
Northey, H. A., (Westal, Galton & Co.) tea-inspector, Foochow
Norton, E., (Edward Norton & Co.) merchant, Queen's road (absent)
Nosaleda, B., professor, University of Philippines, Manila
Notley, W. H., agent for H. S. King & Co., London, 6, Stanley street
Novion, A., acting commissioner of Customs, Chinkiang
Nowrojee, D., merchant and baker, and lessee Hongkong hotel, Queen's road
Noyes, Rev. H. V., missionary, Canton
Nully, R. de, (Lane, Crawford & Co.) clerk, Yokohama
Nunes, J. C., (Frazar & Co.) clerk, Queen's road
Nunes, L., clerk, Revenue department, Macao
Nunes, G. S., compositor, *Saigon Advertiser* office, Saigon
Nunes, A. A., (J. S. Hook, Son & Co.) clerk, Queen's road
Nunn, C. F., (Gibb, Livingston & Co.) clerk, Aberdeen street
Nunn, Charles, constable, British consulate, Chinkiang
Nuthoo, Ebrahimbhoy, (Rahimbhoy Alladinbhoy) clerk, 12, Lyndhurst terrace
Nutter, Geo., Maritime Customs watcher, Canton
Nye, Gideon, Junr., (Nye & Co.) merchant, Canton
Nysten, G., constable, German legation, Peking

Oakey, Francis, (Russell & Sturgis) clerk, Manila
Oastler, J., superintendent of works, Public works department, Yokohama
Obadaya, I. E., (E. D. Sassoon & Co.) clerk, Queen's road
O'Brien, R. A., M.D., medical practitioner, " Duart," Caine road
O'Brien, M. J., first class clerk, Maritime Customs, Shanghai
O'Brien, T., inspector of nuisances, and foreman Fire Brigade
O'Brien, W. F., Government telegraph service, clerk, Yokohama
O'Callaghan, Capt. C., private secretary and aide-de-camp to the Governor
Ocampo, V. de, (M. Perez Marqueti) clerk, Manila
Ocampo, P., (Tillson, Hermann & Co.) clerk, Manila
Ochoa, R., (J. de Loyzaga & Co.) assistant, Manila
Odell, John, (Odell & Leyburn) merchant, Foochow
Oelke, D., (Ladage & Oelke) clothier, &c., Shanghai (absent)
Oelke, J. D. W., (Ladage & Oelke) merchant tailor, &c., Yokohama (absent)
Oeltze, G., pilot, Foochow
Oesterreicher, Post Captain C. T. de, commander, Austrian corvette *E. H. Friederich*
Oestmann, A., (L. Kniffler & Co.) clerk, Hiogo
Ogden, J., (H. J. Andrews & Co.) clerk, Manila
Ogilvie, J., (Ker & Co.) clerk, Manila
Ogilvie, T. (Martin, Dyce & Co.) clerk, Manila
Ogle, R. G., (Birley, Worthington & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
Ogliastro, pepper trader, Hatien, Saigon
Oglon, L. de, secretary to the Governor General, Manila
Ohlinger, Rev. Franklin, missionary, Foochow
Ohl, Lieut., French Military Mission, Yedo
Ohl, H., (Gutschow & Co.) merchant, Yokohama
Ohlmer, E., third class clerk, Maritime Customs, Peking
Ohlrichs, G., (Siemssen & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
Ojeda, Emilio de, chargé d'affaires, Spanish legation, Yedo
Olaguivel, Juan, (Olaguivel, Guivelondo & Co.) merchant, Manila (absent)
Olañeta, J., assistant, Valdes & Co.'s saw mills, Manila
Olarovsky, Alex. E., Russian consul, and acting consul for Italy, Nagasaki

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Oldham, C. F., lieutenant, H.B.M. surveying-vessel *Sylvia*
Oliveira, V. de, porteiro, Revenue department, Macao
Oliveira, F. S., *N. C. Herald*, compositor, Shanghai
Oliveira, J. F. d', lieut.-quartermaster, Macao Battalion, Macao
Oliveira, A. M., (Oliveira & Co.) broker, Shanghai
Oliver, Geo., (Aug. Heard & Co.) clerk, Foochow
Oliver, J. W. store issuer, H.B.M. Naval yard, Shanghai
Oliver, E. H., Municipal Council, engineer, Shanghai
Oliver, A. H., midshipman, H.B.M.S. *Audacious*
Oliveras, Narciso, surgeon, Military department, Manila
Ollia, D. D., (D. D. Ollia & Co.) merchant and com. agent, Takao
Ollia, N. D., merchant, Amoy
Ollia, J. N., (N. D. Ollia) merchant, Amoy
Olmstead, F. H., (Smith, Baker & Co.) clerk, Yokohama
Olona, A., (Tillson, Herrmann & Co.) clerk, Manila
Olsen, M. P., mariner, Bangkok
Olsen, A., Maritime Customs boat officer, Chefoo
Olsen, J., (G. Nachtigal & Co.) compradore, Hiogo
Olson, J., proprietor, (National tavern), Queen's road
Olyphant, T., (Olyphant & Co.) merchant, Shanghai
O'Malley, A. B., pilot, Newchwang
Omnaney, F. S., sub-lieutenant, H.B.M.S. *Audacious*
Opisso, A., reporter, (El Diario de Manila) Manila
Opitz, —., (M. Cohen & Co.) merchant, 28, Yokohama
Oppell, George, lithographer, Manila
Oppell, Gustav, lithographer, Manila
Opsteltein, (Keltenbach, Engler & Co.) clerk, Saigon (absent)
Orbeta, R. de, Spanish acting consul, Hongkong and Canton
Orcel, Lieut., French Military Mission, Yedo
Orieux, pilot, Saigon
Orley, G., inspector of markets
Orme, A., assistant, Horse Bazaar, Shanghai
Orny, V., storekeeper, 80, Yokohama
Orosco, E. del Saz, secretary, Sociedad de Fianzas, Manila
Orr, W. S., (Boyd & Co.) clerk, Amoy
Orrono, de, merchant, and agent Saigon rice mill, Saigon
Orsted, A. S., (Gt. Northern Telegraph Company) clerk, Shanghai
Ortega, M., (Macleod, Pickford & Co.) clerk, Manila
Ortega, N., acting assistant, Post-office, Manila
Ortega, M., "La Puerta del Sol," assistant, Manila
Ortega, G., (L. Eugster & Co.) clerk, Manila
Ortiz, A., (A. Franco & Co.) clerk, Manila
Ortiz, L., (M. Perez Marqueti) clerk, Manila
Orton, Geo., mariner, Bangkok
O'Ryan, T., (Zoilo Ibañez de Aldecoa) merchant, Manila
Osborne, J. H., (Wm. Watson & Co.) assistant, Shanghai
Osgood, D. W., M.D., missionary, Foochow
O'Shaughnessy, Major W. C., 12th Regiment, aide-de-camp to General Colborne
Osmeña, P., (Osmeña & Co.) hosier, &c., Cebu
Osmeña, V., (Osmeña & Co.) hosier, &c., Cebu
Osmeña, Z., (Osmeña & Co.) hosier, &c., Cebu
Osmund, C., (Registrar General's office) reg. clerk & act. interpreter, Supreme Court
Osterholm, L., Maritime Customs tidewaiter, Kiukiang
Otadui, F. de O., (Peele, Hubbell & Co.) clerk, Manila
Otin, Don F., Chargé d'Affaires, Spanish legation, Peking
Ott, Rev. R., missionary, Basil missionary society, Chonglok

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Ott, T., (Labhart & Co.) clerk, Manila
Ottaway, E. F., Maritime Customs tidewaiter, Chefoo
Otten, J., mariner, Bangkok
Ottomeier, A., (Mestern & Hülse) clerk, Canton
Oueda, C., interpreter, French consulate, Yokohama
Ouspensky, V. M., secretary, Russian consulate, Tientsin
Overbeck, H., (Overbeck & Co.) merchant, Shanghai
Overbeck, Baron de, merchant, and Consul General for Austria, Peddar's hill
Owens, John, (Kobe Iron Works) assistant, Hiogo
Owston, A., (Lane, Crawford & Co.) clerk, Yokohama
Oxley, C., compositor, *Hiogo News* Office, Hiogo
Oxley, C. H., (Hongkong & Shanghai Bank) clerk, Queen's road
Ozorio, C. A., Junr., (Jardine, Matheson & Co.) clerk, Queen's road central
Ozorio, C. F., (F. Degenaer) clerk, d'Aguilar street
Ozorio, C. J., (Baron de Overbeck) clerk, Peddar's hill

Paasch, C., (Siemssen & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
Pacel, W., midshipman, Austrian corvette *E. H. Friederich*
Pacheco, A., lawyer, Macao
Pacheco, D. C., (B. de S. Fernandes) clerk, and vice-consul for Siam, Macao
Padilla, J. S., canonigo de gracia, Ecclesiastical department, Manila
Padsha, H. M., merchant, corner of Gage and Peel streets, and Canton
Paes, A. M., (Hongkong & Whampoa Dock Company) clerk, Whampoa
Paez, F., (Tuason & Co.) clerk, Manila
Pagden, H., sailmaker, 120, Yokohama
Page, W. F., Government railway service, inspector, Yokohama
Paget, Thomas Guy, (Beazley, Paget & Co.) merchant, Hankow (absent)
Painter, Rev. G., missionary, Ningpo
Paladius, Archimandrite of Russian Catholic mission, Peking
Palamountain, B., Maritime Customs, manager printing office, Shanghai
Pallas, pilot, Saigon
Pallister, E., (Geo. Smith & Co.) assistant, Shanghai
Palm, J. L. E., Maritime Customs assistant, Chefoo (absent)
Palmer, W. F., Yokohama aerated water manufactory, Yokohama
Palmer, W. R., Maritime Customs tidewaiter, Shanghai
Palmer, A., engineer, H.B.M.S. *Iron Duke*
Palmer, Rev. R. N., missionary, Shaouhing, Ningpo (absent)
Palmer, C. H., captain, Gov.-General's gunboat *Peng-chao-hai*, Canton
Paltenweek, G., second lieutenant, Gov.-General's, gunboat *Tienpo*, Canton
Pan, J. F. del, merchant, and secretary Board of Trade, Manila
Pan, E. del, (J. F. del Pan & Co.) merchant, Manila
Pandorf, G., (Wm. Pustau & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
Panton, W., second engineer, steamer *Kwangtung*, Coast
Papps, Wm., (H. J. Limby & Co.) broker, and accountant, Shanghai
Papps, Wm., spirit merchant and importer, Shanghai
Paragorria, J. R., (Ercoreca & Labedan) clerk, Manila
Parauchin, G. P., "Russian hotel," assistant, Hakodadi
Pardon, W., (North China Insurance Company) clerk, Shanghai
Pardun, W., (L. Kniffler & Co.) merchant, Hiogo (absent)
Parish, J. E., commodore, H.B.M. receiving ship *Victor Emmuel*
Parker, J., (Registrar General's office) acting registration clerk
Parker, C. E., (A. Heard & Co.) clerk, Queen's road
Parker, E. H., assistant and Post office agent, British consulate, Canton
Parker, F. C., (Peele, Hubbell & Co.) clerk, Manila
Parker, J. B., assistant surgeon, U.S.S. *Yantic*
Parker, J. H. P., chief officer, receiving ship *Wellington*, Shanghai

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Parker, Thos., (Hongkong Gas Company) clerk, West point
Parkes, Sir Harry S., K.C.B., British Minister to Japan
Parkhill, S., Maritime Customs tide-surveyor, Canton
Parlane, W., chief engineer, steamer *Thales*, Coast
Parlati, A., (Marinelli & Co.) assistant, Shanghai
Parlby, Captain G. C. H., R.A.
Parmentur, P., doctor, Manila
Parr, R. B., (Tillson, Herrmann & Co.) merchant, Manila
Parry, Rev. W. W., chaplain, H.B.M.S. *Iron Duke*
Parry, S., architect, 85, Yohohama
Partridge, F. P., marshal, United States consulate, Bangkok
Partridge, Rev. S. B., missionary, Swatow
Partridge, Brig.-Gen. F. W., U.S. Consul, Bangkok
Pascoal, J. P., (Thomas and Mercer) clerk, Canton
Pasedag, C. J., (Pasedag & Co.) merchant, and consul for Netherlands, Amoy
Pass, S. C., (F. Beato & Co.) clerk, 32, Yokohama
Passmore, J. H., chief officer, Customs S.S. *Kwa-hsing*, Shanghai
Passos, T. M. dos, (French dispensary) assistant, Queen's road
Paterson, J. F. P., (J. F. P. Paterson & Co.) commission agent, Lyndhurst terrace
Paterson, D., pilot, Amoy
Paterson, T. W., Maritime Customs tidewaiter, Swatow
Patriat, Rev. C. E., Directeur du Sanitarium, Pokfoolum
Patron, B., (Amigos del Pais Printing office) regent, Manila
Patterson, F. G., tutor, Royal Palace, Bangkok
Patterson, H., foreman mechanic, Government railway service, Yokohama
Paul, R. H., lieutenant commander, H.B.M. gunboat *Mosquito*
Paul, S., Maritime Customs, assistant, Swatow
Paul, E. B., student interpreter, British legation, Yedo
Paul, R., shipchandler, Shanghai
Paul, F. J., compositor *Amoy Shipping Report* office, Amoy
Paula, F. de, clerk, Administracao do Conselho, Macao
Paulin, J. alderman, Manila
Paulin, J., Army department, Macao
Pauline, J., cook, United Club, Yokohama
Pauliny, naval clerk, Saigon
Paulsen, O., (Great Northern Telegraph Co.) acting accountant, Shanghai
Pavia, C., Army department, Manila
Pavia, —., aide-de-camp to the Captain General, Manila
Paya, S., professor of philosophy, University of Philippines, Manila
Payne, Thos., (Comptoir d'Escompte) chief accountant, Shanghai
Paz, Rev. C. J., teacher, Government school, Macao
Peacock, P., inspector, British legation escort, Yedo
Pearce, W., nav. lieutenant, H.B.M. surveying-vessel *Sylvia*
Pearce, J., superintendent of works, Public works department, Yokohama
Pearce, T., Fulton market, 81, Yokohama
Pearse, J. B., (Thompson & Hind) assistant, Queen's road
Pearse, Mrs., (Thompson & Hind) assistant, Queen's road
Pearson, Walter, agent for Reuter's Telegram Co., &c., Shanghai
Pearson, H., sub-lieutenant, H.B.M. corvette *Charybdis*
Pearson, G. C., (Pearson & Laurance) merchant, 99, Yokohama
Pearson, J. T., Maritime Customs tidewaiter, Shanghai
Pearson, T., (Landstein & Co.) assistant, Wanchai timber yard
Pedder, W. H., British consul, and consul for Austria, Amoy
Pedemonte, assistant commissary, Naval department, Saigon
Pedro, D., constable, French consulate, Bangkok
Pedro, D., A. San, (Carranceja, la Vara & Co.) clerk, Samar, Manila

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Pegler, A. J., general manager, *Daily Press* office
Peil, F., merchant, Peddar's wharf
Pelegrin, H., (Meynard, Cousin & Co.) clerk, Yokohama
Pelestot, G., storekeeper, Manila
Peligrin, N., licentiate in pharmacy, Manila
Pelissier, V., timber merchant, Saigon
Pellew, H. M. G., engineer H.B.M. gun-vessel *Kestrel*
Pellon J., minister of the Exchequer, Manila
Pelly, F. B., sub-lieutenant, H.B.M. gun-vessel *Growler*
Peltzer, T., (Lohmann & Kuchmeister) tailor, &c., 70, Yokohama
Pélu, l'abbé A., Roman Catholic missionary, Yedo
Pemberton, T., Tug and Lighter Company, Shanghai
Pena, A., assistant, Revenue department, Manila
Penavert, —., Judge, Court of First Instance, Saigon
Penati, J., professor of music, St. Joseph's College, Macao
Pender, J., chief engineer, Gov.-General's gunboat *Sui-tsing*, Canton
Pendred, J. C., chief officer, lighthouse tender *Thabor*, Yokohama
Peneyro, A., aide-de-camp and secretary, Naval department, Manila
Penfold, C. E., superintendent of police, Shanghai
Penha, F. N. de, constable, Procurador's department, Macao
Penn, H., Osaka
Pennock, A. M., Rear Admiral, U.S. Asiatic Fleet
Penny, C. P., assistant paymaster, H.B.M. gun-vessel *Curlew*
Penny, R., Government School, Osaka
Penrose, J. H., Maritime Customs boat office, Amoy
Peperill, G., Naval College, Yedo
Pequignot, M., French Livery Stables, 137, Yokohama
Percebois, C., surveillant, travaux publics, French Municipal Council, Shanghai
Percival, R. H., (Reiss & Co.) silk inspector, Shanghai
Percival, W. H., North China Insurance Co., clerk, Shanghai
Pereira, E., (Lewes & Barton) assistant, Shanghai
Pereira, J. G., (W. Meyerink) clerk, Shanghai
Pereira, J. da C., professor of caligraphy, St. Joseph's College, Macao
Pereira, A., (J. da Silva) assistant, Macao
Pereira, A., officer, gunboat *Tejo*, Macao
Pereira, E. J., (Hongkong & Shanghai Bank) clerk, Hiogo
Pereira, L. A. J., (B. A. Pereira) clerk, Macao
Pereira, B. A., merchant, and chancelier, Belgian consulate, Macao
Pereira, J. P., (A. Heard & Co.) clerk, Queen's road
Pereira, F. P., broker, Wellington street
Pereira, J. A., Soda-water manufacturer, 7, Elgin street
Pereira, A. L. G., (National Bank of India) clerk, Queen's road
Pereira, V. S., lawyer, Macao
Pereira, J., Victoria Bakery, 28, Wellington street
Pereira, H. A., (Carvalho & Co.) assist., & chancelier & inspector, Portg. con., Shanghai
Pereira, E. F., (J. P. Bissett & Co) clerk, Shanghai
Pereira, F. G., writer, H.M. Naval yard
Pereira, R., (A. A. de Mello & Co.) clerk, Macao
Pereira, M. C., purser, gunboat *Tejo*, Macao
Pereira, M., civil doctor, Manila
Pereira, B., (Russell & Co.) clerk, Foochow
Pereira, J. L., (Oriental Bank) clerk, Shanghai
Pereira, P., (D. Nowrojee & Co.) assistant, Queen's road
Pereira, T. S., (Carvalho & Co.) compositor, Shanghai
Pereira, A. F., (Landstein & Co.) clerk, Queen's road
Pereira, A. M. R., (P.M.S.S. Co.) clerk, Praya west

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Pereira, A. A., (Hongkong & Shanghai Bank) clerk, Queen's road
Pereira, E., (E. Schellhass & Co.) clerk, Graham street
Peres, B. A., (Oriental Bank) clerk, Yokohama
Peres, J. M., Lieut. Quartermaster, Macao National Battalion, Macao
Pereyra, M., military medical corps, Manila
Perez, M., (M. Perez Marqueti) clerk, Manila
Perez, M., notary, Archbishopric, Manila
Perez, M., acting manager, Valdes & Co.'s saw mills, Manila
Perez Marqueti, M., merchant and printer, Manila
Perkins, G., constable, river police, Shanghai
Perkins, Jos., godown keeper, S.S.N. Co.'s Kin-wing-sing godowns, Shanghai
Permewan, R. T., (Hongkong & Shanghai Bank) clerk, Queen's road
Perpetuo, A. A., compositor, Hongkong *Times* office
Perpetuo, A. M., (W. P. Moore) assistant, Queen's road
Perpetuo, J. E., interpreter, Judicial department, Macao
Perreaux, Rev. R. N., French missionary, Authia, Siam
Perregaux, F., aerated water works, Yokohama
Perrichon, (Perrichon & Band) lampist, Saigon
Perrin, (Hongkong & Shanghai Bank) clerk, Saigon
Perrin, E., hairdresser, 31A, Yokohama
Perry, J. S., (E. D. Sassoon & Co.) clerk, Chefoo
Pertierra, L., delegado del gobierno, Sociedad de Fianzas, Manila
Pestonjee, R., broker, Shanghai
Pestonjee, J., (D. Nowrojee & Co.) baker, storekeeper, &c., Yokohoma
Pestonjee, D., (Framjee Hormusjee & Co.) merchant, Shanghai
Petch, A. W. O., navigating cadet, H.B.M. corvette *Charybdis*
Petel, G. van P., (G. van P. Petel & Co.) mert. & con. for Netherlands, Manila (absent)
Petel, G., Jr., (G. van P. Petel & Co.) merchant, Manila
Peters, H., (Knoop & Co.) shipchandler, Shanghai (absent)
Peters, G., (Siemssen & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
Petersen, P. M., pilot, lugger *Teazer*, Ningpo
Petersen, P. W., constable, British consulate, Tamsui
Petersen, J., (Great Northern Telegraph Co.) assistant, Nagasaki
Petersen, J., sergeant, police force, Hiogo
Petersen, H. A., (Petersen & Co.) merchant & com. agent, & con. for Denmark, Amoy
Petersen, Peter, proprietor "Royal Oak tavern," Queen's road central
Peterson, C., lightkeeper, Middle Dog lighthouse, Foochow
Peterson, Frederick, pilot, Bangkok
Peterson, W., shipping master, German consulate, 23, Praya central
Pethick, W. N., U.S. Vice-consul and interpreter, Tientsin
Petitjean, Mgr. B. T., Catholic Bishop of Japan, Yokohama
Petrie, J. I., (Purdon & Co.) clerk, Queen's road
Petrocochino, P. E., broker, 89c, Yokohama
Pettersen, G., mariner, Bangkok
Pettier, Rev. A. E., Roman Catholic missionary, Yokohama
Peyre, S., "Oriental Hotel," assistant, Yokohama
Pfaff, R., (H. Müller & Co.) watchmaker, Shanghai
Pfaff, L., (H. Müller & Co.) watchmaker, Shanghai
Pfoundes, C., Director's office, National Mail S.S. Co., Yedo
Philippe, French Military Mission, Yedo
Philips, Jno., lieutenant, H.B.M. gun-vessel *Midge*
Phillips, S. T. L., (Westall, Brand & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
Phillips, Geo., acting British vice-consul, Foochow
Phillips, C., carpenter, H.B.M. corvette *Thalia*
Phillips, C., foreman mechanic, Government railway service, Yokohama
Phillips, T., Maritime Customs watcher, Canton

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Phillipps, Col. Paul W., commanding Royal Artillery in China & Straits
Phipps, W. T., (E. Holdsworth), clerk, Shanghai
Phipps, A. L., (Phipps, Hickling & Co.) merchant, Foochow (absent)
Phipps, H. G., (Phipps, Hickling & Co.) clerk, Foochow
Phœnix, Richd., marshal, United States consulate, Shanghai
Phraden, Rev. C. E., French missionary, Bangkok
Piaget, E., watchmaker, Rosario, Manila
Piatkoff, M. F., (N. A. Ivanoff & Co.) merchant, Foochow
Pichon, L., Maritime Customs, medical attendant, Shanghai
Pickenpack, V., (Pickenpack, Thies & Co.) mert., & con. for Netherlands, Bangkok (absent)
Pickering, H., (Sayle & Co.) assistant, Shanghai
Pickford, C. R. B., (Pickford & Co.) merchant, Cebu
Picot, superintendent of roads and buildings, Saigon
Pierre, J. B., director of botanical gardens, Saigon
Pierson, Rev. I., missionary, Pau-ting-foo, Peking
Piesdorff, A. L., pilot, Swatow
Pigeon, John, overseer of drains, Municipal Council, Shanghai
Pigman, G. W., lieutenant commander, U.S. flag-ship *Hartford*
Pignatel, V., (Pignatel & Co.) storekeeper, Nagasaki
Pignatel, C., (Pignatel & Co.) storekeeper, Nagasaki
Pignatel, J., hotel-keeper, Chefoo
Pike, F. O., sub-lieutenant, H.B.M. despatch-vessel *Vigilant*
Pike, C. H., Maritime Customs examiner, Hankow
Pike, O. O., (Pickford & Co.) clerk, Cebu
Pila, U., merchant, Shanghai (absent)
Pilcher, Rev. L. W., missionary, Peking (absent)
Pilkington, A. A., Government Service, Yedo
Pim, T., (Olyphant & Co.) merchant, and consul for Netherlands, Foochow
Pina, M., civil doctor, Manila
Pinel, J., Junr., (Aug. Heard & Co.) clerk, Yokohama
Pinheiro, Capt. F. H. B. P., inspector of war materials, Macao
Pinn, J. F., manager, *Japan Herald* office, 28, Yokohama
Pinna, F., (Noronha & Co.) assistant, 70 Yokohama
Pinna, F. F., (Noronha & Sons) compositor, Wellington street
Pinna, J. de, writer, H.M. Naval yard
Pinol, M. S. y., chemist, Manila
Pinto, A., hairdresser, 188, Yokohama
Pinto, R., organist, Roman Catholic Church
Pinto, R. S., (A. Millar & Co.) assistant, Queen's road
Pioch, pilot, Saigon
Piotrowski, K. de, auctioneer, Hiogo
Piper, Rev. J., missionary, Yedo
Pipon, J. P., lieutenant, H.B.M. corvette *Modeste*
Piquet, —., director of the Interior, Saigon
Piquet, E., (Walsh, Hall & Co.) silk inspector, 2, Yokohama
Pirkis, A. E., accountant, British legation, Peking
Piry, A. T., Maritime Customs clerk, Shanghai
Piry, P., Maritime Customs assistant, Shanghai
Pistorius, P. E., (Netherlands Trading Society) agent, Yokohama
Pitkin, J., foreman mechanic, Government railway service, Yokohama
Pitman, John, (Pitman & Co.) merchant, 32A, Yokohama
Pitman, G. D., captain, steamer *Kwangtung*, Coast
Pitman, F., paymaster in charge, H.B.M. naval store, Yokohama
Piton, Rev. C. P., missionary, Basil mission
Pitter, V. S., surgeon Macao

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Pittman, Frank, paymaster, R.N., naval acct. & storekeeper, R.N. Vict. depôt, Y'hama
Placé, F., compositor, *Japan Mail* office, Yokohama
Placé, A. M., sorter, Post-office
Placé, J. L., (P. & O.S.N. Co.) clerk, Praya
Placé, C. de S., clerk, procurador's department, Macao
Placé, F. L., (Comptoir d'Escompte) clerk, Queen's road
Placé, A. F., bailiff, Judicial department, Macao
Place, A. de Souza, constable, Macao
Place, E. W., chief officer, steamer *Yesso*, Coast
Plana, E., (Plana & Co.) printer, Manila
Plana, A., (Plana & Co) assistant, Manila
Planas, J. C. y, alderman, Manila
Plate, F., (Van Oordt & Co.) clerk, Hiogo
Playfair, G. M. H., student, British legation, Peking
Pesch, F., midshipman, Austrian corvette *E. H. Friederich*
Plessis, Rev. M J., Roman Catholic missionary, Hakodadi
Plichon, I., French eleve consul, Yokohama
Plitt, C., chemist, 22, Escotta, Manila
Plumb, Rev. Nathan J., missionary, Foochow
Plummer, A. (G. Domoney & Co.) butcher, &c., 17, Yokohama
Plunkett, J., constable, English police, Yokohama
Plunkett, J., pilot, Newchwang
Plunkett, Hon. F. R., secretary, British legation, Yedo
Poate, W. H., writer, H.M. Naval yard
Poesnecker, L. (Arnhold, Karberg & Co.) clerk, Praya
Pohl, J., (Pohl Freres & Co.) 67, Yokohama
Pohl, H., (Pohl Freres & Co.) 67, Yokohama
Pohl, S., (Pohl Freres & Co.) clerk, 67, Yokohama
Poirier, Rev. J. F., Roman Catholic missionary, Nagasaki
Poitevin, L., confectioner, 52, Yokohama
Pole, G. H., sec. to the engineer-in-chief, Government railway service, Yokohama
Pole, Wm., F.R.S., consulting engineer, Government railway service, Yokohama
Polishwalla, M. B., broker, 13, Peel street
Polite, Geo., merchant, Shanghai
Pollard, F. L., (Strachan & Thomas) clerk, 63, Yokohama
Polley, E. S., (Wilkin & Robison) clerk, 3, Yokohama (absent)
Pollock, A. J., (Chapman, King & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
Pollock, W., Maritime Customs examiner, Swatow
Pomeroy, S. W., Jr., (Russell & Co.) mer., & vice-con. for Sweden & Norway, Foochow
Pond, J. A., accountant, Municipal Council's offices, Shanghai
Ponte, J. de, ayudante, Harbour master's department, Manila
Pope, C., (A. Coutries & Co.) assistant Tientsin
Popoff, P., second interpreter, Russian legation, Peking
Popp, E., (Van Oordt & Co.) clerk, Yokohama
Porter, Rev. H. D., M.D., missionary, Tientsin
Potter, W. F., assistant engineer, Government railway service, Yokohama
Porter, C. E., pilot, Foochow
Porter, A. P., merchant, Hakodadi
Portes, Rev., Roman Catholic missionary, Kiukiang
Porteus, H. L., (Ker & Co.) clerk, Manila
Posch, W., (China and Japan Trading Co.) clerk, Hiogo
Pot, J. J. van der, (Net. Trading Society) agent, & consul for Netherlands, &c., Nagasaki
Potter, W., master, U.S.S. *Lackawanna*
Potts, L. C., lieutenant, 80th Regiment
Poulsen, E., (Gt. Northern Telegraph Company) clerk, Burd's lane

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Poulsen, C., (Gt. Northern Telegraph Co.) clerk, Shanghai
Powcock, T. G., chief officer, steamer *Douglas*, Coast
Powell, C. S., (John Forster & Co.) tea inspector, Amoy
Powell, G. O., Maritime Customs tidewaiter, Pagoda Anchorage, Foochow
Power, W., clerk of works, H.B.M. civil service, Shanghai
Powers, R. H. (A. Kassburg & Co.) storekeeper, and marshal U.S. consulate, Nagasaki
Powrie, James, (MacKenzie & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
Powys, E., (Driscoll & Co.) tailor, Yokohama
Poynter, J., Maritime Customs examiner, Canton (absent)
Pratt, B. H., (Roe, Pratt & Co.) hosier, &c., 16, Yokohama
Praun, W., architect, Government Hospital, Yedo
Prehn, Luis O., (Prehn & Co.) merchant, Manila
Premont, M., (Larrieu & Roque) clerk, Saigon
Prentice, J., third engineer, steamer *Namoa*, Coast
Prestage, Ward, clerk of works, Surveyor-general's office
Preston, T., reporter, Hongkong *Times* office, 5, Duddell street
Preston, Rev. C. F., missionary, Canton
Preston, Rev. J. missionary, Canton
Preysler, T., (Cucullu & Co.) clerk, Manila
Price, John M., F.G.S., F.R.G.S., Surveyor-general
Price, W. G. (Gilman & Co.) clerk, Foochow (absent)
Price, C. J., Maritime Customs examiner, Amoy
Price, Alex., bill broker, and secretary of Chamber of Commerce & H'kow Club, H'kow
Priebee, C., (Hegt & Co.) assistant, Yokohama
Prieto, L., (S. Baer & Co.) clerk, Manila
Prime, E. S., master, U.S.S. *Monocacy*
Primrose, J. A., (Primrose & Co.) commission agent, Shanghai
Primrose, W. M., broker, 21, Canton road, Shanghai
Prior, J. E. H., lieutenant, 80th Regiment
Prior, S. L., (Oriental Bank) assistant accountant and cashier, Shanghai
Pritchard, F. B., assistant paymaster in charge, H.B.M. gun-vessel *Hart*
Pritzsche, Rev. C., missionary, Longhĕu
Prockter, pilot, Saigon
Provand, A., (A. Provand & Co.) merchant, Shanghai (absent)
Provost, Rev., Catholic missionary, Peking
Provost, carpenter, Yokohama Arsenal
Prowse, F., Government telegraph service, storekeeper, Yokohama
Pryer, W. B., (Thorne Bros. & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
Pryer, H., (Adamson, Bell & Co.) clerk, Yokohama
Pubaney, E., merchant, 11, Gage street
Pudhomsey, C., (E. Pubaney) clerk, Gage street
Puebla, M., professor of theology, University of Philippines, Manila
Pugh, F., (Hall & Holtz) assistant, Shanghai
Pugh, W., (Evans, Pugh & Co.) merchant, Hankow
Pulido, A. G., assistant, Exchequer department, Manila
Pulsipher, C. H., pilot, Newchwang
Purcell, J., assistant engineer, Government railway service, Yokohama
Purcell, P. H., Maritime Customs examiner, Hankow
Purcell, T. A., principal medical officer, Government railway service, Yokohama
Purchase, E. W., (China sugar refinery) assistant, East point
Purdon, John G., (Purdon & Co.) mer., & chairman of the Municipal Council, Shanghai
Purvis, J., (Lane, Crawford & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
Purvis, G. T. M., manager, (Occidental Hotel), 18, Yokohama
Putsey, Wm. H., surgeon, Royal Marine Infantry, Yokohama
Pye, Edmund, (Elles & Co.) merchant, and vice-consul for France, Amoy
Pye, R. H., (Elles & Co,) merchant, Amoy

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Pyke, T., (Birley & Co.) merchant, Queen's road
Pyke, Rev. T. H., missionary, Tientsin

Quedens, G. H., pilot, Swatow
Queely, A. C., surgeon, H.B.M. gun-vessel *Growler*
Quekett, J. F., (Adamson, Bell & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
Quelch, C. B., (Quelch & Campbell) shipchandler, Swatow
Quentric, Rev. Y. M., French missionary, Petroo, Siam
Queri, M., (Genato & Co.) auctioneer, and commission agent, Manila
Quick, W. H., Naval College, Yedo
Quillien, carpenter, Yokohama Arsenal
Quimby, Rev. J. H., missionary, Osaka
Quinn, J., (Lane, Crawford & Co.) assistant, Shanghai

Rabardelle, Rev. A. P., French missionary, Ban-nok-kuak, Siam
Race, Rev. J., missionary, Wusueh
Rädecker, R., (Rädecker & Co.) merchant, Stanley street
Rademaker, P., mariner, Bangkok
Rae, W., Maritime Customs examiner, Chefoo
Rae, W., (Medical Hall) assistant, Hiogo
Rahimbhoy, F. M., (Rahimbhoy Allabdinbhoy) clerk, 12, Lyndhurst terrace
Raimondi, Very Rev. T., Prefect Apos., R.C.M., and director West point reformatory
Raitt, P. C., acting sub-lieutenant, H.B.M. corvette *Thalia*
Ralston, W., second engineer, Gov.-General's gunboat *Suitsing*, Canton
Rama, I. de la, Iloilo
Ramasse, A., clerk of works, Travaux Publics, French municipal council, Shanghai
Ramée, P. A., (Smith, Baker & Co.) merchant, 178, Yokohama
Ramirez, M. R., inspector of public works, Manila
Ramirez, E. F. y, civil doctor, Pangasinan, Manila
Ramirez, M., (Ramirez & Giraudier) printer, Manila
Ramirez, S., promoter fiscal, Archbishopric, Manila
Ramirez, J. F., "La Puerta del Sol," Manila
Ramos, G., assistant, Valdez & Co.'s saw mills, Manila
Ramos, J., boarding-house keeper, Tank lane
Rampan, architect of public buildings, Saigon
Ramsay, H. F., (Gilman & Co.) merchant, & chairman of Municipal Council, Hankow
Ramsay, J. S., assistant paymaster, H.B.M. receiving-ship *Victor Emanuel*
Randall, T., pilot, Foochow
Randell, J., storeman, H.M. Naval yard
Ranfaing, Rev. J. B., French missionary, Chanthaboon, Siam
Rangan, W., 122 Yokohama
Rangel, Q. A., clerk, Colonial Treasury
Rangel, A., accountant and distributor, Judicial department, Macao
Rangel, A. N., clerk, revenue department, Macao
Rangel, S. J., (Hongkong and Shanghai Bank) clerk, Shanghai
Rangousse, de, director of Finance, Saigon
Rankin, W. J., M.D., surgeon, Royal Naval Hospital
Rapalje, Rev. D., missionary, Amoy
Raphael, R. S., merchant, Shanghai
Rapke, C., (P.M.S.S. Co.) steward, Yokohama
Rapp, F., (F. Blackhead & Co.) shipchandler, &c., Queen's road
Rappard, C., (Netherlands Trading Society) acting agent, Hiogo
Rappeport, J. M., 82, Yokohama
Rappolt, C., (C. Germann) clerk, Manila
Rasch, C., (Stucken, Rasch and Ruyter) merchant, Hiogo (absent)
Rasmussen, N. C., foreman mechanic, Government railway service, Yokohama

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Raspe, M., (L. Kniffler & Co.) clerk, Hiogo
Rathbone, W., (G. Falconer & Co.) assistant, Queen's road
Rathborne, Chas. A., M.D., surgeon, H.B.M. corvette *Thalia*
Raud, A., (J. Raud & Co.) clerk, 186, Yokohama
Raud, J., (J. Raud & Co.) merchant, 186, Yokohama
Rauset, F. L., director, Sociedad de Fianzas, Manila
Raven, E. A., (Sander & Co.) clerk, Queen's road
Ravetta, F., baker, Hiogo
Rawlinson, C. J., (Wm. Watson & Co.) assistant, Shanghai
Ray, W. H., (Aug. Heard & Co.) clerk, Queen's road
Ray, J. J., (Russell & Sturgis) clerk, Manila
Raymond, B., "Osaka hotel," Osaka
Raymond, Miss, Government School, Osaka
Raymond, C. E., painter, 45, Yokohama
Raynal, G., Hongkong
Rayner, J. M., captain, steamer *Ningpo*, Coast
Real, A., (A. Real & Co.) Osaka
Real, F. G. Corte, captain of police, Macao
Reardon, J. H., "Mariners' Home tavern," assistant, Shanghai
Rech, M., (C. J. Gaupp & Co.) assistant, Queen's road
Reddelien, G., (L. Kniffler & Co.) merchant, Yokohama
Reddelien, A., merchant, Nagasaki
Reddie, A. C., (Holliday, Wise & Co.) clerk, Praya
Reddie, J. R., (Holliday, Wise & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
Redfield, J. B., assistant paymaster, U.S.S. *Monocacy*
Reding, J. E. (A. Heard & Co.) clerk, and acting Vice-consul for Russia, Shanghai
Redlich, Alexis, (Windsor, Redlich & Co.) merchant Bangkok
Reed, W. G., (James & Wilson) assistant, 98, Yokohama
Reed, J., chief engineer, steamer *Powan*, Canton river
Reeks, A. J., Maritime Customs tidewaiter, Kiukiang
Rees, H., (North, Thompson & Co.) assistant, 61, Yokohama
Rees, W., pilot, Yokohama
Rees, W., (Rees & Co.) merchant, Ningpo (absent)
Rees, C. A., (Carter & Co.) silk broker, Shanghai
Reeve, Henry, constable, British legation escort, Yedo
Reeve, R., steward, Sailors' home, Shanghai
Reeves, W. M., (Westall, Galton & Co.) tea inspector, Foochow
Reeves, G., Maritime Customs examiner, Ningpo
Reeves, Miss., (Rose & Co.) assistant, Queen's road
Regidor, R., telegraph official, Manila
Rego, A. A. de, ensign, Macao Battalion, Macao
Reguera, F. G., bailiff, Manila
Reh, A., chief mining engineer, Sado Island
Rehders, E., (W. Pustau & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
Reichert, T., (F. Blackhead & Co.) clerk, Queen's road
Reid, J., (Kobe Iron Works) assistant, Hiogo
Reid, G. G., Kiangnan Arsenal, engineering department, Shanghai
Reid, A. G., M.D., medical practitioner, Hankow
Reid, David, (Reid, Evans & Co.) merchant, Shanghai
Reid, F. (Olyphant & Co,) clerk, Shanghai
Reid, J. P., (Strachan and Thomas) clerk, 63, Yokohama
Reid, E. L., (Oriental Bank) assistant accountant, Yokohama
Reiff, R., (Gutschow & Co.) merchant, Yokohama
Reilly, F. E., (Astor House hotel) assistant, Shanghai
Reimers, Otto, (P. Heinemann & Co.) clerk, Yokohama
Reimers, O., (Reimers, Baehr & Co.), Hiogo

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Reimers, C. F., (Jardine, Matheson & Co.) clerk, Yokohama
Reina, F. S., proprietor, "Reina's hotel," Bangkok
Reis, A., (Reis, von der Heyde & Co.) merchant, 23, Yokohama
Reis, J. S., adjutant, police force, Macao
Relph, Henry, (Lane, Crawford & Co.) storekeeper, Shanghai
Remedios, E., (Eastern Extension, Australasia & China Tele. Co.) assistant, Burd's lane
Remedios, B. F. dos, (A. MacG. Heaton) clerk
Remedios, G. M., (E. Fischer & Co.) clerk, Hiogo
Remedios, T. F. dos, (E. Fischer & Co.) clerk, Yokohama
Remedios, J. C. dos, (Remedios & Co.) clerk, 13, Gough street
Remedios, V. dos, (J. M. Armstrong) clerk, Queen's road
Remedios, J. J. dos, merchant, and Portuguese Consul-general, Gough street
Remedios, Alex. A. dos, (J. J. dos Remedios & Co.) clerk, Gough street
Remedios, D. M. B. dos, Vice-president of the I. Conception, Macao
Remedios, J. A. dos, (Butterfield and Swire) clerk, Queen's road
Remedios, Luis de los, maestro de ceremonia, Ecclesiastical dept., Manila
Remedios, Jose A. dos, (Remedios & Co.) merchant, 13, Gough street
Remedios, A. F. dos, (D. Lapraik & Co.) clerk, d'Aguilar street
Remedios, M. A. dos, merchant, Macao
Remedios, A. H dos, (M. A. dos Remedios) clerk, Macao
Remedios, M. A. dos, Junr., (M. A. dos Remedios) clerk, Macao
Remedios, G. M. dos, (E. Fischer & Co.) clerk, Hiogo
Remedios, F. J. dos, (D. Lapraik & Co.) clerk, d'Aguilar street
Remedios, F. dos, (Union Insurance Society) clerk, Peddar's wharf
Remedios, A. F. dos, (Butterfield & Swire) clerk, Shanghai
Remedios, Luiz, vice-secretary, Archbishopric, Manila
Remedios, G. dos, (Jardine, Matheson & Co.) clerk, Queen's road central
Remedios, J. M. dos, (J. J. dos Remedios & Co.) clerk, Gough street
Remedios, S. B., (Knoop & Co.) assistant, Shanghai
Remedios, J. dos, (Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.) clerk, Praya
Remedios, A. G. dos, (Douglas Lapraik & Co.) clerk, d'Aguilar street
Remedios, J. H. dos, (J. J. dos Remedios & Co.) merchant, Gough street
Remedios, A. A. dos, (Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.) clerk, Praya
Remedios, D. A. dos, (Remedios & Co.) clerk, 13, Gough street
Remedios, C. C. dos, (Remedios & Co.) clerk, 13, Gough street
Remedios, S. A., (Butterfield & Swire) clerk, Shanghai
Remusat, M., professor of music, Shanghai
Renaux, naval clerk, Saigon (absent)
Renfry, A. H., assistant engineer, H.B.M. gun-vessel *Hornet*
Rennell, E., (Coare, Lind & Co.) clerk, Canton
Rennell, T. B., harbour master and tide-surveyor, Newchwang
Rennie, T., M.B., medical practitioner, Takao, Formosa
Renucoli, J., comptable, secretary's office, French Municipal Council, Shanghai
Renwick, W., M.D., Osaka
Renyard, T., carpenter, H.B.M.S. *Audacious*
Restalie, A., (Messageries Maritimes) clerk, Praya central
Retz, F., watchmaker, jeweller, &c., 51, Yokohama
Reusch, Rev. C. G., missionary, Basil Missionary Society, Lilong
Reuter, H., (Burgess & Co.) assistant, Yokohama
Revilla, T., chaplain of the choir, Ecclesiastical department, Manila
Revilla, J., professor, University of Philippines, Manila
Révillod, secretary, Municipal Council, Saigon
Rey, C., (Kiangnan Arsenal) engineering department, Shanghai
Reyes, J., Municipal clerk, Manila
Reyes, F., (Reyes & Co.) shipchandler, Manila
Reyes, B., (Reyes & Vaño) merchant, Cebu

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Reyes, M., (W. P. Moore) assistant, Queen's road
Reyes, T. L., chaplain, Army department, Manila
Reyes, J. N. C., carriage manufacturer, Manila
Reyes, A., (Y. Rocha & Co.) clerk, Manila
Reyes, T., (Reyes & Co.) assistant, Manila
Reymann, Oscar, chemist, Manila
Reynald, H. E., Government school, Osaka
Reynand, J., (Maron & Co) merchant, 153, Yokohama (absent)
Reynders, C. W., (Van Oordt & Co.) clerk, Yokohama
Reynell, H., (Turner & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
Reynell, S., assistant, Municipal Council's offices, Shanghai
Reynolds, E. A., merchant, Shanghai
Reynvaan, J. M., (Van Oordt & Co.) merchant, 12, Yokohama
Rhein, H. H. G., usher, Netherlands Con. Court for China, Shanghai
Rhein, J., assistant secretary, Netherlands consulate, Peking
Rhinehart, B. F., midshipman, U.S.S. *Yantic*
Rhode, C., merchant, 23, Yokohama
Rhodes, Perceival, (D. Sassoon, Sons & Co.) clerk, Praya
Riach, J., (Boyd & Co.) engineer, Shanghai
Ribeiro, J., chief officer, steamer *Spark*, Canton & Macao
Ribeiro, —., purser, steamer *Spark* Canton & Macao
Ribeiro, L., (D. Lapraik & Co.) clerk, d'Aguilar street
Ribeiro, G., (Garchitorena & Smith) assistant, Manila
Ribeiro, A. A. V., foreman, *Daily Press* office
Ribeiro, F. V., chief clerk, income tax office, Macao
Ribeiro, F. C. C., clerk, Government railway service, Yokohama
Ribeiro, J. A., *N. C. Herald* office, compositor, Shanghai
Ribeiro, L. V., purser, steamer *Poyang*, Hongkong and Macao
Ribeiro, F. V., clerk, Auditor General's office
Ribeiro, A. F, (Borneo Company, Limited) clerk, Queen's road
Ribeiro, A. V., (Jardine, Matheson Co.) clerk, Queen's road central
Ribeiro, J. S. V., (J. S. Hook, Son & Co.) clerk, Queen's road
Ribeiro, A. V., writer, income tax office, Macao
Ribeiro, M., (Ribeiro & Co.) merchant, and Portuguese consul, Saigon
Ribeiro, naval clerk, Saigon
Ribeiro, J. M. V., *Hiogo News* office, compositor, Hiogo
Ribert, F., (L. Vrard & Co.) assistant, Tientsin
Rice, E. W., (Thorne, Rice & Co.) broker, &c., Shanghai
Rice, J., engineer, H.M. Naval Yard
Rice, N. E., interpreter, U.S. legation, Yokohama
Rich, Lieut. H. B., Royal Engineers
Richard, Rev. T., missionary, Chefoo
Richards, T., chief officer, steamer *Poyang*, Hongkong & Macao
Richards, G. E., sub-lieutenant, H.B.M. surveying-vessel *Sylvia*
Richards, W. T., paymaster, H.B.M.S. *Audacious*
Richards, W., gunner, H.B.M. gun-vessel *Curlew*
Richards, C. W., (MacKenzie & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
Richards, F. J., colonel of Royal Marine Light Infantry, Yokohama
Richards, G. C., pilot, Newchwang
Richards, Mrs., (Sayle & Co.) assistant, Shanghai
Richardson, T. W., (Bradley & Co.) merchant, and consul for Netherlands, Swatow
Richmond, T. G., (Lane, Crawford & Co.) clerk, Yokohama
Richter, A., hotel-keeper, Bangkok
Richter, A., (A. Roensch) assistant, Manila
Richter, R., storekeeper, Hiogo
Rickard, G. P., chief clerk, H.M. Naval yard

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Ricke, Th., (J. W. Müller & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
Rickett, C. B., (Hongkong and Shanghai Bank) clerk, Yokohama
Rickett, J., (P. & O.S.N. Co.) agent, 15, Yokohama
Ricketts, G. T., British consul, Manila
Ricketts, W., gunner, H.B.M. despatch-vessel *Vigilant*
Riddock, G., lightkeeper, Public works department, Yokohama
Rider, H., (Sayle & Co.) assistant, Shanghai
Rider, H., engineer, H.B.M. gun-vessel *Hart*
Riechmann, J. J., (A. Markwald & Co.) merchant, Bangkok
Riedlmann, —., (Malherbe, Jullien & Co.) clerk, Bangkok
Rietschler, R., (C. Gombert) assistant, Shanghai
Rieutord, clerk, Messageries Maritimes, Saigon
Rieux, (Bon Marché store) manager, Saigon
Rigler, Geo., assistant engineer, H.B.M. corvette *Thalia*
Riley, W., foreman mechanic, Government railway service, Yokohama
Ring, R. M., (Newman & Co.) clerk, Foochow
Ringer, J. M., (Drysdale, Ringer & Co.) merchant, Shanghai
Ringer, F., (Holme, Ringer & Co.) merchant, Nagasaki
Rio, E. A. do, officer, gunboat *Tejo*, Macao
Rios, M. R. de dos, treasurer, Manila
Ripoll, F. de P., administrador, Administracion Central de Estancadas, Manila
Ritchie, J., Maritime Customs tidesurveyor and Harbour Master, Amoy
Ritchie, Jas., engineer, H.B.M.S. *Iron Duke*
Ritchie, Rev. Hugh, missionary, Takao, Formosa
Ritchie, J., (Hudson, Malcolm & Co.) clerk, Yokohama
Rivers, W., acting inspector of police, Aberdeen, Hongkong
Rivington, Chas., broker, and agent of China Telegram Co., Shanghai
Rizzi, Rev. J. M., Catholic missionary, Taichow, Ningpo
Roa, A., (A. Roa & Son) merchant, Cebu
Roa, F., (A. Roa & Son) merchant, Cebu
Roach, Rev. N. A., missionary, Canton
Roach, W., light keeper, Public works department, Yokohama
Robarts J. A. T., second linguist, procurador's department, Macao
Robb, D., R.N., chief engineer in charge of factory, Naval Yard
Robert, director of educational institution, Saigon
Robert, James, "Hotel & Café de l'Union," Saigon
Robert, Wm. E., carpenter R.N., H.B.M. Naval yard, Shanghai
Roberton, R., (Ker & Co.) clerk, Manila
Roberts, W. H., (Sayle & Co.) assistant, Shanghai
Roberts, A., (Coare, Lind & Co.) clerk, Canton
Roberts, J. P., marine surveyor, Shanghai
Roberts, H., sergeant, Municipal police, Hankow
Roberts, J. H., (Gilman & Co.) clerk, Praya
Roberts, H. M., (J. D. Carroll & Co.) assistant, Yokohama
Roberts, H., fitter, Government railway service, Yokohama
Roberts, C., compositor, Hongkong *Times* office
Robertson, A. S., (Drysdale, Ringer & Co.) clerk, Hankow
Robertson, T., (Jardine, Matheson & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
Robertson, H. G., (Robertson & Co.) shipchandler, Pagoda Anchorage, Foochow
Robertson, J. (Oriental Bank) agent, 11, Yokohama
Robertson, Wm., (Boyd & Co.) engineer, Nagasaki
Robertson, Sir Brooke, C.B., Brit. consul, & act. consul for Austria & Hungary, Canton
Robertson, Russell, British consul, Yokohama
Robertson, J. A., surgeon, H.B.M. gunboat *Mosquito*
Robertson, J., fitter, Government railway service, Yokohama
Robertson, Geo., captain, Gov.-General's gunboat *Chento*, Canton

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Robertson, P., (Russell & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
Robertson, Thos., (Reid, Evans & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
Robertson, A. L., (C. & J. Marine Insurance Co.) clerk, Shanghai
Robertson, A., (Boyd & Co.) assistant, Nagasaki
Robertson, James, (Lane, Crawford & Co.) assistant, Queen's road
Robilliard, W. S., (Chartered Mercantile Bank) accountant, Shanghai
Robinson, J. T., engineer, H.B.M. gunboat *Swinger*
Robinson, John, bill and share broker, 4, Morrison hill
Robinson, A., solicitor, Shanghai
Robinson, W. J., (Butterfield & Swire) clerk, Foochow
Robison, J. S., public silk inspector, Shanghai
Robison, Richard D., (Wilkin & Robison) merchant, Yokohama (absent)
Rocha, C. V. da, Colonial treasurer, Macao
Rocha, A., marine surveyor, Manila
Rocha, J., alderman, Manila
Rocha, A. L., professor de Algebra, Nautical school, Manila
Rocha, L., professor, College of San Jose, Manila
Rocha, Y., (Y. Rocha & Co.) merchant, Manila
Rocha, F. de P. M. da, first clerk, income tax office, Macao
Rocha, J. G. da, accountant, Post-office
Rocha, V. C., writer, H.M. Naval yard
Rocha, A. A. da, purser, steamer *Powan*, Canton river
Rochechouart, Comte de, chargé d'affaires, French legation, Peking
Rochefoucauld, Cte. de, second secretary, French legation, Peking
Rocher, clerk, Municipal Council, Saigon
Rocher, L., third class clerk, Maritime Customs, Peking
Rock, Wm. B., engineer, H.B.M.S. *Iron Duke*
Rodatz, G. C. F., (Freerks, Rodatz & Co.) shipchandler, 33, Scott's lane
Rodewald, J. F., (Rodewald, Schönfeld & Co.) merchant, Shanghai
Rodgers, J. A., master, U.S. flagship *Hartford*
Rodrigues, J., (Novelty Iron Works) assistant, West point
Rodrigues, S. F., constable, Macao
Rodrigues, Rev. V. V., Mosteiro de Santa Clara, Macao
Rodrigues, R. S., constable, United States & German consulates, Foochow
Rodrigues, J., clerk, income tax office, Macao
Rodrigues, T. J., professor of English, St. Joseph's College, Macao
Rodrigues, J. S., first clerk, Stamp collector's office,
Rodrigues, M. M. C., (De Souza & Co) foreman, Canton
Rodrigues, A. J., sorter, Post-office
Rodriguez, S., chaplain, Army department, Manila
Roensch, A., hat manufacturer, Manila (absent)
Rogers, G. O., dentist, 7, Arbuthnot road
Rogers, F. R., (Lammert, Atkinson & Co.) clerk, Peddar's wharf
Rogers, J., (Martin, Dyce & Co.) clerk, Manila
Rogers, W., assistant engineer, Government railway service, Yokohama
Rogers, R. J., nav. sub-lieutenant, H.B.M. gun-vessel *Growler*
Rogerson, J., (Gas Company) assistant, Shanghai
Rogge, G., (Windsor, Redlich & Co.) clerk, Bangkok
Roggers, G., tax collector, Municipal Council's offices, Shanghai
Rohl, G., assistant, Hunt's wharf, &c., Shanghai
Rohl, E., (Russell & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
Röhr, Victor, (L. Kniffler & Co.) clerk, Nagasaki
Roig, Col. L., Army department, Manila
Rojas, C., president of the Exchequer, Manila
Roldan, J. E., (Morris, Barlow & Co.) assistant, Manila
Rollet, Madame, bookseller, Saigon

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Rollett, Veuve, (Marnay & Rollett) storekeeper, Saigon
Roman, G., (Lewes & Barton) assistant, Shanghai
Romano, A. G., Portuguese vice-consul, Gough street
Romo, V. M., military medical corps, Manila
Rondard, (Madame Rollet) assistant, Saigon
Rono, V. J., (J. N. C. Reyes) assistant, Manila
Rönnenkamp, W. H., (Gt. Northern Telegraph Co.) clerk, Amoy
Rooke, A. J., Maritime Customs tidewaiter, Hankow
Roos, J., lightkeeper, Middle Dog lighthouse, Foochow
Roque, V., (Larrieu & Roque) merchant, Saigon (absent)
Roquette, G. de, secretary of French legation, Peking
Rosa, B. M. N., surgeon, police force, Macao
Rosado, M., alderman, Manila
Rose, E. G., (Dickinson & Co.) merchant, Shanghai
Rose, E., proprietor, (Oriental Hotel) Wellington street
Rose, Mrs., (Rose & Co.) milliner, &c., Queen's road (absent)
Rose, T., engineer, 107, Yokohama
Rose, J., Mitzui Bishi Shokwai, Yedo
Rose, T. J., (Borneo Company) clerk, Queen's road
Rose, E. N., (Boyd & Co.) clerk, Amoy
Rose, J. F., (Rose & Co.) milliner, &c., Queen's road (absent)
Rose, Miss, (Rose & Co.) milliner, Queen's road
Rose, S. C., (Russell & Co.) clerk, and Vice-consul for U.S. & Netherlands, Kiukiang
Rosello, B., ayudante, Harbour-master's department, Manila
Rosello, N., minister of the Exchequer, Manila
Rosenbaum, J., auctioneer, Shanghai
Rosenstand, A., 3, Tskidji, Yedo
Rosenthal, J. W., 166, Yokohama
Ross, S., boatswain, H.B.M.S. *Audacious*
Ross, Rev. John, missionary, Newchwang
Ross, W., (G. Falconer & Co.) assistant, Queen's road
Ross, H., engineers' stores dealer, Bangkok
Ross, J., Maritime Customs assistant examiner, Shanghai
Ross, John, (Ker & Co.) merchant, and consul for Belgium, Manila (absent)
Rossich, A., toll collector, bridge of boats, Ningpo
Rost, W., (Carlowitz & Co.) merchant, Canton
Roth, B., (Herzof & Roth) 179, Yokohama (absent)
Rothdaasher, F., (Botica de la Escolta, 25, assistant, Manila
Rothmund, E., (Yokohama furniture depôt) merchant, 83, Yokohama
Rothwell, T., (Rothwell, Love & Co.) merchant, Shanghai
Rothwell, A. W., (Olyphant & Co.) tea inspector, Foochow
Rotz, Rev. Marc de, Roman Catholic missionary, Nagasaki
Rouger, Rev., Roman Catholic missionary, Kiukiang
Rouhaud, H., chancelier, French consulate, Shanghai
Roulez, P., (Scheuten & Co.) clerk, Hiogo
Rousseau, Rev. P. L., French missionary, Bangkok
Roux, pilot, Saigon
Röver, (Behre & Co.) Saigon
Rovira, F., magistrate, Court of appeal, Manila
Rowbotham, W., assistant engineer, U.S.S. *Palos*
Rowe, Alfred, (Thomas & Mercer) clerk, Canton
Rowett, Hon. Richard, resident
Rowland, Brevet Major H., captain, 80th Regiment
Rowse, J., (J. K. Thorndike & Co.) assistant, Shanghai
Roxas, J. B., merchant, Manila
Roxas, P. P., (J. B. Roxas) clerk, Manila

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Roxas, F., professor, University of Philippines, Manila
Roy, H. L., second officer, steamer *Hindostan*, Coast
Royo, M., chaplain, Army department, Manila
Royse, T. H., commander, H.B.M. gun-vessel *Hart*
Roza, F. da, "Nisshin Shin Jishi," Yedo
Roza, L. d'A., (Chartered Bank) clerk, Queen's road
Roza, D. da, (Chartered Bank) clerk, Queen's road
Roza, M. d'A., voter, Junta do Lançamento de Decimas, &c., Macao
Roza, J. B. P. da ensign, police force, Macao
Roza, F. J. da, engineer, gunboat *Camoens*, Macao
Roza, B. M. de A., retired lieut.-colonel, Macao
Roza, A. B. da, (Birley & Co.) clerk, Queen's road
Roza, P. S. da, (A. Heard & Co.) clerk, Canton
Roza, J. M. da, clerk, St. Joseph's College, Macao
Roza, J. F. da, (Birley & Co.) clerk, Queen's road
Roza, M. da, (Birley & Co.) clerk, Queen's road
Roza, João da, (Roza & Co.) barber and hairdresser, Wellington street
Roza, E. F. da, student interpreter, procurador's department, Macao
Rozario, P. H., do, temporary clerk, Colonial Secretary's office
Rozario, F. H., (McKenzie & Co.) assistant, Shanghai
Rozario, F. do, (J. da Silva) assistant, Shanghai
Rozario, C. M. do, (Melchers & Co.) clerk, Peddar's wharf
Rozario, M. J., (Hongkong & Whampoa Dock Company) clerk, Kowloon
Rozario, R. do, (J. J. dos Remedios & Co.) clerk, Gough street
Rozario, L. A., (P.M.S.S Co.) clerk, Praya west
Rozario, A. F., (Typographia Mercantil) compositor, Macao
Rozario, A. J., (D. Sassoon, Sons & Co.) godown clerk, Praya
Rozario, E. F. do, (D. Sassoon, Sons & Co.) clerk, Praya
Rozario, F., chemist, Shanghai
Rozario, P. do, (J. C. Caldeira & Co.) clerk, Macao
Rozario, D. do, (D. Rozario & Co.) commission agent, Foochow
Rozario, L., (Ed. Sharp & Toller) clerk, Supreme Court House
Rozario, J. J. do, overseer, *China Mail* office
Rozario, M. C. do, (Rozario & Co.) merchant, Stanley street
Rozario, R. A. do, assistant wardmaster, Hospital de San Rafael, Macao
Rozario, R. A. do, interpreter, Supreme Court (absent)
Rozario, M. N. do, (M. A. dos Remedios) clerk, Macao
Rozario, L. M. do, messenger, Municipal Chamber, Macao
Rozario, A. F. do, manager, (Canton hotel.) and auctioneer, Canton
Rozario, J. E., (Chartered Mercantile Bank) clerk, Shanghai
Rozario, A. C. do, master of Governor's yacht, Macao
Rozario, J. M., (Chartered Bank) clerk, Queen's road
Rozario, A. E. do, constable, Macao
Rozario, S. R., (Edwards, Rozario & Co.) accountant, corner of Wellington street
Rozario, Jose do, Mosteiro de Santa Clara, Macao
Rubart, Henry, sergeant, police force, Ningpo
Rudland, J., lightkeeper, Middle Dog lighthouse, Foochow
Rudland, W. D., missionary, Taichow (absent)
Ruel, F., Hotel des Colonies, 18, Yedo
Ruff, J., (Carlowitz & Co.) silk inspector, Canton
Ruiz, B., acting post-master, Manila
Ruiz, S., professor, College of San José, Manila
Ruiz, F. V. y, media-racoinero, Ecclesiastical department, Manila
Ruiz, J. C. y, arcediano, Ecclesiastical department, Manila
Ruiz, Don Juan, Consul for Spain, Saigon
Ruppañer, J., (Labhart & Co.) clerk, Manila

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Ruprecht, W., secretary, German consulate, Shanghai
Russell, W. B., Maritime Customs assistant, Chinkiang
Russell, D. A., commission agent, Shanghai
Russell, Morris, (A. Hearne & Co.) assistant, Yokohama
Russell, J., second police magistrate and coroner
Russell, Joseph, (Oriental Bank) accountant, Yokohama
Russell, J., (Russell & Sturgis) merchant, and U.S. Vice-consul, &c., Manila
Russell, Right Rev. Dr., Bishop of North China, Ningpo
Russell, M., (Curnow & Co.) clerk, 83, Yokohama
Russell, Thos., (Gt. Northern Telegraph Co.) superintendent, Nagasaki
Russell, G. W., lieutenant, H.B.M.S. *Iron Duke*
Russell, T. C., auctioneer and commission agent, Nagasaki
Rustomjee, C., (Cawasjee Pallanjee & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
Rustomjee, P., (Cawasjee Pallanjee & Co.) clerk, Shanghai (absent)
Rustomjee, F., (D. Nowrojee & Co.) clerk, Queen's road
Rustonjee, S., broker, Lyndhurst terrace
Ruthven, J., Maritime Customs tidewaiter, Tamsui
Ruttman, T., (Labhart & Co.) clerk, and German consul, Manila
Ruttmann, H., (Arnhold, Karberg & Co.) clerk, Praya
Ruttonjee, B., (M. Jamsetjee) clerk, Peel street
Ruttonjee, R., (M. Jamsetjee) clerk, Peel street
Ruttunjee, D., (D. Ruttunjee & Co.) merchant, Lyndhurst terrace
Ruyter, J. L., Junr. ,(Stucken, Rasch & Ruyter) merchant, Hiogo
Ruyter, Miss de, Yedo
Ryan, W. S., (Russell & Sturgis) clerk, Manila
Ryder, A. P., vice-admiral and com.-in-chief of British Naval Forces in China & Japan
Ryder, H. C. D., lieut. & commander, H.B.M. despatch-vessel *Vigilant*
Rye, J., carpenter, Gov.-General's gunboat *Peng-chao-hai*, Canton
Rylander, J. G., Maritime Customs tidewaiter, Hankow
Ryrie, Hon. Phineas, (Turner & Co.) mert., & chairman Chamber of Com., Queen's road

Sà, A. A. de, attorney-general, Macao
Sa, H. de, assist. interpreter, foreign office, Bangkok
Sá, A. F. da, (Jardine, Matheson & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
Sá, F. de, (Lane, Crawford & Co.) clerk, Queen's road
Sa, C. da, (Hongkong & Whampoa Dock Co.) engineer's apprentice, Aberdeen
Sá e Silva, F. M. de, (F. Blackhead & Co.) assistant, Queen's road
Sabourean, private secretary to the Governor of French Cochin-China
Sacharoff, N. G., (Tokmakoff, Sheveleff & Co.) clerk, Hankow
Sachs, W. M. D., surgeon. Austrian corvette *E. H. Friederich*
Sackermann, E., (Tillson, Herrmann & Co.) clerk, Manila
Sacristan, J., military medical corps, Manila
Sadewasser, O., (C. Thorel & Co.) clerk, 23, Yokohama
Sadler, Rev. James, missionary, Amoy
Sage, E. C., (Botica de Quiapo) chemist, Manila
Sage, H., acting Post-office agent, and constable, British consulate, Swatow
Sagor, E. M., (R. Dhunjeebhoy & Co.) clerk, Hollywood road
Sagües, L., comptroller, Revenue department, Manila
Saim, J. S., foreman mechanic, Government railway service, Yokohama
Sainz, F., (Ercorica & Labedan) clerk, Manila
Sainz, C. M., civil doctor, Laguna, Manila
Sainz, G., pawnbroker, Manila
Sainz, V., (G. Sainz) pawnbroker, Manila
Sainz, B., (G. Sainz) assistant, Manila
Saladin, Rev. E., French missionary, Bangkok
Salamanca, G., apothecary, Manila

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Salamanca, A., apothecary, Manila
Salamanca, P., (G. Sainz) assistant, Manila
Sales, V. A., chancelier and interprète, French consulate, Canton
Salje, C. C. C., mariner, Bangkok
Salmon, Rev. M. A., Roman Catholic missionary, Nagasaki
Salter, A. E., merchant, and vice-consul for United States & Netherlands, Chinkiang
Saltzkorn, E., (Behre & Co.) merchant, and German consul, Saigon
Salvador, T., (M. Perez Marqueti) clerk, Manila
Salvan, H., Procure des Lazaristes, Shanghai
Salway, W., (Wilson & Salway) architect, &c., 14, Queen's road central (absent)
Sampaio, M. C., captain, Macao battalion, Macao
Sampaio, Lieut. J. E. P. de, acting commandant, Barra Fort, Macao
Sampson, A. F., first boarding officer, Harbour-master's department
Sampson, T., Brit. W. India Emigra. Society agent, & head master Govt. School, Canton
Sams, W. F. B., East point
Samuel, (Francfort and Samuel) merchant, Cholon, Saigon
Sanches, F. V., (Chartered Mercantile Bank) clerk, Shanghai
Sanchez, V., military medical corps, Manila
Sanchez, R., (Carranceja, la Vara & Co.) clerk, Manila
Sanchez, J., Army department, Manila
Sander, F., (Sander & Co.) merchant, Queen's road (absent)
Sanders, W. L., Maritime Customs examiner, Shanghai
Sanderson, J. P. L., (Birley & Co.) clerk, Foochow
Sandilands, Hon. F. R., lieutenant, H.B.M.S. *Audacious*
Sandiman, R. H., (National Bank of India) acting manager, Queen's road
Sands, W. G., (Hughes & Co.) merchant, Hiogo
Sands, G. U., marine superintendent, H.C. & M.S.B. Co., Limited
Sandwith, J. H., lieutenant and adjutant, Royal Marine Infantry, Yokohama
Sandys, W. C., surgeon, H.B.M. gun-vessel *Hornet*
Sangster, C. F. A., organist to St. John's Cathedral, deputy sheriff & clerk of Court
Sangster, T., Maritime Customs, signalman, Shanghai
Sangster, M., (L. Joseph & Co.) clerk, Yokohama
San Juan, V., (Genato & Co.) assistant, Manila
Sanques, de, naval clerk, Saigon
Santelli, usher, Court of First Instance, Saigon
Santiago, G., (Genato & Co.) assistant, Manila
Santos, A. dos, (Purdon & Co.) clerk, Queen's road
Santos, J., (Novelty Iron Works) assistant, West point
Santos, Rev. C. dos, professor of Portuguese, St. Joseph's College, Macao
Santos, Rev. M. A. dos, vice-rector, St. Joseph's College, Macao
Santos, J. M., compositor, *Japan Mail* office, Yokohama
Santos, D. A. F. C. dos, teacher, Government school, Macao
Santos, J. G., chemist, Shanghai
Santos, E. dos, (Brown & Co.) clerk, Taiwan
Santos, A., compositor, Hongkong *Times* office
Santos, A. F. dos., compositor, *Daily Press* office
Sapoorjee, E., (P. & O.S.N. Co.,) clerk, Praya
Sapoorjee, E., (D. Nowrojee & Co.) assistant, Yokohama
Saracho, D., (Macleod, Pickford & Co.) clerk, Manila
Sarda, professeur, Yokohama Arsenal
Sarda, G., assistant-engineer, Gas Company, Yokohama
Sardinha, F. P., lieutenant of police, Macao
Sarin, Rev. H., French missionary, Swatow
Sarra-Gallet, F., (V. Aymonin & Co.) clerk, Yokohama
Sarthou, Rev., Catholic missionary, Peking
Sartorius, P., (Botica de la Escolta, 25) chemist and druggist, Manila

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Sass, F., mariner, Bangkok
Sassi, Rev., Roman Catholic missionary, Kiukiang
Sassoon, F. D., (D. Sassoon Sons & Co.) merchant, Praya
Sassoon, S. D., (D. Sassoon, Sons & Co.) merchant, Praya
Sassoon, J. E., (E. D. Sassoon & Co.) merchant, Shanghai
Satow, E., Japanese secretary, British legation, Yedo
Sauger, P. M., (Dauver & Co.) clerk, Amoy
Saul, G. M., (Ker & Co.) clerk, Iloilo
Saul, M. M., (D. Sassoon, Sons & Co.) clerk, Praya
Saul, I. S., (D. Sassoon, Sons & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
Saunders, Sergt. R., Military Staff clerk, Royal Engineer department
Saunders, Lieut. A., adjutant, 80th Regiment
Saunders, G., verger and sexton, St. John's Cathedral, and chief usher, police court
Saunders, W., artist and photographer, Shanghai
Saunders, H. C., (W. Saunders) assistant, Shanghai
Saunders, J C., marine surveyor, Foochow
Saunders, E. H., surgeon, H.B.M.S. *Audacious*
Saunderson, J. P., Maritime Customs tide-surveyor, Pagoda Anchorage, Foochow
Sauné, B., expeditionary, secretary's office, French municipal council, Shanghai
Saupurin, Rev., Catholic missionary, Peking
Sautelli, bailiff, Tribunal of Commerce, Saigon
Sauvage, A. A., conductor of public works, Macao
Savage, H., (Savage & Co.) wine merchant, Shanghai
Savatier, medecin de la marine, Yokohama Arsenal
Sawyer, F. A., midshipman, U.S. flagship *Hartford*
Saxtorph, V., mariner, Bangkok
Sayce, J. N., (Phipps, Hickling & Co.) clerk, Foochow
Sayle, T. H., (Sayle & Co.) assistant, Shanghai
Sayle, D., (Sayle & Co.) assistant, Queen's road
Sayle, W. J., Maritime Customs examiner, Hankow (absent)
Sayn, H., secretary, French Municipal Council, Shanghai
Scarborough, Rev. W., missionary, Hankow
Scarnichia, J. E., Harbour Master, Macao
Schaab, W., (Pickenpack, Thies & Co.) clerk, Bangkok (absent)
Schaal, F., (Hecht, Lilienthal & Co.) clerk, Yokohama
Schaar, B., (Dircks & Kruger) clerk, Swatow
Schaar, B., (Dreyer & Co.) clerk, corner of Stanley & Pottinger streets
Schaefer, L., electrician, Government telegraph service, Yokohama
Schaeffer, F., (Hecht, Lilienthal & Co.) clerk, Yokohoma
Schaeffer, A., (Reis, von der Heyde & Co.) clerk, Yokohama
Schäffer, C. I. de, Austrian minister, and consul general for Japan, Yedo
Scharban, H., chief assistant, Home department, Yedo
Schaumlöffel, H., Maritime Customs examiner, Swatow
Scheeffer, G., (Overbeck & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
Scheffer, J. F., shipchandler, Praya
Schenck, W. S., first class clerk, Maritime Customs, Shanghai
Schenk, W. S., lieutenant of marines, U.S.S. *Lackawanna*
Schereschewsky, Rev. S. I. J., D.D., missionary, Peking
Scherzer, F., chancelier, French legation, Peking
Scherzinger, L. S., engineer, Windsor, Redlich & Co.'s rice mill, Bangkok
Scheuten, H. A., (Scheuten & Co.) merchant, Hiogo
Schiles, French Military Mission, Yedo
Schiller, G., tailor, 51, Yokohama
Schinne, Otto, (Schinne & Francke) merchant, Yokohama
Schjöth, C. F. W., Maritime Customs assistant, Newchwang
Schlepper, J., (Wm. Pustau & Co.) clerk, Pottinger street

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Schlick, R., Austro-Hungarian consul, Shanghai (absent)
Schlüter, P. G. H., (Schlüter & Strandt) compradore, Hakodadi
Schmid, S. H., proprietor, (Oriental Hotel), Shanghai
Schmidt, G., (Gutschow & Co.) merchant, Yokohama
Schmidt, Chas., (Buchheister & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
Schmidt, Ferd., (Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.) clerk, Praya
Schmidt, C., captain of steamer *Kurado*, Yedo
Schmidt, C. H., stevedore and ballast master, 159, Yokohama
Schmidt, E., (H. Ahrens &.Co.) merchant, Yokohama
Schmidt, H., (Arnhold, Karberg & Co.) clerk, Praya
Schmidt, N. C., (Gt. Northern Telegraph Co.) clerk, Shanghai
Schmidt, W., (W. Schmidt & Co.) gunsmith, corner of Peel and Wellington streets
Schmidt, W., secretary, China & Japan Marine Insurance Co., Shanghai (absent)
Schmidt, J. Meinhard, public accountant, Shanghai
Schmidt, C. W., Pootung Lumber yard, assistant, Shanghai
Schmit, Rev. F. J., French missionary, Petroo, Siam
Schneider, T., (Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.) clerk, Canton
Schnell, T., (F. Peil) clerk, Pedder's wharf
Schnepel, H., quartermaster, Customs cruiser *Fei-hoo*, Chefoo
Schoene, F., (Valmalle, Schoene & Milsom) merchant, Yokohama
Schoening, H., (L. Kniffler & Co.) clerk, Hiogo
Schoenke, F., watchmaker and photographer, Foochow
Schofield, W. K., surgeon, U.S.S. *Lackawanna*
Schofield, R., Shanghai
Schomburg, A., (Ed. Schellhass & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
Schönberger, R., chanceller, Austria-Hungarian consulate, Peddar's hill
Schönfeld, F., (Rodewald, Schönfeld & Co.) merchant, Foochow
Schönhard, G., (Nachtrieb, Leroy & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
Schonicke, J. F., Maritime Customs assistant, Foochow
Schrader, H. L., watchmaker, Shanghai
Schraub, E., (Busch, Schraub & Co.) shipchandler, 55, Yokohama
Schriever, W., (Siemssen & Co.) clerk, Queen's road
Schroder, E., (H. Sietas & Co.) storekeeper, Chefoo
Schroers, A., (Overbeck & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
Schultz, A., (Gt. Northern Telegraph Co.) clerk, Shanghai
Schultz, H. M., (Bourjau & Co.) clerk, Praya
Schultze, A., merchant, 24, Yokohama
Schultze, F. A., (F. A. Schultze & Co.) storekeeper, &c., Newchwang
Schuster, J. F., steward, Sailors' Home
Schütt, N. P., proprietor, "Beach Hotel," Chefoo
Schwabe, R. S., (Kingdon, Schwabe & Co.) 89a, Yokohama (absent)
Schwartz, E., watchmaker, jeweller, &c, 80, Yokohama
Schwenger, A., (C. Heinszen & Co.) clerk, Manila
Schwob, B., (F. Ullmann) assistant, Manila
Scoble, Jas. W., engineer, H.B.M.S. *Iron Duke*
Scoll, compositor, *Echo du Japon*, 183, Yokohama
Scott, J. J., (Quelch & Campbell) assistant, Swatow
Scott, R., (P. & O.S.N. Co.) office gunner, Praya
Scott, C., superintendent, Customs House, Hiogo
Scott, —., pilot, Yokohama
Scott, D., (Mc Donald & Dare) Lloyds' surveyor, Yokohama
Scott, Jas., mechanic, Sado Island
Scott, Rev. C. P., B.A., missionary, Chefoo
Scott, W., (Inglis & Co.) assistant, Spring gardens
Scott, M., "New York Saloon," 170, Yokohama
Scott, J. L., (Birley, Worthington & Co.) clerk, Shanghai

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Scott, J. H., (Butterfield & Swire) merchant, Queen's road
Scott, W., second engineer, steamer *Yesso*, Coast
Scott, Grant, (Brown & Co.) tea inspector, Tamsui
Scott, J. K., (H. Ahrens & Co.) clerk, Yokohama
Scott, J. M., auctioneer, Hiogo
Scott, J., (Scott and Frost) Hiogo
Scott, Capt. D., broker, Customs agent, 29, Yokohama
Scott, E. I., M.D., medical practitioner, Canton
Scott, C. M., M.D., medical practitioner, Swatow
Scott, G. O., (Oriental Bank) acting accountant, Queen's road
Scott, F., captain, Gov.-General's gunboat *Shen-chee*, Canton
Scott, Thos., (Kelly & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
Scott, Thos., Shanghai
Scudder, W., head turnkey, Victoria gaol
Scullard, W. J., nav. sub-lieutenant, H.B.M. gun-vessel *Hart*
Seaman, J. F., (Olyphant & Co.) merchant, Shanghai
Searle, Jas., boatswain, H.B.M. gun-vessel *Kestrel*
Secker, E., (M. Secker & Co.) hat manufacturer, Manila
Sedgwick, Rev. J. H., missionary, Foochow
Seel, A. B., (Hall and Holtz) clerk, Shanghai
Segonzac, E. D. de, Maritime Customs assistant, Canton
Segonzac, L. D. de, Foochow
Seier, J., engine driver, Hongkong Fire Brigade
Seimund, C. H. E., (Broadbear, Anthony & Co.) ship chandler, Praya
Seisson, A., (J. Brossard & Co.) hotel keeper, Shanghai
Seitz, C., lightkeeper, Public works department, Yokohama
Selby, Rev. T. G., missionary, Canton
Seligmann, E., (Deutsche Bank) manager, Shanghai
Semanne, H., editor, *Independant de Saigon*, Saigon
Senna, D. G. de, constable, Macao
Senna, C. M., (Adamson, Bell & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
Senna, J. de, (Ed. Chastel) clerk, Queen's road
Senna, F. P., (Margesson & Co.) clerk, Macao
Senna, V. P., (Mestern & Hülse), clerk, Canton
Senna, P. de, compositor, *Saigon Advertiser* office, Saigon
Senna, R. M., compositor, *Evening Gazette* office, Shanghai
Senna, P. de, Portuguese teacher, St. Saviour's English college
Sequeira, E. P., (E. R. Bellilios) clerk, Lyndhurst terrace
Sequeira, J. J. de, informer, income tax office, Macao
Sequeira, N., foreman, *China Mail* office
Sequeira, P. A., piano-forte tuner, Hollywood road
Sérié, Jean, first lieutenant, Gov-General's gunboat *Tien-po*, Canton
Serralúr, M., assistant, Revenue department, Manila
Serrano, D., (M. Perez Marqueti) clerk, Manila
Sèrre, chief clerk, Municipal Council, Saigon
Sertucha, T., (Olaguivel, Guivelondo & Co.) clerk, Manila
Seth, S. A., broker, 34, Hollywood road
Seth, A. P., (Wilson, Cornabé & Co.) clerk, Chefoo
Seth, A., clerk, Magistracy
Severim, A. F., commission agent, Macao
Seward, George F., United States consul-general, Shanghai
Sewell, J., (MacEwen, Frickel & Co.) clerk, Queen's road
Sewjee, proprietor, Shanghai dairy, Shanghai
Sewjee, A., (R. Habibbhoy) clerk, 14, Lyndhurst terrace
Shadgett, J., proprietor, (Oriental hotel) Shanghai
Shadwell, Sir C. F. A., K.C.B., vice-ad., com.-in-chf. of Brit. Naval Forces in China & Japan

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Shand, W. J. S., (Wilkin & Robison) clerk, Yokohama
Shann, T., assistant engineer, Government railway service, Yokohama
Shannigan, H., proprietor, "Germania hotel," Nagasaki
Sharnhorst, G. D., Maritime Customs watcher, Canton
Sharp, M., chief engineer, steamer *Arratoon Apcar*, Coast
Sharp, W., draughtsman, Government railway service, Yokohama
Sharp, E. V., assistant paymaster, H.B.M.S. *Iron Duke*
Sharp, S. W., (Whampoa hotel) Whampoa
Sharp, Ed., (Ed. Sharp & Toller) crown solicitor, Supreme Court House
Sharp, C. S., (Gibb, Livingston & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
Sharp, J., (Lowe & Co.) broker, Shanghai
Sharp, W. F., bill broker, and acting secretary Municipal council, Hankow
Sharp, Granville, (Sharp & Co.) bill and bullion broker, Bank buildings
Sharpe, W., Osaka
Shaw, Rev. J. M., missionary, Tung-chow-foo
Shaw, Rev. A. C., missionary, Yedo
Shaw, T. K., Jr., (Shaw & Co.) merchant, Yokohama (absent)
Shaw, Capt. S. L., marine surveyor, Pagoda Anchorage, Foochow
Shaw, J. Y. V., (Ells & Co.) clerk, Amoy
Shaw, W., foreman mechanic, Government railway service, Yokohama
Shaw, W. H., (Francis & Co.) merchant, Kiukiang
Shaw, W., storekeeper, Municipal Council, Shanghai
Shawcross, J. J., (Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.) silk inspector, Canton
Shea, M., foreman, Wardlaw Paper Mills, Yedo
Sheard, H., die engraver, Government mint, Kawasaki
Shearer, J. H., (Taylor & Co.) storekeeper, &c., Pagoda Anchorage, Foochow
Sheargold, A., (Hall & Holtz) clerk, Shanghai
Shee, M. A., Maritime Customs assistant, Amoy
Sheffield, Rev. D. Z., missionary, T'ung-cheu
Sheldon, S., engineer, H.B.M. gun-vessel *Midge*
Shellibeer, E., third officer, receiving ship *Emily Jane*, Shanghai
Shellim, S. E., (E. D. Sassoon & Co.) merchant, Queen's road
Shepherd, J. W., (Taylor & Keer) clerk, Shanghai
Shepherd, W., Shanghai
Sheppard, Eli T., U.S. Consul, Tientsin
Sheppard, C., assistant engineer, Government railway service, Yokohama
Sheppard, E., (Russell & Co.) clerk, Foochow
Sheppard, E. M., lieutenant commander, U.S. flag ship *Hartford*
Sheppard, H., (F. Peil) clerk, Peddar's wharf
Sherrard, Jas. O., lieutenant, 80th Regiment
Sherwinter, T. D., assistant engineer, Government railway service, Yokohama
Sheveleff, M. G., (Tokmakoff, Sheveleff & Co.) merchant, Hankow (absent)
Shieras, G., (Golden Gate), livery stable, assistant, 123, Yokohama
Shinagawa, E., Japanese consul, Shanghai
Shoolingin, R. N., (Tokmakoff, Sheveleff & Co.) clerk, Tientsin
Shore, Hon. H. N., lieutenant, H.B.M. gun-vessel *Lapwing*
Short, W. H., (Hall & Holtz) storekeeper, Shanghai
Shrœder, D., mariner, Bangkok
Shunck, A. (Busch, Schraub & Co.) clerk, 55, Yokohama
Shuraffully, Fyabally, (A. Jafferbhoy & Co.) manager, Stanley street
Siam, Rev. P. B., professor of Chinese, St. Joseph's College, Macao
Siber, H., (Siber & Brennwald) merchant, 90, Yokohama (absent)
Sibson, W., gunner's mate, Naval College, Yedo
Siccama, R. R., staff surgeon, H.B.M. corvette *Modeste*
Sichel, J. P., (Reiss & Co.) merchant, 30, Yokohama
Sidford, H., Maritime Customs assistant, Kiukiang (absent)

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Sidneff, N. N., (Tokmakoff, Sheveleff & Co.) clerk, Tientsin
Siebold, H. von, attaché interpreter, Austrian legation, Yedo
Siebs, N. A., (Siemssen & Co.) clerk, Queen's road
Siegfried, C. W., (W. Pustau & Co.) merchant, Pottinger street
Siegfried, W. H., (Little & Co.) clerk, Shanghai (absent)
Sienkiewicz, Adam, French consul, 4, Alexandra terrace
Sieveking, F. S., midshipman, H.B.M.S. *Audacious*
Sigg, H., (Malherbe, Jullien & Co.) clerk, Bangkok
Silas, N. I., (E. D. Sassoon & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
Silbermann, T., commission agent, Lyndhurst terrace
Sillem, H., (L. Vrard & Co.) watchmaker, Shanghai
Silva, E. R. da, (Comptoir d'Escompte) clerk, Yokohama
Silva, F. da, (Gt. Nothern Telegraph Company) clerk, Burd's lane
Silva, J. B. E. da, Gt. Northern Telegraph Company) clerk, Foochow
Silva, E. R. da, (Comptoir d'Escompte) clerk, Yokohama
Silva, A. M., da, sorter, Post-office
Silva, A. H. M. da, (Siemssen & Co.) clerk, Queen's road
Silva, L. E. da, voter, Junta do Lancamento de Decimas, &c., Macao
Silva, H., (Cheshire & Co.) clerk, Yokohama
Silva, U. da, (Canton Dispensary) assistant, Canton
Silva, A. T. da C. e, officer, *Tejo*, Macao
Silva, J. P. N: da, cotton broker, Wyndham street
Silva, J. M. E. da, (Gt. Northern Telegraph Co.) clerk, Foochow
Silva, P. N. da, Junr., professor of Mandarin Chinese, St. Joseph's College, Macao
Silva, Dr. L. A. da, Colonial surgeon, Macao
Silva, E. da, lawyer, Macao
Silva, E. E. da, (China Sugar Refinery) assistant, East point
Silva, Domingo R. da, writer income tax office, Macao
Silva, M. G. da, teacher, St. Joseph's College, Macao
Silva, J. M. da, assistant, public cemetery, Macao
Silva, Alferes C. F. da, conductor of public works, Macao
Silva, C. M., compositor, *Evening Gazette* office, Shanghai
Silva, H. H., compositor, *Saigon Advertiser* office, Saigon
Silva, P. da, (Carvalho & Co.) compositor, Shanghai
Silva, F. M. da, in charge of the Leprous asylum, Macao
Silva, J. A. da, constable, Macao
Silva, P. F. da, (Butterfield & Swire) clerk, Queen's road
Silva, A. M. da, (Wm. Pustau & Co.) clerk, Pottinger street
Silva, Joaquim P. da, (J. P. da Silva & Co.) merchant, Macao
Silva, L. da, (B. de S. Fernandez) clerk, Macao
Silva, D. A., (Wheelock & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
Silva, J. M. A. da, clerk, Auditor-general's office,
Silva, M. A. da, (Chartered Mercantile Bank) clerk, Queen's road
Silva, T. da, Colonial secretary's office, clerk, Macao
Silva, E. M. da, (Oriental Bank) clerk, Queen's road
Silva, G. S. S. da, British Post-office, clerk, Shanghai
Silva, F. A. da, commission agent, Macao
Silva, C. J. P. da, lieutenant, Macao battalion, Macao
Silva, C. da, (Hongkong & Whampoa Dock Co.) engineer's apprentice, Aberdeen
Silva, A. A. da, (Hedge & Co.) clerk, Foochow
Silva, J. da, commission agent, printer, auctioneer, &c., Macao
Silva, M. F. da, merchant, Macao
Silva, F. A. F. da, captain, Macao battalion, Macao
Silva, J. P. da, assistente, cadeia publica, Macao
Silva, J. da, Junr., (J. da Silva) assistant, Macao
Silveira, F. C. P., deputy commissary, store office, Control department

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Silveira, A. da, (Union Ins. Society) clerk, Shanghai
Silveira, B. da, clerk, Procurador's department, Macao
Silverthorne, A., "Little Astor," Shanghai
Silvin, F., premier commission, French consulate, Yokohama
Sim, Alex., (Brand Brothers & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
Sim, A. C., (Medical Hall) druggist, Hiogo
Sime, T., (Sayle & Co.) assistant, Shanghai
Simmonds, C. M., (China Fire Insurance Co.) assistant, Queen's road
Simmons, D. B., M.D., medical practitioner, 109, Yokohama
Simms, Jas., surgeon, H.B.M. gun-vessel *Midge*
Simoens, B., (A. Markwald & Co.'s rice mill) assistant, Bangkok
Simoens, C. P., clerk, British consulate, and acting Post-office agent, Amoy
Simões, N. J., ensign, Macao battalion, Macao
Simoes, B. A., procurador's department, constable, Macao
Simões, N., (B. de S. Fernandes) clerk, Macao
Simon, Rev. M., Roman Catholic missionary, Newchwang
Simon, J., (Simon, Evers & Co.) merchant, 25, Yokohama (absent)
Simoni, P. M., (Bavier & Co.) clerk, Yokohama
Simonis, H. (Wm. Pustau & Co.) clerk, Pottinger street
Simonsen, E. F., pilot, Foochow
Simpkins, Wm., superintendent of works, Public works department, Yokohama
Simpson, C. H., midshipman, H.B.M. corvette *Charybdis*
Simpson, J., secretary & accountant. Home department, Yedo
Simpson, J., (S. C. Farnham & Co.) shipwright, Shanghai
Simpson, C. L., deputy commissioner of Customs, Shanghai
Simpson, C. R., (E. Fischer & Co.) clerk, Yokohama
Sinclair, W., administrator Indo-Chinese Sugar Co.'s factory, Nakonchaisee, Siam
Sinclair, Chas. A., British consul, Foochow
Sinclair, W., pilot, Newchwang
Sinclair, J., chief engineer, Gov.-General's gunboat *Shen-chee*, Canton
Sinety, Cte. de, attaché, French legation, Yedo
Singleton, T. A., (Cocking & Singleton) merchant, 171, Yokohama
Singleton, U. C., commander, H.B.M. gun-vessel *Ringdove*
Sinnott, P. W., Maritime Customs examiner, Hankow
Sinzininex, Rev. E., missionary, Fa-shan
Siqueira, L. J. de, constable, Macao
Sison, Leon, sochantre, Ecclesiastical department, Manila
Sites, Rev. Nathan, missionary, Foochow
Sitwell, Isla A., (Sitwell, Schover & Co.) merchant, 32, Yokohama
Sivart, J. T., (Russell and Sturgis) clerk, Manila
Sjögreen, S., Maritime Customs tidewaiter, Swatow
Sjölund, P. O., second mate, Customs lightship *Newchwang*, Newchwang
Skeels, H. J., (Wm. Watson & Co.) draper, Shanghai
Skeggs, C. J., (C. J. Skeggs & Co.) silk-inspector, Shanghai
Skelding, H. T., paymaster U.S.N., in charge U.S. Naval depôt, Nagasaki
Skelly, T. D., (Agra Bank) accountant, Shanghai
Skey, J. R., clerk, Government telegraph service, Yokohama
Skidmore, W. B., (P.M.S.S. Co.) engineer, Yokohama
Skinner, G. W., (Adamson, Bell & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
Skinner, E. G., assistant commissary, store office, Control department
Skinner, F., (Russell & Sturgis) clerk, Cebu
Skipworth, W. G., (Sayle & Co.) assistant, Shanghai
Slade, G., (Gilman & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
Slaghek, F. H., (Jardine Matheson & Co.) clerk, Tientsin
Slaney, H. C. K., sub-lieutenant, H.B.M. gun-vessel *Ringdove*
Slater, H. G., (Sayle & Co.) assistant, Queen's road

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Slater, Mrs., (Sayle & Co.) assistant, Queen's road
Sloan, J., (Findlay, Richardson & Co.) merchant, Manila
Sloane, Jas, second officer, receiving ship *Emily Jane*, Shanghai
Sloos, J. H. M., "Eureka saloon," Hiogo
Smale, Hon. Sir John, Chief Justice
Smeaton, Wm., (Oriental Bank) messenger, 11, Yokohama
Smedley, J., architect, 32, Yokohama
Smerdeley, N., lightkeeper, Shanghai
Smith, E. S., (J. D. Carroll & Co.) assistant, Yokohama
Smith, Rev. A. H., missionary, Tientsin
Smith, W. M., Locomotive superintendent, Gov. railway service, Kobé
Smith, S., (Sayle & Co.) assistant, Queen's road
Smith, C. R. B., (Thompson & Co.) assistant, Foochow
Smith, M. G., naval cadet, H.B.M. corvette *Modeste*
Smith, T. E., captain, H.B.M. corvette *Charybdis*
Smith, Thos., boatswain, H.B.M. corvette *Charybdis*
Smith, T. H., (Blackhead & Co.) shipchandler, &c., Queen's road
Smith, E., (Cabeldeu & Co.) assistant, Osaka
Smith, R., foreman copper rolling mill, Government Mint, Kawasaki
Smith, C. S., midshipman H.B.M.S. *Audacious*
Smith, O., pilot, Yokohama
Smith, P., Government service, Yedo
Smith, T., Naval College, Yedo
Smith, A. J., (Hongkong and Shanghai Bank) clerk, Yokohama
Smith, J. U., proprietor, "Commercial hotel," Nagasaki
Smith, J. C., (Holme, Ringer & Co.) merchant, Nagasaki
Smith, Capt. J. U., marine surveyor, Nagasaki
Smith, O., pilot, Nagasaki
Smith, W. McG., East point
Smith, A. L. R., pilot, Newchwang
Smith, E. R., (Smith, Baker & Co.) merchant, 178, Yokohama
Smith, H. R., (Butterfield & Swire) clerk, Foochow
Smith, Peter, boarding-house keeper, Queen's road west
Smith, J. H., (J. H. Smith & Co.) storekeeper, Macao
Smith, Mrs. T., dressmaker, 104, Yokohama
Smith, A., (G. Falconer & Co.) watchmaker, Queen's road
Smith, D. Wares, accountant, *N. C. Herald* office, Shanghai
Smith, Hamilton C., lieut.-colonel, 80th Regiment
Smith, C. D., (Gilman & Co.) clerk, Foochow
Smith, A., (Hall & Holtz) assistant, Shanghai
Smith, Mrs. A., (Hall & Holtz) assistant, Shanghai
Smith, C., in charge of hulks *Chusan* and *Sea Horse*, Hankow
Smith, H., (Hongkong & Shanghai Bank) accountant, Queen's road
Smith, H., gunner, Gov.-General's gunboat *Anlan*, Canton
Smith, J., deputy commissioner, Maritime Customs, Foochow
Smith, G., foreman mechanic, Government railway service, Yokohama
Smith, J. R., assistant accountant, Government railway service, Yokohama
Smith, J., Government telegraph service, inspector, Yokohama
Smith, F. H., merchant, Yedo
Smith, C. V., (Russell & Co.) clerk, Praya
Smith, E. M., merchant, Shanghai
Smith, Noel, (Major & Smith) merchant, Hankow
Smith, T. G., chief clerk and private secretary, Supreme court, Shanghai
Smith, E. J., Maritime Customs assistant tide-surveyor, Shanghai
Smith, F. M., (C. J. Skeggs & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
Smith, R. C., (Ker & Co.) clerk, Leyte

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Smith, Jas., (Loney & Co.) merchant, Cebu
Smith, J. D., Maritime Customs tidewaiter, Amoy (absent)
Smith, W. H., managing director, "Grand hotel," 20, Yokohama
Smith, E. U., (Olyphant & Co.) clerk, Praya
Smith, Herbert, (Jardine, Matheson & Co.) clerk, Queen's road central
Smith, John G., (MacEwen, Frickel & Co.) storekeeper, Queen's road
Smith, Alex. F., (MacEwen, Frickel & Co.) storekeeper, Queen's road
Smith, J. L., (Garchitorena & Smith) carriage maker, Manila
Smith, Hon. C. C., Registrar-general and acting Colonial treasurer
Smith, J., (J. Smith & Co.) compradore, Chefoo
Smith, Rev. G., M.A., missionary, Swatow (absent)
Smith, E. C., (Turner & Co.) merchant, Shanghai (absent)
Smith, J. B., (Olyphant & Co.) clerk, Praya
Smith, Thomas, (George Smith & Co.) wine merchant, Shanghai (absent)
Smith, George, (George Smith & Co.) wine merchant, Shanghai
Smith, Rev. S. J., missionary, and proprietor Siam *Weekly Advertiser*, Bangkok
Smith, John, pilot, Bangkok
Smith, H., storeman, H.M. Naval yard
Smith, J. O., pilot, cutter *Naomi*, Ningpo
Smith, R. B., pilot, Foochow
Smith, G. M., (J., Matheson & Co.) tea inspector, & sec. of the Municipal Council, C'ton
Smith, J. M., (E. Fischer & Co.) clerk, Yokohama
Smith, R., Independence pilot Company, Shanghai
Smyth, A. C., lieutenant, Royal Marine Infantry, Yokohama
Smythe, J., assistant, (Grand Hotel), 20, Yokohama
Smythies, P. K., lieutenant, H.B.M. receiving ship *Victor Emanuel*
Snethlage, H., (Pasedag & Co.) clerk, Amoy
Snethlarge, H., (Reis, von der Heyde & Co.) clerk, 23, Yokohama
Snow, E. B., captain Royal Marine Infantry, Yokohama
Snow, J. H., 32, Yokohama
Snowden, J., Black Ball Pilot Co., Shanghai
Snowden, Hon. Francis, 1, Caine road, Puisne Judge Supreme Court
Soares, A. F. J., (North China Ins. Co.) clerk, Queen's road
Soares, D. V., (J. M. da Fonseca) clerk, Macao
Soares, F. P., (Oriental dispensary) manager, Wellington street
Sochanco, C., chaplain of the choir, Ecclesiastical department, Manila
Scederstrœm, C., mariner, Bangkok
Solaie, A. D., (M. N. Lungrana & Co) storekeeper, 10, Peel street
Solana, imprenter militar, Manila
Soler, P., (Y. Rocha & Co.) clerk, Manila
Solomanjee, N. I., proprietor, Model rice mill, Bangkok
Solomon, S. J., (D. Sassoon, Sons & Co) clerk, Shanghai
Solomon, E. A., (D. Sassoon, Sons & Co.) clerk, & chairman of Municipal Council, T'tsin
Solomon, J. A., merchant, 17, Cochrane street
Solomon, R., general broker, 31, Elgin street
Solomon, F., inspector of police, Bangkok
Solomon, S. A., (D. Sassoon, Sons & Co.) clerk, Hankow
Solomon, R. J., (D. Sassoon, Sons & Co.) clerk, Praya central
Solomon, M., (D. Sassoon, Sons & Co.) clerk, Chefoo
Sombreuil, Vte. de, Maritime Customs assistant, Ningpo
Somerville, J. R., M.D., physician, Pagoda Anchorage, Foochow
Somerville, J., (Chartered Bank of India) agent, Manila
Somes, M. F., (Russell & Sturgis) clerk, Manila
Somjeebhoy, Mahomed, merchant, 3, Gage street
Sonne, C. C., electrician, (Great Northern Telegraph Co.) Amoy
Soojan, C. Y., (R. S. Raphael) clerk, Shanghai

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Sopelana, T., (Olaguivel, Guivelondo & Co.) clerk, Manila
Soper, Rev. J., missionary, 17, Tskidji, Yedo
Sorensen, S., mariner, Bangkok
Souper, E. B., secretary, Municipal Council, Shanghai
Southan, J., (P & O.S.N. Co.) issuer of stores, Praya
Southey, T. S., lightkeeper, Turnabout lighthouse, Foochow
Southwell, R. E., (Turner & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
Souza, A. R. de, (Holliday, Wise & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
Souza, H. B. de, (Adamson, Bell & Co.) clerk, Foochow
Souza, A. N. de, (Lisbon Dispensary) chemist, Macao
Souza, J. N. de, (Lisbon Dispensary) chemist, Macao
Souza, S. R. de, foreman, *Rising Sun* office, Nagasaki
Souza, E. F. de, Chancellor, Spanish consulate, Arbuthnot road
Souza, B. de, junr., (Meller & Co.) assistant, Shanghai
Souza, G. M. de, constable, Macao
Souza, J. A., da, retired major, Macao
Souza, M. de, (Union Insurance Society) clerk, Peddar's wharf
Souza, M. G. de, (Frazar & Co.) clerk Shanghai
Souza, J. F. de, constable, Procurador's department, Macao
Souza, R. de, Post-office agent, Macao
Souza, N. L., (Hongkong and Shanghai Bank) clerk, Queen's road
Souza, F. A. de, commission agent, 24, Gage street
Souza, F. S. de, (F. A. de Souza) clerk, 24, Gage street
Souza, J. P. S. C. P. de, lieutenant, Macao battalion, Macao
Souza, A. J. da Silva e, (De Souza & Co.) manager
Souza, A. S., book-keeper, *China Mail* office, Wyndham street
Souza, F. W. R. de, (Peele, Hubbell & Co.) clerk, Manila
Souza, J. de, printer and stationer, corner of Wellington and d'Aguilar streets
Souza, M. A. de, assistant, administracio do conselho, Macao
Souza, D. P. de, clerk, Spanish consulate, Arbuthnot road
Souza, J. de, Junr., printer and stationer, corner of Wellington and d'Aguilar streets
Souza, P. Z. de, lieutenant of police, Macao
Souza, D. M., (Wheelock & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
Souza, Camillo L., merchant, and Vice-Consul for Hawaii, 59, Praya Grande, Macao
Souza, M. de, (Hongkong & Whampoa Dock Co.) clerk, d'Aguilar street
Souza, A. de, apothecary, Lock hospital
Spahn, J. H., merchant, Osaka
Spahn, R. (J. H. Spahn) merchant, Osaka
Spain, Geo., assistant paymaster in charge, H.B.M. gun-vessel *Ringdove*
Spalding, L. G., master, U.S.S. *Yantic*
Specht, Dr. E., Maritime Customs assistant, Amoy (absent)
Speechly, J., second boarding officer, Harbour Master's department
Spencer, W., (China sugar refinery) assistant, East point
Spencer, A. W., merchant and commission agent, Chinkiang
Spiedel, acting consul for Netherlands, Saigon
Spinks, J., engineer, H.B.M. gun-vessel *Frolic*
Spinney, W. F., Maritime Customs clerk, Shanghai
Spitz, E., (Wm. Pustau & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
Spooner, F. C., (J. D. Carroll & Co) commission agent, 16, Bund, Yokohama (absent)
Spooner, G. P., (J. D. Carroll & Co.) clerk, 16, Bund, Yokohama
Spottiswoode, C. N., (Blakiston, Marr & Co.) clerk, Hakodadi
Sprague, Rev. W. P., missionary, Kalgan, Peking
Spratt, W. B., (Spratt & Co.) shipwright, Praya east
Spratt, N., (Spratt & Co.) assistant, Praya east
Sprecher, C., (C. Lutz & Co.) clerk, Manila
Spreckelsen, H. A., mariner, Bangkok

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Spring, C. A., (Spring & Co.) draper, Manila
Spring, E. H., (Sayle & Co.) linen draper, &c., Shanghai
Spring, Miss, (Spring & Co.) assistant, Manila
Sproule, J., (J. Silverlock & Co.) clerk, Foochow
Sprüngli, C., (C. Lutz & Co.) clerk, Manila
Squier, J. E., (Eastern Extension Australia & China Tele. Co,) supt., Burd's lane
Squires, J., gunner, Gov.-General's gunboat *Anlan*, Canton
Stadele, L., (J. J. Bischoff & Co.) assistant, Iloilo
Staël, L., (Hesse & Co.) merchant, Queen's road
Stafford, T. M., chief officer, receiving ship *Ariel*, Shanghai
Stainfield, G., overseer of works, Surveyor-general's office
Standish, F., boatswain, H.B.M.S. *Iron Duke*
Stanford, B. R., shipwright, Spring gardens
Stanford, G. A., (Lane, Crawford & Co.) assistant, Queen's road
Stanley, Rev. C. A., missionary, Tientsin
Staples, F. B., captain, 80th Regiment (absent)
Stappen, van, fourth class clerk, Maritime Customs, Peking
Starick, P., (London Tavern) Chefoo
Starkey, R. D., North China Insurance Company, clerk, Shanghai
Starkey, E., (J. M. Canny & Co.) clerk, Chinkiang
Startseff, A. D., (Tokmakoff, Sheveleff & Co.) merchant, Tientsin
St. Clair, A. F., flag lieutenant to Vice-Admiral Ryder
St. Croix, G. C. de, (Hongkong and Shanghai Bank) clerk, Shanghai
St. Croix, C. W. de, Maritime Customs assistant, Newchwang
St. Croix, W. de, (Gilman & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
St. John, Edwin, boatswain, Naval College, Yedo
St. John, H. C., captain, H.B.M. surveying-vessel *Sylvia*
St. John, St. A., lieutenant, Royal Marine Infantry, Yokohama
St. Quentin, A. de, secretary, French legation, Yedo
St. Quentin, de, sub-commissary, Naval department, Saigon
Steadman, J., chief officer, National Mail S.S. Co., Yedo
Stebbins, W., Maritime Customs examiner, Newchwang
Steele, D., second engineer, Gov.-General's gunboat *Shen-chee* Canton
Steele, H., (Chartered Mercantile Bank) accountant, Yokohama
Steffens, John, (Amoy Dock Co.) foreman shipwright, Amoy
Steger, R., (F. Luchsinger) clerk, Iloilo
Steglich, O. V., (Gt. Northern Telegraph Co.) clerk, Shanghai
Steil, R., (Heinemann & Co.) ship broker, Bank buildings
Stein, G. A. (Beazley, Paget & Co.) clerk, Hankow
Steinmetz, A., merchant, Shanghai (absent)
Stent, G. C., Maritime Customs, clerk, Shanghai
Stephen, J., shipwright, 88, Yokohama
Stephens, M. J. D., (Stephens & Holmes) attorney, 2, Club chambers
Stephenson, W. E., (MacKenzie & Co.) assistant, Shanghai
Stevens, T., constable, British consulate, Hankow
Stevens, Jacob, (Hongkong & Whampoa Dock Co.) foreman boilermaker, Kowloon
Stevens, D. W., secretary, U.S. legation, Yedo
Stevens, E., lieutenant, Gov.-General's gunboat *Chen-to*, Canton
Stevenson, W. F., (Martin, Dyce & Co.) clerk, Manila
Stevenson, W. F., Maritime Customs tidewaiter, Shanghai
Stevenson, J. W., missionary, Shaohying (absent)
Stevenson, J. H., paymaster, in charge, U.S. Naval Depôt, Nagasaki
Steward, J., boarding-house keeper, Queen's road west
Stewart, W., commander, H.B.M. gun-vessel *Growler*
Stewart, Wm., merchant, Osaka
Stewart, W. H., M.B., surgeon, H.B.M.S. *Audacious*

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Stewart, W. G., midshipman, H.B.M.S. *Audacious*
Stewart, R., teacher, Home department, Yedo
Stewart, Mrs. (Wm. Watson & Co.) assistant, Yokohama
Stewart, J. A.. (Wm. Watson & Co.) assistant, Yokohama
Stewart, Fred., M.A., inspector of schools, & head master of Central School, Gough street
Stewart, E., Fleet paymaster, U.S. flagship *Hartford*
Stewart, J. A., M.D., physician, Foochow
Stewart, Geo., (Hongkong & Whampoa Dock Co.) chief engineer, Kowloon
Stewart, J., (Imperial Arsenal) engineer, Tientsin
Stewart, Jas., boatswain, H.B.M. gun-vessel *Thistle*
Stewart, W. J. E., bill broker, Shanghai
Stewart, J., captain, Gov.-General's gunboat *Suitsing*, Canton
Stewart, C. S., (Oriental Bank) assistant accountant, Hiogo (absent)
Stewart, H., (H.K.C. & M.S.B. Co.) wharfinger, Hongkong
Stickler, F. M., (Shanghai Medical hall) assistant, Shanghai
Stiebe, R., Maritime Customs tidewaiter, Pagoda Anchorage, Foochow
Stiller, Ernst, (Pasedag & Co.) clerk, Amoy (absent)
Stillfreid, Baron, photographer, 59, Yokohama
Stirling, F., commander, H.B.M. gun-vessel *Thistle*
Stitbolt, N., 24, Bluff, Yokohama
Stockes, J., Kiangnan Arsenal, engineering department, Shanghai
Stockhausen, F. W. G. von, proprietor, (Oriental Hotel), Wellington street
Stoger, H. F., (H. Sietas & Co.) storekeeper, Chefoo
Stok, W., (Bovet Bros. & Co.) clerk & acting chan. N'land Court of China, Shanghai
Stokes, F. (Dickinson & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
Stokes, C. S., (Robertson & Co.) assistant, Pagoda Anchorage, Foochow
Stollery, T., (P. & O.S.N. Co.) in charge of coal hulk *Tiptree*, Yokohama
Stolterfoht, H., (Hesse & Co.) merchant, Queen's road
Stolze, C., mariner, Bangkok
Stone, W., master, Revenue cruizer *Hwa Shu*, Newchwang
Stone, N. J. (Chipman, Stone & Co.) 28, Yokohama
Stone, F. G., keeper, "Nagasaki club," Nagasaki
Stone, W. H., correspondent, Government telegraph service, Yokohama
Stone, Robt. W., captain, 80th Regiment
Storror, Dr., physician, Saigon
Story, W. O., naval cadet, H.B.M. corvette *Modeste*
Stott, G., missionary, Wunchow
Stout, Rev. H., missionary, Nagasaki
Stout, M., D.D.S., 1, Alexandra terrace
Strachan, W. M., (Strachan & Thomas) merchant, 63, Yokohama
Strachan, B., (Hongkong dispensary) assistant, Queen's road
Strack, Ad., (Deetjen & Co.) merchant, Praya
Stranberg, Mrs., hotel keeker, 108, Yokohama
Strandberg, J., fitter, Government railway service, Yokohama
Strandt, H., (Schlüter & Strandt) compradore, Hakodadi
Stransome, S. J., (Sitwell, Schoyer & Co.) assistant, 32, Yokohama
Stratford, C. A., chief engineer, H.B.M. corvette *Charybdis*
Strauss, L., Belgian consul, Yedo
Stretten, R. T., (Gibb, Livingston & Co.) clerk, Canton
Stribling, W. C., assistant engineer. H.B.M. corvette *Thalia*
Stripling, A., inspector of police, Shanghai
Stritmatter, Rev. A., missionary, Kiukiang
Ström, G., (Gt. Northern Telegraph Co.) clerk, Burd's lane
Strome, C. J., carpenter, Hiogo
Stronach, W. G., acting British vice-consul, Shanghai
Stronach, Rev. John, missionary, Amoy

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Stroud, H., inspector of water police, hulk *John Adams*
Struvé, C., chargé d'affaires & consul general, Russian legation, Yokohama
Stuart, A., lightkeeper, Shanghai
Stüben, J. F., (Smith, Bell & Co.) clerk, and German Vice-consul Cebu
Stucken, E., (Stucken, Rasch & Ruyter) merchant, Hiogo
Stuhlmann, C. C., Maritime Customs assistant, Swatow
Stunzi, H., (Iveson & Co.) silk-inspector, Shanghai
Sturrock, W. A., (Elles & Co.) clerk, Amoy
Süenson, A., (Gt. Northern Telegraph Co.) superintendent, Burd's lane
Suhm, O. von W., (S. Baer & Co.) clerk, Manila
Sullivan, J., (C. Gerard & Co.) asssistant, Amoy
Summers, Rev. J., Moto-sei-do, Yedo
Surdarkham, A., (Mahomed Somjeebhoy) clerk, 3, Gage street
Sutherland, A., foreman mechanic, Government railway service, Yokohama
Sutherland, H., Independence Pilot Company, Shanghai
Sutherland, Hugh, (J. Forster & Co.) merchant, Shanghai
Sutherland, R., engineer, H.B.M. despatch-vessel *Vigilant*
Sutherland, J. W., (Cobb & Co.) carriage builder, 61, Yokohama
Sutter, Rev. L., Roman Catholic missionary, Kobe
Sutton, G., (M. C. Adams & Co.) assistant, Nagasaki
Sutton, C., contractor, Nagasaki
Sutton, W. D., (Hongkong dispensary) assistant, Queen's road
Sutton, F. W., chief engineer, Naval College, Yedo
Swaby, W. S., (Comptoir d'Escompte) clerk, Yokohama
Swaby, Louis, bookkeeper, Government Mint, Kawasaki
Swainson, G., Maritime Customs, tidewaiter, Kiukiang
Swallow, Rev. R., missionary, Ningpo
Swan, Jos., lieutenant, H.B.M. gun-vessel *Hornet*
Swanberg, W., hotel-keeper, Ningpo
Swanson, Rev. W. S., missionary, Amoy (absent)
Swanson, John, police force, Hiogo
Swany, A. F., (H. Fogg & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
Sweemoh, O., (A. Markwald & Co.'s rice mill) assistant, Bangkok
Sweet, A., Maritime Customs tidewaiter, Chefoo
Swetenham, C. W., sub-lieutenant, H.B.M. corvette *Charybdis*
Swift, T. C., clerk, Government railway service, Yokohama
Swinburn. Paul, lieutenant, 80th Regiment
Swinhoe, J., nurseryman & pomologist, Shanghai
Swinhoe, Robert, British Consul, Ningpo, (absent)
Sykes, A., (Iveson & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
Syle, Rev. E. W., acting chaplain, Christ Church, Yokohama
Symonds, J. W., (Hongkong and Shanghai Bank) clerk, Yokohama
Symons, J., miner, Sado Island
Symons, H., (Hall & Holtz) clerk, Shanghai
Symons, John, Independence Pilot Company, Shanghai
Symons, J., (Walsh & Co.) assistant, Shanghai

Tabor, H. W., compradore, Hiogo
Tagle, J. P. de, (Jackson, French & Co.) clerk, Manila
Taintor, E. C., Commissioner of Customs, and statistical secretary, Shanghai
Talbot, F. R., (Olyphant & Co.) clerk, Canton
Talbot, W. H., average adjuster, 89, Yokohama
Talmage, Rev. J. V. N., D.D., missionary, Amoy
Talty, M., lightkeeper, Shanghai
Tams, E. C., mariner, Bangkok
Tanabe, S., second secretary, Japanese consulate, Amoy

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Tandberg, L. F., pilot, Newchwang
Tandberg, L. J., (Haliday & Co.) storekeeper, Newchwang
Tarmohomed, C., (Goolamhoosain, Sons & Co.) merchant, 10, Lyndhurst terrace
Tassara, A. B., graduate captain, Macao battalion, Macao
Tata, D. C., (Tata & Co.) merchant, Hollywood road
Tata, D. B., (Tata & Co.) merchant, Shanghai
Tate, J. Priestley, (Tate & Hawes) merchant, Shanghai
Tatham, C. G., (Holliday, Wise & Co.) agent, Foochow
Tattersell, N., Maritime Customs tidewaiter, Ningpo
Taufer, G., in charge of Hongkong Fire Insurance Company's engine
Taumeyer, E., (Bourjau & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
Tavares, D., Mosteiro de Santa Clara, Macao
Tavares, J. F., (Messageries Maritimes) clerk, Praya central
Tavares, S. A., acting assistant, Municipal Chamber, Macao
Tavares, L. A., (Dent & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
Tavarez, P. J., (*N. C. Herald* Office) compositor, Shanghai
Taylor, D. B., (Smith, Baker & Co.) clerk, Yokohama
Taylor, J. A., (Chartered Mercantile Bank) acting manager, Shanghai
Taylor, J., third officer, steamer *Hindostan*, Coast
Taylor, H. H., (Oriental Bank) assist. acct. and cashier, Queen's road
Taylor, Rev. W., M.D., missionary, Hiogo
Taylor, J. K., (C. J. Strome & Co.) carpenter, Hiogo
Taylor, A., foreman mechanic, Government railway service, Yokohama
Taylor, C., (Morris, Barlow & Co.) assistant, Manila
Taylor, G., assistant, Kobe Iron works, Hiogo
Taylor, C. S., (Jardine, Matheson & Co.) clerk, Queen's road central
Taylor, Jos. M., (Taylor & Keir) commission agent, Shanghai
Taylor, W. H., (Cornes & Co.) merchant, 35, Yokohama
Taylor, T., (Whitfield & Dowson) assistant, 69, Yokohama
Taylor, J., superintendent, Kobe Iron works, Hiogo
Taylor, Wm., boatswain, H.B.M. receiving ship *Victor Emanuel*
Taylor, W. H., (Elles & Co.) agent, Taiwanfoo, Formosa
Taylor, John R., (Taylor & Co.) shipchandler, Pagoda Anchorage, Foochow
Taylor, H. A. J., student, British legation, Peking
Taylor, (de Orroño) clerk, Saigon
Teale, W., assistant superintendent of telegraphs, Yokohama
Tebbutt, J. L., Maritime Customs watcher, Canton
Tegliabue, Rev. A., rector, St. Saviour's English college
Tejada R. S. de., assistant, Exchequer department, Manila
Teillot, A., (Millot & Co.) merchant, Shanghai
Telge, B , merchant, Shanghai (absent)
Telles, J. C. da Silva, first surgeon, Macao battalion, Macao
Tempest, W., fitter, Government railway service, Yokohama
Temple, Francis, (Oriental Bank) agent, Foochow
Templemore, F. W., Maritime Customs tidewaiter, Shanghai
Tenhaeff, M., (F. A. Schultze & Co.) clerk, Newchwang
Tennant, H. P., (Gibb, Livingston & Co.) agent and tea inspector, Foochow (absent)
Tennant, T. W., (Gibb, Livingston & Co.) tea inspector, Foochow
Terp, C. A. J., (Gt. Northern Telegraph Co.) clerk, Shanghai
Terry, J. W., teacher, St. Saviour's English College, Pottinger street
Testevuide, Rev. L. G., Roman Catholic missionary, Yokohama
Teus, V., (Aguirre & Co.) merchant, Manila
Thabor, C. H., Government school, Osaka
Theobald, C. B., commander, H.B.M. gun-vessel *Kestrel*
Thevenin, L., (C. Elzingre & Co.) commission merchant, Queen's road
Thibaudier, ingénieur de la marine, sous-directeur, Yokohama Arsenal

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Thierry, Rev. J. B., Catholic missionary, Peking
Thiersant, P. Dabry de, French consul, Canton
Thissan, A., Osaka
Thomas, A., second officer, receiving ship *Wellington*, Shanghai
Thomas, Thos. (Thomas & Mercer) public tea inspector, Canton (absent)
Thomas, Rev. J., missionary, and minister Union chapel, Shanghai
Thomas, Thos., (Strachan & Thomas) merchant, 63, Yokohama (absent)
Thomas, W., compositor, *Amoy Shipping Report* office, Amoy
Thomas, F. H., (Adamson, Bell & Co.) clerk, Yokohama
Thomas, H. P., purser, steamer *Arratoon Apcar*, Coast
Thompson, J. (North, Thompson & Co.) chemist, 61, Yokohama (absent)
Thompson, W., 70, Yokohama
Thompson, C., foreman mechanic, Government railway service, Yokohama
Thompson, Rev. T. W., missionary, Kalgan, Peking
Thompson, G. W., (Oriental Bank) assistant accountant, Yokohama
Thompson, W., (Thompson & Hind) milliner, Queen's road
Thompson, J. V., engineer, H.B.M. gun-vessel *Hornet*
Thompson, W. A., Hiogo livery stables, Hiogo
Thompson, Alex., paymaster, H.B.M.S. *Iron Duke*
Thompson, J. R., (Thompson & Bewick) shipchandler, &c., Hakodadi
Thompson, G. M., (Boyd & Co.) agent, & U.S. consular agent, Takao, Formosa
Thompson, Rev. D., missionary, Yedo
Thomsen, C., (Hegt & Co.) assistant, Yokohama
Thomsen, C., commander, Siamese navy, Bangkok
Thomsen, J. C., mariner, Bangkok
Thomsett, H. G., R.N., Harbour-master, Prava west
Thomson, W. W., (Smith, Bell & Co.) clerk, Manila
Thomson, F. T., captain, H.B.M. corvette *Modeste*
Thomson, H. N., midshipman, H.B M.S. *Audacious*
Thomson, J., third officer, steamer *Kwangtung*, Coast
Thomson, Rev. E. H., missionary, Shanghai
Thomson, C. E., (National Bank of India) acting accountant, Queen's road
Thomson, C. H., assistant paymaster, U.S.S. *Palos*
Thomson, D. J., R.N., assistant paymaster & secretary's clerk, H.M. Naval yard
Thorburn, J. D., (Russell & Co.) clerk, & vice-consul for Sweden & Norway, Shanghai
Thorburn, R. F., Shanghai
Thorburn, H., (Chartered Bank) acting manager, Shanghai
Thorel, C., merchant, 23, Yokohama
Thorndike, J. K., merchant, Shanghai
Thorne, J., (Thorne Bros. & Co.) merchant, Shanghai (absent)
Thorne, John, (Thorne, Rice & Co.) broker, Shanghai
Thornicraft, T. C., medical practitioner, Hiogo
Thornton, A. H., (Tait & Co.) clerk, Amoy
Thornton, E. P., (P. & O.S.N. Co.) clerk, Praya
Thorp, C. H., (Hudson, Malcolm & Co.) clerk, Yokohama
Thorpe, R. W., clerk, Government railway service, Yokohama
Thring, F. J., midshipman, H.B.M.S. *Audacious*
Thueson, W., (W. Birt & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
Thurburn, A., share broker, Shanghai
Thurburn, J., acting manager, Chartered Mercantile bank, Yokohama
Tiefenbacher, M., (Siemssen & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
Tigno, A. R., Baixo Monte, Macao
Tileston, H. N., (P.M.S.S. Co.) acting agent, Nagasaki
Tilghman, W. C., (Purdon & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
Tillard, P. F., sub-lieutenant, H.B.M. *Iron Duke*
Tillson, D. H., compradore, Hiogo

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Timm, C. F., merchant, Ningpo
Tippinge, L. F. G., midshipman, H.B.M.S. *Iron Duke*
Titjen, H., (J. D. Carroll & Co.) assistant, Hiogo
Titoushkin, N., Maritime Customs assistant, Keelung
Tobin, E., (Gilman & Co.) merchant, Shanghai
Toëg, R. S., (D. Sassoon, Sons & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
Tokmakoff, J. F., (Tokmakoff, Sheveleff & Co.) merchant, Hankow (absent)
Tolatee, F. M., merchant, Gage street
Tolatee, B. F., (F. M. Tolatee) clerk, Gage street
Tolatee, M. P., (F. M. Tolatee) clerk, Gage street
Tolatee, D. E., merchant, 28, Peel street
Toledo, B., secretary and professor, College of San Jose, Manila
Toller, W. W., (Ed. Sharp and Toller) solicitor, Supreme Court House
Tolliday, T., Maritime Customs examiner, Amoy (absent)
Tomlin, Geo. L., first clerk, Surveyor-general's office
Tomkinson, W. L., gunmaker, Shanghai
Tonkin, W., lieutenant, Gov-General's gunboat *Chen-jui*, Canton
Tonnochy, M. S., assistant Harbour master and acting supt. of Victoria gaol
Tootal, J. B., *North China Herald*, general manager, Shanghai
Topping, C., assistant paymaster, H.B.M.S. *Audacious*
Tornoe, H., (Siemssen & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
Torp, Von, (Valmalle, Schoene & Milsom) clerk, Yokohama
Torre, J. de la, commander of the Cavalry, Manila
Torres, professor, College of San José, Manila
Torres, Joseph, constable, British consulate, Ningpo
Torrey, J. W., (Parker & Co.) commission merchant
Torrontegui, F. de, Army department, Manila
Tottenham, W., engineer, H.B.M. gunboat *Swinger*
Tough, A. S., ship broker, Shanghai
Towell, M. E., Maritime Customs assistant, Foochow (absent)
Townend, Ed., (E. Townend & Co.) merchant, Hankow
Townend, F. J., (E. Townend & Co.) merchant, Hankow
Townley, F., (Lane, Crawford & Co.) storekeeper, 59, Yokohama
Townsend, A. M., (Hongkong & Shanghai Bank) agent, Hankow
Tozer, W. H., carpenter, H.B.M. corvette *Modeste*
Tracey, O., lieutenant, Royal Maritime Infantry, Yokohama
Tracey, S. C., navigating lieutenant, H.B.M.S. *Iron Duke*
Traunack, R., Maritime Customs examiner, Taiwan, Formosa
Trasque, deputy commissary, Naval department, Saigon
Treat, A. O., M.D., missionary, Pau-ting-foo, Peking (absent)
Trebing, W., master, Customs lightship *Newchwang*, Newchwang
Tregaskiss, J., (M. H. Cook) assistant, Shanghai
Treipl, J., ensign, Austrian corvette *E. H. Friederich*
Tremlett, C. F. (W. G. Hale & Co.) clerk, and acting consul for Great Britain, Saigon
Trentinian, de, colonel, Saigon (absent)
Tricot, pilot, Saigon
Triggs, Geo., engineer, H.B.M. despatch vessel *Vigilant*
Triggs, A. S., (Lane, Crawford & Co.) auctioneer, Shanghai
Trillo, V. M. y, Harbour-master, Manila
Trinidad, T., chantre, Ecclesiastical department, Manila
Tripp, H. J. H., (Bland & Tripp) bill broker, 67, Yokohama
Triulzi, G., (G. Bolmida) clerk, Yokohama
Trolho, A. P., major, Macao battalion, Macao
Trolzig, H., superintendent, Municipal Council, Hiogo
Trotter, D. A., (Tait & Co.) clerk, Amoy
Trotter, J. L., fitter, Government railway service, Yokohama

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Trueb, R., (Bavier & Co.) clerk, Yokohama
Tuason, T. P., (J. M. Tuason & Co.) merchant and banker, Manila
Tuason G., (J. M. Tuason & Co.) merchant and alderman, Manila
Tuason, F., (Genato & Co.) auctioneer, and commission agent, Manila
Tuason E., (Pickford & Co.) clerk, Cebu
Tucker, R. D., (Peele, Hubbell & Co.) merchant, Manila (absent)
Tucker, Bt. Major Chas., captain, 80th Regiment
Tucker, J. J., marine surveyor to North China Insurance Co., Shanghai
Tumboly, S. F., (H. M. Padsha) clerk, Peel street
Turnbull, W. A., (Birley, Worthington & Co.) merchant, Shanghai
Turner, A. L., (Hongkong & Shanghai Bank) agent, Foochow (absent)
Turner, G., boatswain, H.B.M. corvette *Thalia*
Turner, W. M., Maritime Customs tidewaiter, Newchwang
Turner, J., second engineer, steamer *China*, Coast
Turner, Daniel, United States consul, Hiogo
Turner, W. H , master, U.S.S. *Ashuelot*
Turner, J. J., (Butterfield & Swire) clerk, Queen's road
Turner, J., gunner, Gov.-General's gunboat *Peng-chao-hai*, Canton
Turner, C. P., chief engineer, H.B.M.S. *Audacious*
Turner, F. S., engineer, H.B.M.S. *Audacious*
Turpin, J., Naval college, Yedo
Tuton, J. A., commission agent, Macao (absent)
Tuton, F., (J. A. Tuton) clerk, Macao
Tuton, J., (J. A. Tuton) clerk, Macao (absent)
Twemlow, Geo. H., major, 80th Regiment
Twigg, Mrs. P. O'B., undertaker, Shanghai
Twinem, James, assistant in charge, Maritime Customs, Tientsin
Twombly, J. F., (H. Fogg & Co.) merchant, Shanghai
Tyler, G., constable, British consulate gaol, Shanghai
Tyler, W. H. D., (Gilman & Co.) clerk, 74, Yokohama
Tyler, J. C., (Russell & Sturgis) clerk, Iloilo
Tyler, Bt. major C. J. R., captain, 80th Regiment
Tyree, A. F., merchant, Ningpo

Uceda, M., (Reyes & Co.) shipchandler, Manila
Ulbrich, J. G., chief engineer, Gas Company, Yokohama
Ulbrich, T. G., chef d'Exploitation, Compagnie du Gaz, Shanghai
Ulderup, A., superintendent, Taku pilot Co., Taku
Ullmann, E., (F. Ullmann) assistant, Manila (absent)
Ullmann, E., (Ullmann & Co.) jeweller, Queen's road
Ullmann, M., dealer in foreign goods, 8, Graham street
Ullmann, J., (Ullmann & Co.) jeweller, Queen's road
Ullmann, F., importador de alhajas, 9, Anloague, Manila
Ulrich, C., mariner, Bangkok
Ullrichs, J. F., (Ladage, & Oelke) assistant, Shanghai
Umland, J. W., proprietor, "Germania hotel," Nagasaki
Unwin, F. S., Maritime Customs assistant, Takao
Upham, J. B., assistant engineer, U.S. flagship *Hartford*
Upton, F., interpreter, Custom house, Hiogo
Urbina, C., apothecary, Manila
Ure, John, (Kiangnan Arsenal) engineering department, Shanghai
Urquhart, A., clerk, Public works department, Yokohama
Urquiola, J. de, President of Chambers, court of appeal, Manila (absent)
Usill, H. S. B., (Turner & Co) clerk, Shanghai

Vachell, H. G., (Adamson, Bell & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
Vail, J. H., manager, Hunt's wharf, &c., Shanghai

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Vail, A. H., lieutenant, U.S. flagship *Hartford*
Vaissière, Rev. J., Roman Catholic missionary, Chusan Ningpo
Valantine, B. A., (E. C. Kirby & Co.) clerk, Hiogo
Val, R. del, administrator, Income Tax, Manila
Valdenebro, J. M., President of Chambers, Court of Appeal, Manila
Valdezco, C., watchmaker, 18, Calle Real, Manila
Vale, T. H., (Harris, Goodwin & Co.) merchant, Shanghai
Valentine, Rev. J. D., missionary, Shaouhing, Ningpo
Valle, J. G. del, consul for Italy, Manila
Vallons, des, deputy commissary, Naval department, Saigon
Valmalle, E., (Valmalle, Schöene & Milsom) merchant, 177, Yokohama (absent)
Van Buren, J. S., (P.M.S.S. Co.) clerk, Yokohama
Van Buren, Thos. B., United States consul-general, and postal agent, Yokohama
Vandenberg, F. A., clerk and usher, Supreme Court
Vander Polder, L., interpreter, Hiogo Saibansho, Hiogo
Van de Pol, L., storekeeper, Nagasaki
Vandre, Diago y del, proprietor, (Ciudad de Cebu), Cebu
Van Dyke, Rev. J. W., missionary, Petchaburi, Bangkok
Van Es, J. C., pilot, Bangkok
Vania, R. C., (Cawasjee Pallanjee & Co.) clerk, Lyndhurst terrace
Van Lier, Dr., Saigon
Vannes, F., (C. & J. Favre Brandt) assistant, Yokohama
Vannier, forgeron, Yokohama Arsenal
Van Oordt, W. C., (Van Oordt & Co.) merchant, 12, Yokohama
Vapereau, C., professor of French, Peking
Vaquinhas, J. dos S., lieutenant, Macao battalion, Macao
Vara, R. de la, (Carranceja, la Vara & Co.) merchant, Manila
Vara, S. de la, (Carranceja, la Vara & Co.) merchant, Manila
Vara, L. de la, (Carranceja, la Vara & Co.) merchant, Manila (absent)
Varaigne, military engineer, Saigon
Varnum, R. M., (Walsh, Hall & Co.) clerk, Yokohama
Varquezo, J. G., (Carranceja, la Vara & Co.) clerk, Manila
Vasconcellos, Correia G. X. de., ensign, Macao battalion, Macao
Vassonjee, D., merchant, Canton
Vaucher, A. E., silk inspector and broker, Hongkong Club
Vaucher, Alfred, (Vaucher Freres) watchmaker, &c., Shanghai
Vaud, H., clerk, Municipal Council, Saigon
Veal, J. H., lightkeeper, Shanghai
Veitch, A., (Hongkong & Shanghai Bank) clerk, Shanghai
Veitch, J. L., nav. sub-lieutenant, H.B.M. gun-vessel *Hornet*
Velasco, J., (M. P. Marqueti) clerk, Manila
Velasco, J. V. de, profesor de Partida-doble, Nautical School, Manila
Velozo, G., merchant and vice-consul for Portugal and U.S. of Venezuela, Cebu
Velozo, R., (G. Velozo) clerk, Cebu
Verbeck, Rev. G. F., missionary, Yedo
Verchere, Rev. J. M. P., French missionary, Swatow
Verdugo, F., colonel of artillery, Manila
Vergornjeanne, blacksmith, Saigon
Vernet, E., (G. Polite) assistant, Shanghai
Vernon, G. H., paymaster's clerk, U.S. Naval Depôt, Nagasaki
Verny, Maurice, secretaire, Yokohama Arsenal
Verny, ingénieur de la marine, directeur, Yokohama Arsenal
Verril, Ed., manager, French hotel, Manila
Versoza, J., (Peele, Hubbell & Co.) clerk, Manila
Versoza, V., (Peele, Hubbell & Co.) clerk, Manila
Vidamonte, R. M., (Jackson, French & Co.) clerk, Manila

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Vianna, E., clerk, Administracao do Conselho, Macao
Vicary, S., (Hongkong & Whampoa Dock Co.) steam-tug *Pilot Fish*
Vicente, F. M. y., civil doctor, Negro Island, Manila
Vichi, A. L., assistant, Harbour-master's department, Macao
Vickers, A. J., (G. A. Monro & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
Vickers, J. M., (Gibb, Livingston & Co.) merchant, Shanghai (absent)
Victal, F., (J. da Silva) clerk, Macao
Victor, S. B. (Dauver & Co.) clerk, Amoy
Victorino, J., ensign, Macao battalion, Macao
Vidal, L., M.D., 20 Yokohama
Vidigal, V., matron, Lock hospital
Vieira, A. J., (Holliday, Wise & Co.) clerk, Praya
Vieira, I. L., (Oriental dispensary) assistant, Wellington street
Vieira, P., (Noronha & Sons) compositor, Wellington street
Vierow, H., Maritime Customs tide-surveyor, Tamsui
Viest, French Military Mission, Yedo
Vigano, Rev. B., vice-director, West point reformatory
Vigil, F. de P., secretary, Board of Public Instruction, Manila
Vignale, Cavaliere L., Italian Consul-general, Shanghai
Vigroux, Rev. P., Roman Catholic missionary, Yedo
Viguier, S. A., divisional inspector and harbour-master, Shanghai
Vigueras, F. P. y., civil doctor, Cebu
Vila, J., professor of Philosophy, University of Philippines, Manila
Villaba, M., assistant, Exchequer department, Manila
Villanova, C., Maritime Customs, signalman, Shanghai
Villanueva, R., (J. de Loyzaga & Co.) assistant, Manila
Villa-O'z, L. F. D. de, bedel, St. Joseph's College, Macao
Villard, captain, French Military Mission, Yedo
Villard, assistant commissary, Naval department, Saigon
Villarini, L., apothecary, Manila
Villars, inspector of native affairs, Saigon
Villasis, V. de P., chaplain, Army department, Manila
Villegas, J., assistant, Revenue department, Manila
Villiers, G., (C. Elzingre & Co.) clerk, Queen's road
Villion, Rev. A., Roman Catholic missionary, Kobe
Vincenot, F., French baker, 2, Peel street
Vincent, Miss A. M., (Mrs. E. A. Vincent) assistant, Yokohama
Vincent, Mrs. E. A., milliner and draper, 85, Yokohama
Vincent, Henry, gaoler, British consulate, Yokohama
Vincent, J., assistant, P. & O. Co., Shanghai
Vincent, E., (E. Vincent & Co.) com. agent, and surveyor for Lloyds', Swatow
Vincienne, E., Hiogo
Viney, J., foreman, *Japan Herald* office, Yokohama
Vinnicombe, T., assistant, (Occidental Hotel) Yokohama
Vinton, W., (P. & O.S.N. Co.) clerk, Praya
Viriot, naval clerk, Saigon
Virmaitre, A. L., Maritime Customs tidewaiter, Tientsin
Vivanti, A., (Deutsche Bank) clerk, Yokohama
Vivanti, F., (J. C. Fraser & Co.) clerk, Yokohama
Vizmanos, B. Saenz de, secretary, (Banco Espanol Filipino), Manila
Vizmanos, F. Saenz de, Government interpreter, Manila
Vlies, G. van der, (G. van der Vlies & Co.) Hiogo
Vock, Arnold, (Dell' Oro & Co.) clerk, Yokohama
Voelkel, S., (Pharmacie de L'Union) manager, Shanghai
Vogel, R., (Deutsche Bank) clerk, Shanghai
Vogel, Charles, (Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.) merchant, Praya

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Vogel, E., (Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.) merchant, Praya
Vogel, Ed., (Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
Vogt, O., (Siemssen & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
Voigt, H. F. F., mariner, Bangkok
Voigt, O., (Faber & Voigt) merchant, Hiogo (absent)
Voisin, A., (Russell & Co.) clerk, and chairman, French Municipal Council, Shanghai
Vollhardt, A., steward, Club Germania, Yokohama
Vorrath, P. W., mariner, Bangkok
Voss, H. A. T., mariner, Bangkok
Vosteen, H., pilot, Takao, Formosa
Vouillemont, E. G., (Comptoir d'Escompte), manager, Yokohama
Voyron, P., (Oriental hotel) 84, Yokohama
Voyron, J., (Oriental hotel) assistant, 84, Yokohama
Voysey, M., (Domoney & Co.) compradore, Hiogo
Vrard, L., (L. Vrard & Co.) watchmaker, Shanghai
Vreta, C., magistral, Ecclesiastical department, Manila (absent)
Vrooman, Rev. D., missionary, Canton
Vuillermoz, A., watchmaker, Saigon
Vuittord, J., (G. Polite) assistant, Shanghai

Wachtelbrenner, P. G., marine officer, Bangkok
Wachtels, H. P. M., (Wachtels & Co.) merchant, Hiogo
Wade, J. R., (S. C. Farnham & Co.) assistant, Shanghai
Wade, J. H., first lieutenant, Gov.-General's gun-boat *Peng-chao-hai*, Canton
Wade, H. T., (Findlay, Wade & Co.) merchant, Shanghai
Wade, Thomas F., C.B., British Minister Plenipotentiary, Peking
Wadman, E., (Wadman & Co.) merchant, Ningpo
Waeber, C., acting Russian consul general, Tientsin
Waggott, W., (Lane, Crawford & Co.) assistant, Yokohama
Wagner, C., professor of music, Yokohama
Wagner, A., (Novelty Iron works) engineer, West point
Wagner, C., clerk, store-office, Control department
Wainwright, J. S., 219, Bluff, Yokohama
Wainewright, R. E., (Harwood & Wainewright) solicitor, Shanghai
Waite, G., gunner's mate, Gov.-General's gunboat *Shen-chee*, Canton
Waite, J. S., Government telegraph service, inspector, Yokohama
Wake, G. E., superintendent of cemetery, Yokohama
Wake, H., overman, Takasima Colliery, Nagasaki
Wakfer, J., Maritime Customs diver, Shanghai
Walker, T. P., midshipman, H.B.M. corvette *Modeste*
Walker, Rev. W. F., missionary, Peking
Walker. Mrs. J., washing establishment, 131c, Yokohama
Walker, T., chief engineer, steamer *Poyang*, Hongkong and Macao
Walker, F., (Shaw & Co.) clerk, 94, Yokohama
Walker, Wm., acting assistant engineer, H.B.M. gun-vessel *Frolic*
Walker, W. F., merchant and commission agent, Chinkiang
Walker, T., foreman mechanic, Government railway service, Yokohama
Walker, Rev. J. E., missionary, Foochow (in city)
Walker, Robt., merchant, 12, Gough street
Walker, S., (Blain & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
Walker, A., first lieutenant, Gov.-General's gunboat *Shen-chee* Canton
Walkinshaw, Wm., (Turner & Co.) merchant, Queen's road (absent)
Walkinshaw, A. W., (Turner & Co.) merchant, Foochow
Wall, A. B., assistant paymaster, H.B.M.S. *Iron Duke*
Wallace, Thomas, (Lane, Crawford & Co.) storekeeper, 59, Yokohama
Wallace, T., acting signalman, Victoria peak
Waller, H. I., Maritime Customs tidewaiter, Ningpo

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Waller, C. E., assistant, Hongkew wharf, Shanghai
Waller, Jos. E., secretary, Shanghai Club
Wallis, Wm., (Shanghai dispensary) dispenser, Shanghai
Walmisley, W. H., lieutenant, 80th Regiment
Walrond, E. C., commander, Siamese navy, Bangkok
Walsh, C. F., editor, *Hiogo News*, Hiogo
Walsh, F., printer and stationer, Shanghai
Walsh, F. G., (Walsh & Co.) printer, Shanghai
Walsh, A., (Walsh & Co.) printer and stationer, Shanghai
Walsh, R. C., (Walsh, Hall & Co.) clerk, Hiogo
Walsh, R. J. (Walsh, Hall & Co.) clerk, 2, Yokohama
Walsh, Thomas, (Walsh, Hall & Co.) merchant, 2, Yokohama
Walsh, John G., (Walsh, Hall & Co.) merchant, 2, Yokohama
Walsh, A. H. H., captain, Royal Marine Infantry, Yokohama
Walter, B., third officer, steamer *Douglas*, Coast
Walter, J., (Siber & Brennwald) clerk, 90, Yokohama
Walter, W. B., (Jardine, Matheson & Co.) clerk, Yokohama
Walter, W., (Evans, Pugh & Co,) clerk, Hankow
Walter, John, (Hongkong & Shanghai Bank) agent, Hiogo
Waples, H., (Sayle & Co.) assistant, Shanghai
Warburton, Wm., (Browne & Co.) clerk, Hiogo
Ward, Thos., engine driver, Hongkong Fire Brigade
Ward, E., (Jardine, Matheson & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
Ward, R., fitter, Government railway service, Yokohama
Ward, F., Government telegraph service, clerk, Yokohama
Wardlaw, J. C., (Tait & Co.) merchant, and consul for Portugal, Amoy
Waring, H. S., midshipman, U.S. flagship *Hartford*
Warmingham, J., boatswain, H.B.M. gun-vessel *Hart*
Warlomont, L., Bazar Filipino, clerk, Manila
Warren, W. T., sub-lieutenant, H.B.M. corvette *Modeste*
Warren, Rev. C. F., missionary, Osaka
Warren, C. H., (Russell & Sturgis) merchant, & consular agent for U.S., Iloilo
Warrick, A., (Butterfield & Swire) clerk, Hankow
Warrick, W. M., (North China Insurance Co.) clerk, Shanghai
Warrington, J. B. E., engineer, H.M. Naval yard
Wasserfall, A., (Siemssen & Co.) clerk, Queen's road
Waterfield, Wm., chief engineer, H.B.M. corvette *Modeste*
Waterson, Capt., marine surveyor, Saigon
Watson, W., assistant tide-surveyor, Double Island Station, Swatow
Watson, A. T., (T. Rose) assistant, Yokohama
Watson, E. B., merchant, 157, Yokohama
Watson, Jas., M.D., M.R.C.S.E., physician, Newchwang
Watson, T., (Tokmakoff, Sheveleff & Co) merchant, Hankow
Watson, J. Maritime Customs examiner, Hankow
Watson, J. C., major, Anglo-Chinese force, Ningpo
Watson, H., (Butterfield & Swire) clerk, Shanghai
Watson, H. A., (McGregor & Co.) clerk, Praya
Watson, Will, Shanghai
Watson, A. T. (North, Thompson & Co.) assistant, 61, Yokohama
Watt, W., foreman mechanic, Government railway service, Yokohama
Watters, Thos., interpreter, British consulate, Tientsin
Watts, Jas., pilot, Taku
Watts, W., overseer of works, Surveyor-general's office
Wauchope, G., secretary and accountant, Public works department, Yokohama
Way, J. L., commander, H.B.M.S. *Iron Duke*
Weale, W., Maritime Customs tidewaiter, Kiukiang

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Weatherstone, T., (Drysdale, Ringer & Co.) in charge of hulks, Hankow
Weaver, E. P., (H. Cook) assistant, Yokohama
Webb, W. G. H., engineer, H.B.M. corvette *Modeste*
Webb, R. O., lieutenant, H.B.M. gun-vessel *Growler*
Webb, S. D., (H. Fogg & Co.) merchant, Shanghai
Webb, G. A. C., navigating sub-lieutenant, H.B.M. corvette *Thalia*
Webb, W. H., lieutenant, U.S.S. *Lackawanna*
Webb, W., Government telegraph service, clerk, Yokohama
Webber, H. B., fitter, Government railway service, Yokohama
Weber, A. R., merchant, Niigata
Webster, Jas., (Holme, Ringer & Co.) clerk, Nagasaki
Webster, R. P., in charge of powder depôt, Harbour-master's department (absent)
Weckherlin, W. F. H. von, minister for Netherlands, &c., Yedo
Weeks, C. D., (Gibb, Livingston & Co.) clerk, Aberdeen street
Wefer, J. D., pilot, Bangkok
Wegener, F., Maritime Customs tidewaiter, Ningpo
Weigert, P., truck and drayman, 125, Yokohama
Welch, J., (Adamson, Bell & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
Weld, D., (Russell & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
Weld, J. D., Junr., (Russell & Co.) clerk, Kiukiang
Welldon, A. F., sub-lieutenant, H.B.M. gun-vessel *Dwarf*
Wells, J., Maritime Customs tidewaiter, Newchwang
Welsh, David, (McGregor & Co.) merchant, Praya
Wennmohs, E., (Ladage & Oelke) tailor, &c., Shanghai
Werber, H., Russian consul, Yokohama
Wergman, C., proprietor, Japan *Punch*, Yokohama
Wertheimber, L., appraiser, Japanese Imperial Customs, Yokohama
West, P., (Kobe Iron Works) assistant, Hiogo
West, S., Naval college, Yedo
Westall, R. R.,(Westall, Galton & Co.) public tea-inspector, Foochow
Westall, A. C., (Westall, Braud & Co.) public silk-inspector, Shanghai
Westendorf, C., (C. Heinszen & Co.) clerk, Manila
Westernhagen, A., chemist, 4, Santa Cruz, Manila
Westoby, T. G., captain, steamer *Namoa*, Coast
Wetmore, P. L., (Wetmore & Co.) assistant, 28, Yokohama
Wetmore, F. R., printer, &c., 28, Yokohama
Wetmore, W. S., (Frazar & Co.) merchant, Shanghai
Wewezer, J., mariner, Bangkok
Wharry, C. J., M.D , superintendent, Civil hospital
Wheeler, F. S., nav. sub-lieutenant, H.B.M. surveying-vessel *Sylvia*
Wheeler, T., (Imperial Arsenal) powder maker, Tientsin
Wheeler, Wm., Maritime Customs assistant examiner, Whampoa (absent)
Wheeler, G. H., (Russell & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
Wheeler, E., M.D., assistant surgeon, Government railway service, Yokohama
Wheeler, H. W., directors' secretary, Government mint, Kawasaki
Wheeler, F., (Wm. Watson & Co.) assistant, Shanghai
Wheeler, W., (Olyphant & Co.) clerk, Praya
Wheeley, E., (Dent & Co.) assistant, Shanghai
Wheelock, Thomas R., (Wheelock & Co.) auctioneer, Shanghai
Wheen, E., (Sayle & Co.) assistant, Shanghai
Wherry, Rev. John., missionary, Peking
Whiffin, A., paymaster, H.B.M. corvette *Thalia*
White, J., pilot, Nagasaki
White, R. W., lieutenant, H.B.M. corvette *Charybdis*
White, W. H., engineer, H.B.M.S. *Audacious*
White, Fred. E., British consulate constable, Yokohama

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White, W. G., acting sub-lieutenant, H.B M.S. *Iron Duke*
White, G. H., assistant engineer, U.S.S *Saco*
White, Wm., (Frazar & Co) clerk, Shanghai
White, Color Sergt. Wm., clerk, Brigade office
White, Rev. R. G., missionary, Chinkiang (absent)
White, C. H., assistant surgeon U.S.S. *Monocacy*
White, J. G., overseer of works, Surveyor-general's office
White, Aug., (Miller, McKenzie & White) bill broker, Shanghai
White, F. G., (Gibb, Livingston & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
White, J. R., proprietor, (Stag hotel) Queen's road
Whitehead, Rev. S., missionary, Canton
Whitehead, T. M., reporter, *Japan Gazette* office, 85, Yokohama
Whitehead, W. F., inspector, of brothels
Whitfield, Geo., (Whitfield & Dowson) engineer, Yokohama
Whiting, Rev. A., missionary, Soochow
Whiting, Rev. J. L., missionary, Peking
Whitlock, G., constable, British consulate gaol, Shanghai
Whittall, E., (Jardine, Matheson & Co.) merchant, Yokohama
Whittall, Hon. J. (Jardine, Matheson & Co.) merchant, Queen's road central
Whymark, G., (Domoney & Co.) compradore, Hiogo
Whyte, A. B., (Smith, Bell & Co.) clerk, Manila
Whyte, E. H., paymaster, H.B.M. surveying-vessel *Sylvia*
Wickers, J., horse shoer & trainer, 119, Yokohama
Wickham, B. R., (Tait & Co) clerk, Amoy
Wicking, H., (Lane, Crawford & Co.) assistant, Queen's road
Widmar, V., midshipman, Austrian corvette *E.H. Friederich*
Widdicombe, R., engineer, H.B.M. gun-vessel *Lapwing*
Wieler, G. A., (Bourjau & Co) merchant, (absent)
Wieler, O., (Bourjau & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
Wientraub, J. H., importer, 145, Yokohama
Wieters, E. B., (Moffatt, Wieters & Co.) merchant, Shanghai
Wiggins, C., (J. D. Carroll & Co.) commission agent, Yokohama
Wight, J. M., midshipman, U.S.S. *Palos*
Wignall, J. W., Belle Vue Buildings, native town, Hiogo
Wilby, R. G., assistant engineer, H.B.M. gun-vessel *Curlew*
Wilck, O., (Ladage & Oelke) assistant, Shanghai
Wilgaard, A. J., Maritime Customs tidewaiter, Canton
Wilhelm, E., (H. Müller & Co.) watchmaker, Shanghai
Wilkie, J., second engineer, steamer *Douglas*, Coast
Wilkie, J., Maritime Customs tidewaiter, Canton
Wilkin, A. J., (Wilkin & Robison) mert.,& chairman, chamber of commerce, 3, Y'hama
Wilkinson, H. S., first assistant and interpreter, British consulate, Yokohama
Wilks, Henry, (Wilks & Earnshaw) engineer, Manila
Willaume, J., bill broker, Almack place, Aberdeen street
Willcox, R. C., editor *Daily Press*
Williams, C. C., (E. Vincent & Co.) commission agent, Swatow
Williams, W. H., maritime Customs tidewaiter, Ningpo
Williams, J., compositor, *Evening Gazette* office, Shanghai
Williams, Miss, 151, Yokohama
Williams, General G. B., Yedo
Williams, S. W., Yedo
Williams, R., Yedo
Williams, R. T., (A. E. Salter) clerk, Chinkiang
Williams, T. R., steward, Shanghai club
Williams, J., (Hawkins' Horse Repository) proprietor, Garden road
Williams, J., Sacramento restaurant and tavern, 136, Yokohama

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Williams, R. B., (Chapman, King & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
Williams, F. R., assistant, Shanghai club
Williams, Rev. N. B., missionary, Canton
Williams, S. Wells, LL.D., secretary to U.S. legation, Peking
Williams, S., pilot, Swatow
Williams, Rev. Mark, missionary, Kalgan, Peking
Williamson, Rev. Alex., B.A., LL.D., missionary, Chefoo
Williamson, T. G., (Adamson, Bell & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
Williamson, Rev. J., missionary, Hangchow (absent)
Williamson, T., (Easton & Co.) assistant, East point
Willis, R., manager, Temperance Hall, Yokohama
Willoughby, J. J., boatswain, Naval College, Yedo
Wills, G., Government interpreter, Yokohama
Wilson, J., (Jardine, Matheson & Co.) tea inspector, Foochow
Wilson, J. D., (Chartered Mercantile Bank) assistant accountant, Queen's road
Wilson, A., foreman mechanic, Government railway service, Yokohama
Wilson, J., (P.M.S.S. Co.) engineer, Yokohama
Wilson, F., (Morris, Barlow & Co.) assistant, Manila
Wilson, A., inspector of police, Lowza station, Shanghai
Wilson, Robt., (Elles & Co.) agent & consul for Netherlands, Takao
Wilson, John A., (Howell & Co.) merchant, Hakodadi
Wilson, John, (Lane, Crawford & Co.) storekeeper, Shanghai
Wilson, R., teacher, Home department, Yedo
Wilson, J., lightkeeper, Shanghai
Wilson, F. G. (F. G. Woodruff & Co.) ship compradore, Yokohama
Wilson, Jas., (Wilson, Cornabé & Co.) merchant, Chefoo
Wilson, Henry, Independence Pilot Company, Shanghai
Wilson, James, (Lane, Crawford & Co.) clerk Yokohama
Wilson, Wilberforce, C.E., (Wilson & Salway) architect, 14, Queen's road
Wilson, W., (Wilson, Nicholls & Co.) shipchandler, &c., Amoy
Wilson, Rev. Jonathan, missionary, Xieng-mai, Bangkok
Wimmer, H., watchmaker, Hiogo
Winckler, J., (H. Ahrens & Co.) clerk, Yokohama
Windsor, T., (Windsor, Redlich & Co.) merchant, Bangkok
Wingate, J. C. A., U.S. consul, Swatow
Wingfield, H. E., assist. engineer, H.B.M.S. *Audacious*
Winn, H. H., dentist, Shanghai
Winn, J. C., (China & Japan Trading Co.) clerk, Shanghai
Winstanley, J., (Bourne & Co.) public tea inspector, 70, Yokohama
Winstanley, A., (Cornes & Co.) merchant, 35, Yokohama
Wiseman, Sir Wm., Bart., H.B.M. gun-vessel *Lapwing*
Wisner, J. H., (Olyphant & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
Withers, Geo., (P. & O. Co.,) chief clerk, Shanghai
Witt, F. F., mariner, Bangkok
Witte, A., (Wm. Pustau & Co.) clerk, Pottinger street
Witte, Julius, ice manufacturer, Manila
Wobbe, H., (Carlowitz & Co.) clerk, Praya
Wodehouse, H. E., Government interpreter & assist. superintendent of police (absent)
Wohters, A., proprietor, "British Inn," Queen's road central
Wolfe, L., commission agent, 121, Yokohama
Wolfe, H. A., Maritime Customs tidewaiter, Chinkiang
Wolfe, Rev. John, missionary, Foochow
Wolfenden, R., second engineer, Revenue cruiser, *Ling Fêng*, Foochow
Wolff, A., (Siber & Brennwald) clerk & chan. consulate of Switzerland, 90, Yokohama
Wolff, M., (D. Sassoon, Sons & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
Wolff, Rev. C. H. H., missionary, Nagasaki
Wolfs, J., (Hecht, Lilienthal & Co.) clerk, 8, Yokohama

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Wolter, J., (Ladage & Oelke) assistant, Yokohama
Wong Fun, M.D., physician to Maritime Customs, Canton
Wood, G. C., (Findlay, Richardson & Co.) clerk, Yokohama
Wood, A. G. (Gibb, Livingston & Co.) merchant, Shanghai
Wood, Wm., constable, British legation escort, Yedo
Wood, C., (Lane, Crawford & Co.) clerk, 59, Yohohama
Wood, T. T., master, U.S.S. *Saco*
Wood, Wm., (D. Sassoon, Sons & Co.) clerk, Foochow
Wood, R. H. R., (Jardine, Matheson & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
Wood, Thos., (Drysdale, Ringer & Co.) clerk, Hankow
Woodford, J. D., (Hongkong & Shanghai Bank) clerk, Queen's road
Woodhead, J., foreman mechanic, Government railway service, Yokohama
Woodin, E. L., (P. & O. Co.) clerk, and agent Reuter's Telegram Company
Woodin, Rev. Simeon F., missionary, Foochow
Woodley, A. S., nav. midshipman, H.B.M. corvette *Thalia*
Woodruff, F. E., Chinese secretary, Maritime Customs, Peking
Woodruff, F. G., (F. G. Woodruff & Co.) ship compradore, Yokohama
Woods, A. C., sub-lieutenant, H.B.M.S. *Iron Duke*
Woodward, R. H. S., (C. & J. Marine Ins. Co.) clerk, Shanghai
Woodward, W., Naval College, Yedo
Woolcombe, H. B., captain, H.B.M. corvette *Thalia*
Woollatt, G. H., (Reiss & Co.) clerk, Praya
Woollett, H., (F. Beato & Co.) assistant, 17, Yokohama
Woolley, W. A., student interpreter, British legation, Yedo
Woolward, A., asst. paymaster in charge, H.B.M. gun-vessel *Hornet*
Woonwalla, R. S., (R. Dhunjeebhoy & Co.) merchant, Hollywood road
Worgitzky, C., mariner, Bangkok
Worobieff, A. T., (A. A. Nefedieff) assistant, Tientsin
Wortel, J., Maritime Customs examiner, Keelung
Worthington, G. A., gunner, H.B.M. gun-vessel *Dwarf*
Worthington, Thos., (Ker & Co.) clerk, Manila
Wortley, F. J. S., midshipman, H.B.M.S. *Audacious*
Wotton, Wm., (Caldwell and Brereton) solicitor, Queen's road
Wright, H., Maritime Customs watcher, Canton
Wright, S., (American rice mill) millwright, Bangkok
Wright, H. T., lieutenant, H.B.M. corvette, *Modeste*
Wright, S. W., assistant paymaster, H.B.M. corvette *Charybdis*
Wright, W. B. Rev., missionary, Yedo
Wright, D. M., (Boyd & Co.) clerk, Amoy
Wright, F. E., commissioner, Maritime Customs, Hankow
Wright, Alex., (Alt & Co.) clerk, Nagasaki
Wright, Robt., (Findlay, Richardson & Co.) clerk, Manila
Wringer, J. de, (Netherlands Trading Society) godownman, Yokohama
Wulf, T., (H. W. Hohnholz) assistant, 82, Yokohama
Wulff, W. L., (Tate & Hawes) clerk, Shanghai
Wusinowsky, Ad., (Prehn & Co.) clerk, Manila
Wusterhausen, E., (Ladage & Oelke) assistant, Shanghai
Wyatt, O. M., (Butterfield & Swire) clerk, Shanghai
Wyekoff, M. N., Japanese government school *Niigata Go Gakko*, Niigata
Wyesnar, H., (Smith, Baker & Co.) clerk Hiogo
Wylde, W., gunsmith, 123, Yokohama
Wylie, A., consulting engineer, iron merchant, &c., 159, Yokohama
Wylie, A., (British & Foreign Bible Society) agent, Shanghai
Wylie, R. A., (Cornes & Co.) clerk, Yokohama
Wynhoven, Rev., Catholic missionary, Peking
Wyon, foreman, coining department, Government mint, Kawasaki

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Xavier, J. A., (R. H. Cairns) clerk, Club chambers
Xavier, F. M. D., writer, H.M. Naval yard
Xavier, C. J., (Novelty Iron works) clerk, West point
Xavier, V. F., (Novelty Iron works) boilermaker, West point
Xavier, J. P., (Comptoir d'Escompte) clerk, Shanghai
Xavier, M. F., (Boyd & Co.) assistant, Shanghai
Xavier, A., constable, Macao
Xavier, F., wardmaster, Civil hospital
Xavier, F., (Noronha & Sons) compositor, Wellington street
Xavier, C. A., (Olyphant & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
Xavier, M. B., procurador's department, linguist, Macao
Xitco, A., (Nachtrieb, Leroy & Co.) clerk, Shanghai

Yangwell, manager, Yangtsze cargo boat Company, Shanghai
Yates, Rev. M. T., D.D., vice-con. and interpreter, U.S. Consulate, Shanghai
Yeo, G. J., engineer and secretary, Gas Company, Shanghai
Yeo, E., chief gunner's mate, Naval College, Yedo
Yorke, L. A., assistant paymaster, U.S.S. *Yantic*
Youd, F. M., (Adamson, Bell & Co.) merchant, Shanghai
Young, Alex, mariner, Bankok
Young, M., captain steamer *Thales*, Coast
Young, Lieut. J. G. K., instructor of musketry, 80th Regiment
Young, J., pilot, Taku
Young, J. B., assistant engineer, Government railway service, Yokohama
Young, W. S. (Gilman & Co.) merchant, Foochow
Young, A., (Hongkong & Whampoa Dock Co.) shipwright, Kowloon
Young, J. M., (Rodewald, Schönfield & Co.) merchant, Shanghai
Young, R., M.D., "Woodville," Arbuthnot road
Young, S., Maritime Customs assistant examiner, Chefoo
Young, L., proprietor, "London Inn," 126, Queen's road
Young, Capt. —., 24, Bluff, Yokohama
Young, R., engineer, H.B.M.S. *Audacious*
Young, G. B., (Birley & Co.) clerk, Queen's road
Young, Mrs., housekeeper, (Occidental Hotel) Yokohama
Younger, W., second engineer, steamer *Namoa*, Coast
Youngs, E. D., (Peele, Hubbell & Co.) clerk, Manila
Youngson, W., Maritime Customs examiner, Shanghai
Youngson, J., inspector of police, Shaukiwan, Hongkong
Yuill, G. S., (Butterfield & Swire) clerk, Foochow
Yung Sébastien, Rev. Y., French missionary, Bangkok
Yvanovich, A., (Jardine, Matheson & Co.) clerk, Shanghai

Zachariae, V., M.D., physician to German consulate, Shanghai
Zalazar, P., proprietor, "Las tres BBB," Manila
Zappe, Ed., German consul, Yokohama
Zappino, F., administrator of Customs, Manila
Zarate, A. O. de, (Antonio Ayala) clerk, and alderman, Manila
Zea, Rev. F., Roman Catholic missionary, Amoy
Zebauer, E., secretary, German consulate, Yokohama
Zembsch, J. P. A., (V. Aymonin & Co.) clerk, 64, Yokohama
Zetterlund, C. U., mariner, Bangkok
Zicavo, P., "Oriental hotel," 84, Yokohama
Ziegler, J., (C. Lutz & Co.) clerk, Manila
Ziegler, C., (Ziegler & Co.) merchant, 47, Yokohama
Zobel J., (Botica de Manila) chemist and municipal sub-delegate of pharmacy, Manila

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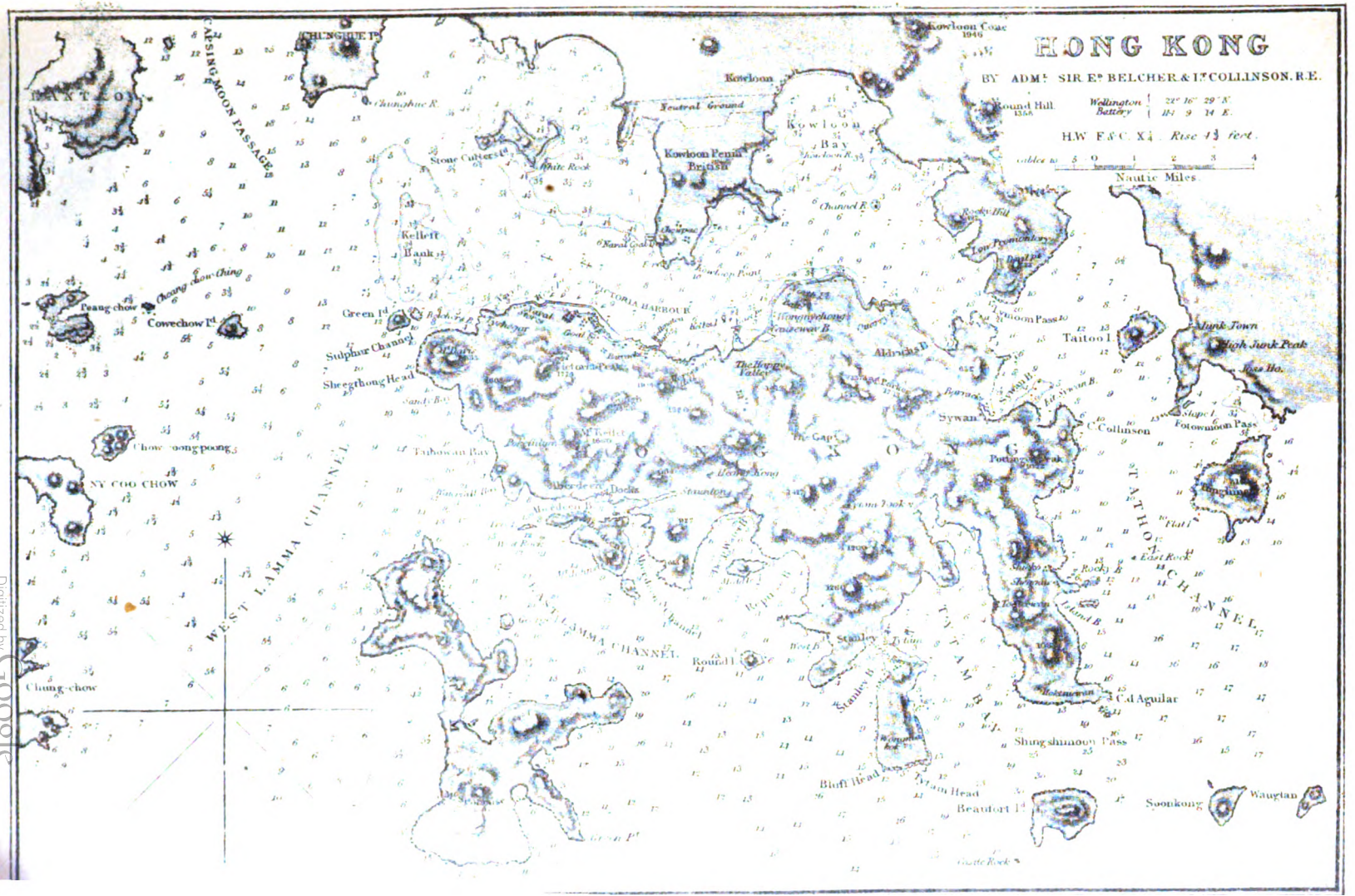
HONG KONG
BY ADM. SIR E. BELCHER & LT. COLLINSON, R.E.
Wellington Battery 22° 16' 29" N. 114 9 14 E.
H.W. F.&C. X 4 Rise 4½ feet.
Nautic Miles
Kowloon Cone 1946
Round Hill 1358
Kowloon
Neutral Ground
Kowloon Bay
Kowloon Penin. British
Stone Cutters Id.
White Rock
Chunghue R.
CHUNGHUE Id.
CAPSING MOON PASSAGE
Kellett Bank
Naval Coal Dep.
Kowloon Point
Channel R.
Rocky Hill
Low Promontory
Plover Pt.
Lyemoon Pass
Taitoo I.
Junk Town
High Junk Peak
Joss Ho.
Fotowmoon Pass
Shape I.
Peang chow
Cowechow Id.
Cheang chow Ching
Green Id.
Sulphur Channel
Sheegthong Head
VICTORIA HARBOUR
Victoria Peak
Kowloon Point
Aldrich B.
Sywan
C. Collinson
Pottinger Peak
Tathowan Bay
Chow coong poong
NY COO CHOW
WEST LAMMA CHANNEL
Chung-chow
Aberdeen Docks
Stauntons
Tytam Tooks
Stanley
Round I.
LAMMA CHANNEL
TYTAM BAY
TATHONG CHANNEL
East Rock
Rocky B.
Island B.
C. d'Aguilar
Shingshimoon Pass
Bluff Head
Tytam Head
Beauford Id.
Soonkong
Waugtan
Castle Rock

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THE HONGKONG DIRECTORY.

Colonial Departments, Public Offices, &c.

Colonial Government.

Governor, Commander-in-Chief, & Vice-Admiral—His Excellency Sir Arthur Edward Kennedy, K.C.M.G., C.B.
Colonial Secretary—Hon. J. Gardiner Austin
Private Secretary and Aide-de-camp to H.E. the Governor—Captain C. O'Callaghan, 1st West India Regiment

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.
議政總局
Yee-ching-tsung-kok.

His Excellency Sir Arthur Edward Kennedy, K.C.M.G., C.B., president
The Senior Military Officer in Command
Hon. Colonial Secretary
Hon. Attorney General
Hon. Cecil C. Smith

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.
定例總局
Ting-lai-tsung-kok.

His Excellency Sir Arthur Edward Kennedy, K.C.M.G., C.B., president
Hon. Chief Justice
Hon. Colonial Secretary
Hon. Attorney General
Hon. Colonial Treasurer
Hon. Phineas Ryrie
Hon. R. Rowett
Hon. W. H. Alexander
Hon. J. Whittall
} non-official members
Clerk of Councils—L. D'Almada e Castro

Public Offices.

COLONIAL SECRETARY'S OFFICE.
輔政使司署
Foo-ching-sz-shoo-sil.

Colonial Secretary—Hon. J. Gardiner Austin
Chief clerk—L. D'Almada e Castro
First do.—J. M. D'Almada e Castro
Second do.—J. M. S. Alves
Temporary clerk—P. H. do Rozario
Government Interpreters—M. S. Tonnochy and H. E. Wodehouse

COLONIAL TREASURY.
皇家庫房
Wong-ka-foo-fong.

Acting Treasurer—Hon. C. C. Smith
First Clerk & Cashier—J. A. de Carvalho
2nd do. and Accountant—A. F. Alves
3rd do.—A. R. Madar
4th do.—Q. A. Rangel
Notice Server—Lum Shu Tak
First Shroff—Cheung Alloy
Second do.—Cheong Achow
Valuators of Police and Lighting Rates—John Gerrard and A. R. Madar

SURVEYOR-GENERAL'S OFFICE.
量地官
Leung-ti-koon.

Surveyor General—John M. Price, F.G.S., F.R.G.S
Assist. Surveyor Gen.—E. Bowdler
Inspector of Buildings—S. R. Neate
Clerks of Works—W. Danby, W. Prestage
First clerk—Geo. L. Tomlin
Second do.—F. X. das Chagas
Third do.—M. Gutierrez
Fourth do.—Chan a Fook
Overseers of Works—E. McLeod, J. G. White, W. Watts, G. Stainfield
Watchman at Pokfoolum—E. Lewis
Interpreter—Ng A Tsun

GENERAL POST-OFFICE.
書信館
Shu-sun-koon.

Postmaster General—F. W. Mitchell
Assistant Ditto.—S. Barff
Accountant—J. G. da Rocha
Sorters—J. M. E. Machado, A. Leiria, D. A. da Costa, A. J. Rodrigues, A. M. Placé, Z. M. Barradas and A. M. da Silva
Marine Sorters—A. L. S. del Aguila and J. M. Barradas

POSTMASTERS.

Shanghai—J. P. Martin
Do.—G. S. S. da Silva, clerk
Yokohama—F. G. Machado

POST-OFFICE AGENTS.

Canton—E. H. Parker
Macao—R. de Souza

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Swatow—Henry Sage
Amoy—C. P. Simoens (acting)
Foochow—R. W. Mansfield
Ningpo—R. J. Forrest
Hankow—H. A. Giles
Hiogo—H. A. Miles
Nagasaki—G. J. L. Hodges

OFFICE OF THE COLLECTOR OF STAMP REVENUE.

Collector—F. W. Mitchell
First Clerk—J. S. Rodrigues
Second Clerk—E. H. d'Aquino

AUDITOR-GENERAL'S OFFICE.

Auditor General—Hon. J. Gardiner Austin
Audit Clerk—J. M. A. da Silva
Second Clerk—F. V. Ribeiro

HARBOUR DEPARTMENTS.
(SHIPPING OFFICE AT SAILORS' HOME.)

船政司
Shün ching-Sz.

Harbour Master, Marine Magistrate, Emigration and Customs Officer—H. G. Thomsett, R.N.
Assistant do.—M. S. Tonnochy
First clerk—W. S. Lording
Second do.—F. Machado
Third do.—J. L. de S. Alves
Fourth do.—A. P. Guterres
Fifth do.—A. C. Botelho
1st Boarding Officer—A. F. Sampson
2nd do.—J. Speechly
Inspector of Cargo Boats & Junks—W. McClellan
Assistant do.—J. J. Collaço
Indian Interpreters—Idroos Moosdeen and Soonderam
In charge of Powder Depôt—R. P. Webster (absent), H. Mather (acting)
Gunner do.—C. Brown

HARBOUR MASTER'S OUT-STATIONS.

Officer in charge Shau-ki Wan—Inspector J. Youngson
Officer in charge Stanley—Inspector W. Batten
Officer in charge Aberdeen—Acting Inspector W. Rivers
Inspector—J. Burns

VICTORIA PEAK.

Signalman—Thomas Wallace (acting)
Assistants—Ko Kam-fuk and Tsoi Fat

REGISTRAR GENERAL'S OFFICE.

華民政務司
Wa-man ching-mo-sze.

Registrar General—Hon. Cecil C. Smith
First clerk—John Gerrard
Acting Second clerk—L. J. Gutierrez
Registration clerk—C. Osmund
Acting do.—J. Parker
Chinese clerks—Cheung Leung, Im A Mong
Chinese Registration clerks—Ch'an-tsau, Wong-yau, Yung-hung, Sung Sing

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Judicial Establishment.

SUPREME COURT.

大葛衙門
Tai-cot-ngá-moon.

Chief Justice—Hon. Sir John Smale, Knight
Puisne Judge—Hon. Francis Snowden
Attorney-General—Hon. J. Bramston
Sheriff—C. V. Creagh
Registrar—Hon. W. H. Alexander
Crown Solicitor—Edmund Sharp
Deputy Registrar—F. S. Huffam
Clerk of Court—C. F. A. Sangster
Secretary and Clerk to the Chief Justice—W. H. Mossop
Interpreter—R. A. do Rozario (absent)
Acting do.—C. Osmund
Clerk and Usher—F. A. Vandenberg
Usher and Bailiff—T. R. McBean
Chinese Clerk—Ng-mun-yu
Appraiser—F. S. Huffam

Registrar of Companies—F. S. Huffam

VICE-ADMIRALTY COURT.

Judge and Commissary—Hon. Sir John Smale, Knight
Deputy Judge—His Honor Mr. Justice Snowden
Queen's Advocate—Hon. J. Bramston
Registrar—Hon. W. H. Alexander
Surrogate—F. S. Huffam
Queen's Proctor—E. Sharp
Marshal—M. S. Tonnochy

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Justices of the Peace.

官員
Kun-Yüen.

C. May
Hon W. H. Alexander
Hon. P. Ryrie
H.G. Thomsett, R.N.
R. McMurdo
F. W. Mitchell
Hon. C. C. Smith
T. G. Linstead
Hon. R. Rowett
H. St. L. Magniac
W. M. Deane
M. S. Tonnochy
F. Stewart
C. V. Creagh
W. Keswick
J. Russell
A. Lister
E. R. Belilios
R. A. O'Brien, M.D.
T. Pyke
S. D. Sassoon
Hon. J. Whittall
H. Lowcock
J. Greig
J. M. Price
P. C. B. Ayres, M.R.C.S.E.
C. M. Kerr
H. H. Nelson
M. W. Boyd
H. L Dalrymple
A. McIver
N. J. Ede

Sheriff—C. V. Creagh
Deputy Sheriff—C. F. A. Sangster

Police Department.

MAGISTRATES' COURT.

巡理廳
Chun-lee-ting.

First Police Magistrate—C. May
Second Police Magistrate—James Russell
Coroner—James Russell
First Clerk—James Collins (absent)
Second do—A. Seth
Third do.—Chew Akwan (acting as Interpreter)
Fourth do.—Ng Kwai Sang
First Chinese Interpreter—Ng Achoy, (absent)
Second do. do.—Bedell Lee Yun
Third do. do.—Ho Atim
Chinese Clerk and Shroff—Ng Heung Lun
Chinese Interpreter and Clerk to Coroner—Chun Tai Kwong
European Usher and process server—Geo. Saunders
Assist Usher & process server—J. Fernandez
Chinese Usher & process server—Le Ayum
Hindustanee Interpreter—A. Kader (actg.)

MARRIAGE REGISTRATION OFFICE.

SUPREME COURT BUILDINGS.

婚姻事務司署
Fun-yan sz-mo sec-chu.

Registrar—John Gerrard

POLICE.

大館
Tai-koon.

Capt. Superintendent—W. M. Deane
Deputy do—C. V. Creagh
Assistant do—H. E. Wodehouse
First Clerk—M. A. Collaço
Second Clerk—C. Duggan
Chinese Clerks—Choo-a-hem, Chang-a-wan, Kwan-chee-ming
Indian Interpreter—Samuel Baboo
Chinese Interpreters—Fifteen
Inspectors—Central Station—G. Horspool, T. Grey, J. Cradock, and J. Dodds
Inspector, Water—H. Stroud
do. Eastern—J. Halloran
do. Western—J. Grimes
do. Showkewan—J. Youngson
do. Stanley—W. Batten
do. Kowloon—J. Burns
do. Markets—G. Orley
Sergeant—Aberdeen—W. Rivers
European Force—
11 Sergeants
88 Constables
Indian Force—
1 Jemadhar
5 Sergeants
5 Acting Sergeants
3 West Indians
162 Constables
Chinese Force—
2 Sergeants
187 Constables
Water Police Chinese—
3 Sergeants
8 Acting Sergeants
140 Constables

Gaol Establishment.

VICTORIA GAOL.

監房
Kam fong.

Superintendent—A. Lister (absent)
Acting Superintendent—M. S. Tonnochy
Warden—A. Grey
Clerk and Interpreter—Yip Ling Moi
Head Turnkey—W. Scudder
12 European turnkeys
1 Debtors' Gaol turnkey
1 Matron
16 Chain gang guards

Medical Establishment.

Colonial Surgeon and Inspector of Hospitals—Philip B C. Ayres, L.M., and M.R.C.S., Eng.; L.R.C.P., Edin., and J.P.

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Health Officer of the Port—W. S. Adams, M.D.
Inspectors of Nuisances—T. O'Brien, and W. King

GOVERNMENT CIVIL HOSPITAL.
WEST POINT.
西營盤醫生館
Sy-ing-poon E-sang-koon.
Superintendent—C. J. Wharry, M.D.; L.M.; M.R.C.S.E.; L.S.A.L.
Apothecary—A. A. Botelho
Ward-masters—N. Mackey, G. H. Gell, Francisco Xavier, and Chun Alok
LOCK HOSPITAL.
Surgeon—P. B. C. Ayres, M.R.C.S.E.; L.M.; L.R.C.P.E.
Apothecary—A. de Souza
Matrons—G. Assis and V. Vidigal
Inspector of Brothels—W. F. Whitehead
Inspector in charge at Wanchi—W. Horton
Asst. do. do. John Lee

HONGKONG FIRE BRIGADE.
Superintendent—Chas. May
Assistant do.—C. V. Creagh and James Russell
Clerk—A. Seth
Engineer—H. C. Bailie
Overseer of Water Works—G. Stainfield
Foremen—T. O'Brien, G. Orley, and W. McClellan
4 Chinese Interpreters
4 Assistant Foremen
First Class Engine Drivers—G. Kerr, Thos. Ward
Second Class do.—J. Scier, J. Maxwell
14 European Firemen
4 Chinese Stokers
8 Chinese Watchmen
56 Chinese Firemen

HONGKONG FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY'S STEAM FIRE ENGINE.
Engine House, Praya Central.
In charge—G. Taufer

Consulates.

日耳曼領事官
Yat-yee-man-ling-se-koon.
AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.
(Consulate, 8, Peddar's Hill.)
Consul General—Baron de Overbeck
Chancelier—Richard Schönberger

BELGIUM.
Consul—Hippolyte Nicaise (Borneo Company) Queen's Road & Caine Road

鎮壁領事官
Tin-mak-ling-se-koon.
DENMARK.
Consul—Rudo. Jensen

法蘭西領事官
Fat-lan-sai-ling-se-koon.
FRANCE.
(4, Alexandra Terrace)
Consul—Adam Sienkiewicz
Vice-Consul and Chancelier—Ch. C. L. de la Forest

花旗領事官
Fa-kee-ling-se-koon.
UNITED STATES
(Hollywood Road.)
Consul—D. H. Bailey (absent)
Vice-Consul—H. S. Loring
Chinese Clerk and Interpreter—Ching Ah Chee
Shipping Master—W. Gardner

HAWAII, SANDWICH ISLANDS.
Consul General—W. Keswick

以大利領事官
Yee-tai-le-ling-se-koon.
ITALY.
Acting Consul—T. G. Linstead

立化蘭領事官
Lup-fa-lan-ling-se-koon.
NETHERLANDS.
Consul—Ludwig Beyer, (Ed. Schellhass & Co.)

大普國領事官
Tai po kwok-ling-se-koon.
IMPERIAL GERMAN CONSULATE.
(No. 23, Praya Central.)
Consul—J. F. Cordes
Secretary—L. Hauschild
Physician—C. Clouth, M.D.
Shipping Master—W. Peterson

西洋領事官
Sai-yeong-ling-se-koon.
PORTUGAL.
Consul General—J. J. dos Remedios, 16, Gough Street
Vice-consul—A. G. Romano, 16, Gough St.

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俄羅斯領事官
Nyo-lo-see-ling-se-koon.
RUSSIA.
Vice-consul—George F. Heard (Augustine Heard & Co.)

暹羅領事官
Chim-lo-ling-se-koon.
SIAM.
Consul—Hippolyte Nicaise (Borneo Company), Queen's Road and Caine Road

呂宋領事官
Lu-sung-ling-se-koon.
SPAIN.
(12, Arbuthnot Road.)
Acting Consul—Don Ramon de Orbeta
Chancellor and Acting Collector—E. F. de Souza
Clerk—D. P. de Souza

大德國領事官
Ti-tuk kwok-ling-sz-kwoon.
PERU.
Consul—

士威頓領事官
Se-wei-tun-ling-see-koon.
SWEDEN AND NORWAY.
Consul—Rudo. Jensen

日本領事官
Yat-p'on-ling-sz-kwoon.
JAPAN.
Vice Consul—Taro Ando
Clerk—T. Kobayashi
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Saigon, „ A. G. Hogg & Co.
San Francisco „ R. B. Irwin & Co.
Shanghai, „ Olyphant & Co.
Singapore, „ Borneo Co., Limited.
Swatow, „ Dircks & Krüger
Tientsin, „ Hatch, & Co.
Yokohama, „ E. Fischer & Co.

Frazar & Co., agents—
Boston Board of Underwriters
American Shipmasters' Association

Gibb, Livingston & Co., agents—
Imperial Fire Insurance Company
Reliance Marine Insurance Company
Forbes & Co.'s Constituents' Insurance Company
Bombay Insurance Company
Eastern Marine Insurance Company
Commercial Union Assurance Company (Life department)

Gilman & Co., agents—
Lloyds'
North British and Mercantile Fire Insurance Company
Universal Marine Insurance Company of London, Limited
Liverpool Underwriters' Association
Merchants Shipping and Underwriters' Association of Melbourne
Underwriters' Union of Amsterdam
Merchants' Marine Insurance Company, Limited

Heard & Co., Augustine, general agents in China—
Australasian Fire, Life and Marine Insurance Company
China Traders' Insurance Company, Limited
Ocean Marine Insurance Company
London and Provincial Marine Insurance Company
Victoria Fire Insurance Company of Hongkong, Limited
Victoria Marine Insurance Company of Bombay

Holliday, Wise & Co., agents—
Manchester Fire Insurance Company
London Assurance Corporation Fire, Marine, and Life
Liverpool and Bombay Traders' Insurance Company
Thames and Mersey Marine Insurance Company, Limited

Jardine, Matheson & Co., agents—
Hongkong Fire Insurance Company, Limited
Canton Insurance Office
Triton Insurance Company
Bengal Insurance Society
Bombay Insurance Society
Alliance Marine Assurance Office
Alliance Fire Assurance Office
Ocean Marine Insurance Company of Bombay

Lapraik & Co., Douglas, agents—
Phœnix Fire Insurance Company

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Liverpool and London and Globe Insurance Company
Trident Marine Insurance Company

Linstead, T. G., agent—
Sun Fire Insurance Company

McIver, Alex. (P. & O. S. N. Co.), agent—
London & Oriental Steam Transit Insurance Office

Melchers & Co., agents—
Austrian Insurance Co., "Donau" of Vienna
North German Fire Insurance Company, Hamburg
Royal Insurance Co., Fire and Life
La Neuchateloise Société Suisse d'Assurance of Neuchatel

Mody & Co., N., agents—
Bombay Mody Insurance Company

Morgan, C. H., agent—
Positive Government Security Life Assurance Company, Limited

那千拿公司
Nor-chin-na-kung-sze.

North China Insurance Company, Queen's Road
J. Kennard Davis, agent
R. M. Leitch
A. F. J. Soares

Norton & Co., Edward, agents—
Queen Fire Insurance Company of Liverpool

Notley, W. H., agent—
Amicable Insurance, Calcutta
Universal Life Assurance, Calcutta

Olyphant & Co., agents—
Chinese Insurance Company, Limited
New York Board of Underwriters
San Francisco Board of Underwriters
Guardian Fire Assurance Company, London

Pustau & Co., William, agents—
Hamburg & Bremen Fire Insurance Company
China and Japan Marine Insurance Company
Düsseldorff General Insurance Co.
Helvetia General Insurance Company
Basel Transport Versicherungs Gesellschaft
Rheinisch Westphalischer Lloyd
Transport Versicherungs Gesellschaft "Schweiz" in Zürich
Frankfurter Glass Versicherungs Gesellschaft in Frankfort
Iakor—See Versicherungs Gesellschaft in Moskau

Russell & Co., agents—
Shanghai Steam Navigation Company
Yangtsze Insurance Association of Shanghai
Batavia Sea and Fire Insurance Co.
Compagnie Lyonnaise d'Assurance Maritime

Schellhass & Co., Ed., agents—
Bremen Underwriters
Transatlantic Marine Insurance Company, Limited, Berlin
Hanseatic Fire Insurance Company Hamburg
Germanic Lloyds'
Guernsey Mutual Insurance Society, for Shipping

Siemssen & Co., agents—
The Second Colonial Sea and Fire Insurance Company, of Batavia
Globe Marine Insurance Company of London, Limited
The Transatlantic Fire Insurance Company of Hamburg
The Union of Hamburg Underwriters
The Oosterling Sea and Fire Insurance Company of Batavia
Samarang Sea and Fire Insurance Company of Samarang

Turner & Co., agents—
Netherlands India Sea and Fire Insurance Company
Northern Assurance Company, Fire and Life

於仁燕梳
U-yan-yin-sor.

Union Insurance Society of Canton, Peddar's Wharf
Secretary—N. J. Ede
Clerks—E. Moore, F. dos Remedios, M. de Souza

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Victoria Fire Insurance Company of Hongkong, Limited, 48, Queen's Road
Directors—George F. Heard (chairman), Hon. R. Rowett, M. W. Boyd, S. D. Sassoon, Adolf André
Secretaries—Augustine Heard & Co.

Vogel, Hagedorn & Co., agents—
Swiss Lloyds' Transport Insurance Company, Winterthur

Wilson & Salway, surveyors—
Commercial Union Insurance Co.
Northern Insurance Company
Netherlands India Sea and Fire Insurance Company
Hamburg Bremen Fire Insurance Company
Queen Insurance Company
Norwich Union Fire Insurance Co.
Royal Insurance Company
China Fire Insurance Company
Manchester Fire Insurance Company
London Assurance Corporation

Banks.

Agra Bank, Limited
Gilman & Co., agents, Hongkong

渣打銀行

Cha-ta-ngan-hong.

Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China, Queen's Road
Draws on the Head Office and on the City Bank, London, and on the Agencies and Branches at Bombay, Calcutta, Akyab, Rangoon, Singapore, Manila, Batavia, Shanghai and Hankow
M. W. Boyd, manager
Thos. Forrest, accountant
W. Dougal, sub-accountant
L. d'A. Roza clerk
D. da Roza do.
J. M. Rozario do.
A. T. Carmichael, manager (Shanghai) (absent)
H. Thorburn, act. do. do.
M. Banyard, acct. do.
J. C. Budd, sub-acct do.
J. Somerville, agent, Manila
P. W. Mein, act.-acct. do.
J. U. Meily, clerk do.

有利銀行

Yow-le-ngan-hong.

Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London, and China, Queen's Road
Draws on London Joint Stock Bank, London; and on Branches and Agencies at London, Bombay, Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Penang, Singapore, Batavia, Shanghai, Yokohama, Hankow, and Mauritius. The Bank issues notes, which are received in payment of Government dues
H. H. Nelson, manager
R. Murray accountant
J. R. Hughes, assist. do.
J. D. Wilson, do. do.
M. A. da Silva
C. F. Caldwell
L. C. Masfen, agent (Foochow)
J. A. Taylor, manager (Shanghai)
W. S. Robilliard, accountant do.
H. A. Allchin, assist. do. do.
J. Thurburn, manager (Yokohama)
H. Steele, accountant do.
H. Greey, assist. do. do.

佛蘭西銀行

Fat-lan-si-ngan-hong.

Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris, office, Bank Buildings, Queen's Road
Draws on the Head Office, Paris, on the Union Bank of London, and on the Agencies at London, Nantes, Lyons, Marseilles, Bruxelles, St. Denis (Réunion), Shanghai, Bombay, Calcutta, Saigon, and Yokohama &c., &c., &c.
Chr. de Guigné, acting manager
Ch. Feibe, accountant
F. L. Placé, clerk
—. D'Almeida (do.)
L. Ewald, manager (Shanghai)
Th. Payne, chief accountant do.
D. FitzHenry, cashier do.
J. P. Xavier do.
H. Jorge do.
E. G. Vouillmont, manager (Y'hama)
V. Cautelli, cashier do.
W. S. Swaby do.
E. R. da Silva do.
L. Michelot, manager (Saigon)
L. Dierx do.

Deutsche National Bank at Bremen
Melchers & Co., agents

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香港上海銀行

Hong-kong Shang-hoi-ngan-hong.

Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, No. 1, Queen's Road

Draws on the London and County Bank, and on its own Branches and Agencies in London, Shanghai, Yokohama, Hiogo, Bombay, Calcutta, Singapore, Bangkok, Saigon, Manila, Foochow, Amoy, Swatow, Ningpo, Hankow, San Francisco, Melbourne, Sydney, &c.

James Greig, chief manager
H. Smith, accountant
C. J. Barnes
J. D. Woodford
A. A. Pereira
H. E. Cope
D. A. M. Gunn
R. T. Permewan
J. Creyk
C. H. Oxley
C. J. Gonsalves
A. Jorge
P. Jordan
F. M. da Luz
N. L. Souza
Ewen Cameron, manager (Shanghai)
W. G. Greig, accountant do.
A. Veitch do.
A. H. C. Haselwood do.
G. C. de St. Croix do.
H. Moore do.
J. R. Johnston do.
M. A. de Carvalho do.
A. J. Diniz do.
D. M. Guterres do.
C. Barton do.
S. J. Rangel do.
Thomas Jackson, manager (Y'hama) (absent)
Herbert Cope, act. manager do.
J. G. Hodgson, accountant do.
J. W. Symonds do.
R. H. Cook do.
C. B. Rickett do.
A. J. Smith do.
Alfred L. Turner, agent (Foochow) (absent)
A. Leith, acting agent do.
J. P. Wade Gardner do.
John Walters, agent (Hiogo)
E. J. Pereira do.
A. M. Townsend, agent (Hankow)
F. W. Mitchell, Jr., do. (absent)
F. de Bovis do.
E. Morriss, agent (Calcutta)
J. J. Winton, acct. do.
G. E. Noble, agent (Bombay)
J. M. Grigor, act. accountant do.
J. Morrison, act. agent (Saigon)
H. Abendroth, agent (Amoy)

National Bank of India, Limited, Queen's Road

Draws on the National Provincial Bank of England, & National Bank of Scotland, and Head Office, 80, King William Street, London, and on its Branches at Bombay, Calcutta, and Madras

James Campbell, manager (absent)
R. H. Sandeman, acting manager
C. E. Thomson, acting accountant
A. L. G. Pereira, clerk
G. J. Guterres, do.
Turner & Co., agents (Foochow)
do. do. (Shanghai)
Gilman & Co., do. (Yokohama)
Borneo Co., Ld., do. (Singapore)

金寶銀行

Kam-po-ngan-hong.

Oriental Bank Corporation, Queen's Road

Draws on the Bank of England, Bank of Scotland, Union Bank of London, and Head Office, Threadneedle Street, London; and on Branches at Bombay, Calcutta, Ceylon, Madras, Mauritius, Singapore, Melbourne, Pondicherry, Sydney, Foochow, Shanghai, Yokohama, Hiogo, and Port Elizabeth, Cape of Good Hope. The Corporation also issues circular notes and letters of credit, negotiable in all places of importance throughout the world.

C. Morland Kerr, acting manager
Geo. O. Scott, acting accountant
H. H. Taylor, assist. acct. & cashier
I. K. Morrison do.
F. J. Barros
E. M da Silva
J. A. Ferraz
L. F. Barretto
F. Temple, acting agent (Foochow)
W. McMicken, asst. acct. do. (absent)
R. Innes, asst. acct. & cash. do.
Geo. Harrison, manager (S'hai)
Geo. Lethbridge, act.-acct. do.
S. L. Prior, asst. acct. & cashier do.
T. J. Gardiner, asst. acct. & cashier do. (absent)
Sir Wm. Johnston, asst. acct. do.

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P. M. de Carvalho (Shanghai)
J. L. Pereira do.
Q. N. Gutterres do.
John Robertson, agent (Yokohama)
Joseph Russell, accountant do.
G. W. Thompson, asst. acct. do.
E. L. Reid do. do.
B. A. Peres do.
E. Marques do.
D. A. J. Crombie, act. agent (Hiogo) (absent)
C. S. Stewart, asst. accountant do. (absent)
H. Mackenzie, do. do.
B. H. Burns, do. do.
G. M. de Carvalho do.

Merchants, Professions, Trades, &c.

衣巴剌謙
E-pa-la-him.

Abdoolally Ebrahim & Co., merchants Cochrane Street
Abdool Tyeb Ebrahim
A. K. Moosabhoy
R. K. Ebrahim
M. A. Kadar
A. H. Abedin
S. Gulamally
A. H. Habiborlla
A. Ebrahim (Canton)
E. Bhoymea (Shanghai)

Abdoolkhaluck Hajee John Mahomed, merchant, Wellington Street
H. J. M. Abdoolkhaluck (Bombay)
Moosa Ahmed, manager

亞坦士
A-tam-se.

Adams, W. S., M.D., medical practitioner, health officer of the Port, and Medical inspector of Emigrants, "Forest Lodge," Caine Road

天祥
Teen-cheung.

Adamson, Bell & Co., merchants
F. H. Bell (Shanghai)
C. Lyall Grant do. (absent)
F. M. Youd do.
H. A. Mylne
A. A. Botelho

埃架北
Ai-ka-pak.

Agabeg, A. L., Jr., commission agent and broker, Staunton Street

Algar, Thomas, house agent and rent Collector, 9, Hollywood Road

鴉佛先生
A-fut-sin-sang.

Alford, Robert G., surveyor, 50, Queen's Road Central
R. G. Alford
G. King

拈批亞剌顛行
Nim-pi-a-la-din-hong.

Alladinbhoy, Rahimbhoy, merchant, 12, Lyndhurst Terrace
Rahimbhoy Alladinbhoy (Bombay)
Cassumbhoy Bogabhoy, manager
Fazelbhoy Meherally Rahimbhoy
Ebrahimbhoy Nuthoo

Anton and Middleton, brokers, Club Chambers
James Ross Anton
W. N. Middleton

Armstrong, J. M., auctioneer and commission merchant, Government auctioneer, No. 43, Queen's Road Central
J. M. Armstrong
D. Marques
V. dos Remedios

瑞記洋行
Sui-kee-yeong-hong.

Arnhold, Karberg & Co., merchants, Praya
Jacob Arnhold, (London)
Peter Karberg
Alexander C. Levysohn (Canton)
L. Mendel
H. Ruttmann
J. Kramer (Canton)
L. Poesnecker
P. Arnhold, (Canton)
H. Schmidt
E. da Cruz

Assis, A., grocer and general compradore, 1, Lyndhurst Terrace

Baker, Edward M., public accountant, office, 7, Peddar's Hill

巴毛近
Ba-moo-kan.

Balmoocan Davecurn, merchant
B. Choonilaljee, manager
S. Moonramjee
D. Rustomjee Kotwal

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Battles & Co., commission merchants
Bank Buildings
W. Ward Battles

Bendicht & Co., W., merchants, 34, Wellington Street
W. Bendicht
J. Martin (Marseilles)

卑唎唎呵士
Be-li-li-os.

Belilios, E. R., merchant, Lyndhurst Terrace
E. R. Belilios
N. J. Gomes
E. P. Sequeira

Bhabha, S. B., ship-broker, Gage Street

巴厘
Pa-lee.

Birley & Co., merchants, 29, Queen's Road
Arthur Smith (England)
Thomas Pyke
H. L. Dalrymple
A. B. da Roza
J. G. T. Hassell
F. T. P. Foster
G. B. Young
J. F. da Roza
M. da Roza
K. D. Adams (Macao)
Geo. Hardy (Canton)
H. F. Dent do
Geo. Hales (Foochow)
J. L. P. Sanderson, do.

北力乞
Pek-lik-het.

Blackhead & Co., F., shipchandlers, auctioneers, &c, Queen's Road Central
F. B. T. Blackhead (absent)
F. Rapp
T. H. Smith
T. Reichert
F. M. de Sá e Silva

搬鳥公司
Poon-nu-kung-se.

Borneo Company, Limited, merchants, Queen's Road
Also of London, Manchester, Calcutta, Singapore, Batavia, Sarawak, and Bangkok
H. Nicaise, manager
H. D. Jamieson
T. J. Rose
A. F. Ribeiro

Bottomley and Hughes, share & general brokers, and auctioneers, 8, Gough Street
C. D. Bottomley
W. Kerfoot Hughes
P. R. Doral

波素
Po-soo.

Bourjau & Co., merchants, 7, Praya
Adolph Bourjau (absent)
Ernst Behre
G. A. Wieler (absent)
H. Münster Schultz
C. D. H. Cordes
E. Brunckhorst
E. Taumeyer (Shanghai)
Oscar Wieler do.
J. A. Bryner do.
H. Hagge do.

Braddon, H. E., exchange and bullion broker; residence, Hongkong Hotel

不蘭爹呵
Ba-lan-da-oa.

Brandão & Co., 29, Wellington Street
F. A. Gomes
J. B. Gomez
Aug. Gomez
D. Alemão

巴律卑
Pa-lot-pi.

Broadbear, Anthony & Co., shipchandlers, Praya
T. T. Anthony
C. H. E. Seimund
J. H. Banary

Brown, Jones & Co., undertakers, 9, Hollywood Road
Thos. Algar
D. Considine

畢
But.

Burd & Co., John, merchants
Frederick H. Block (Denmark)
Rudo. Jensen
A. Helland
J. Grant
Emil Melbye

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巴魯士
Pa-lo-se.

Burrows & Sons, S. E., merchants, 1, St. John's Place
S. E. Burrows
O. Hoffman Burrows (absent)
L. Mallory

太古
Tai-koo.

Butterfield and Swire, merchants, Queen's Road
J. S. Swire (England)
W. H. Swire do.
W. Lang (Shanghai)
J. H. Scott
W. D. Harrison
Thomas Hall
J. J. Turner
J. A. Blogg
P. F. da Silva
J. A. dos Remedios
Herbert Watson (Shanghai)
E. Mackintosh do.
F. B. Aubert do.
W. K. Kent do.
J. C. Bois do.
A. Warrick (Hankow)
H. B. Endicott (Shanghai)
J. Andrew do.
James Hall do.
O. M. Wyatt do.
T. Ford do.
T. Gibson do.
J. B. Fonseca do.
A. F. dos Remedios do.
S. A. Remedios do.
H. R. Smith (Foochow)
G. S. Yuill do.
W. J. Robinson do.
James Dodds (Yokohama)
H. O. Jeyes do.

Buxoo, Meah John, storekeeper

Byramjee, Bomonjee, broker, 24, Hollywood Road

Cairns, R. H., surveyor for government and for Local Insurance offices, and agent and Surveyor for Bordeaux Lloyds'; office, Club Chambers, d'Aguilar Street
R. H. Cairns
J. A. Xavier

三貴
Sam-kwai.

Caldwell, D. R., Chinese interpreter, Aberdeen Street

高露雲狀師
Ko-lo-wan-chong-se.

Caldwell & Brereton, attornies, solicitors, proctors, and notaries public, 29, Queen's Road
Henry C. Caldwell (absent)
W. H. Brereton
Wm. Wotton, solicitor
D. E. Caldwell
F. Bowden
M. d'Azevedo
E. G. Lopes
Chun Ayow

Cama, F. B., merchant, 13, Peel Street

加路威士
Ka-lo-wit-se.

Carlowitz & Co., merchants, 15, Praya Central
R. von Carlowitz (Germany)
O. Benecke
W. Rost (Canton)
D. Buse
A. Hertz
H. Wobbe
R. Borowsky
O. Bumiller (Canton)
J. Ruff do. silk inspector

Cassumbhoy, Ebrahim, merchant, 2, Lyndhurst Terrace

巴倫治
Pa-lun-jee.

Cawasjee Pallanjee & Co., merchants
Rustomjee Cooverjee
Hormusjee Cooverjee (absent)
R. Cursetjee Vania
Maneckjee Cooverjee-Settna

中國大藥房
Chung-kwok-tai-yeuk-fong.

"China Dispensary," 63, Praya Central, facing Canton Wharf
V. Engholm, chemist and dentist
W. Ball
F. L. Collado

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糖局
Tong-kook.

China Sugar Refinery, East Point
Hon. J. Whittall, receiver
H. Dickie, manager
H. Hyndman
E. E. da Silva
A. Morrison
W. Lapsley
J. Beaton
J. Y. Fox
E. W. Purchase
W. Spencer
J. Lawrence

Chapman, S., professor of music, 3, Pottinger Street

渣士爹路
Cha-se te-lo.

Chastel, E., merchant, 50, Queen's Road Central
E. Chastel
J. de Senna

姪打
Chat-ta.

Chater, C. P., bill and bullion broker; Chater, J. T., share broker; offices, Bank Buildings; residence 17, Caine Road

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德臣印字館
Tak-sun-Yan-tzee koon.

"China Mail" Office, 2, Wyndham Street; behind the Club House. *Overland China Mail*, fortnightly for the home mail; *China Mail*, every evening except Sunday; *Chinese Mail*, daily; *China Review*, once in two months
G. M. Bain, N. B. Dennys, } props. & publishers
A. H. L. Cole, sub-editor
Chun Ayin, reporter
A. S. Souza, book-keeper
J. J. do Rozario, overseer
N. Sequeira, foreman
J. S. d'Assumpção, compositor
Chinese department—Chun Ayin, manager

Cohen, & Co., C. C., merchants, Club Chambers, D'Aguilar Street
C. C. Cohen

Cohen, H., commission merchant, Club Chambers

Collings, C. E., accountant, and agent for Mason and Hamlin Organ Co.

今孖些印字館
Kam-ma-she-yun-tsz-koon.

"Commercial Printing Office," Graham Street
J. A. da Luz

各臣
Kok-son.

Coxon, A., bill and bullion broker; (absent)

孖剌新聞紙館
Ma-la-san-mun-chi-koon.

"Daily Press" Office, Wyndham Street, opposite St. Paul's College; *Daily Press*, English edition, published every morning; *Chinese edition*, with a market extra, every morning; *Overland Trade Report*, published fortnightly, on the mornings of the departure of the English Mail; *Daily Press* edition of the *Straits Times Extra*, on the arrival of the inward mails.
Y. J. Murrow, (England)
Wm. H. Bell, lessee & publisher
R. Chatterton Willcox, editor
A. J. Pegler, general manager
John Cumming, reporter
Thomas Hart, do.
Adelino A. V. Ribeiro, foreman
Amancio F. dos Santos, compositor
Francisco S. Almario, do.
Leong Akit, clerk
Chinese Edition—Ng A'chan, general manager

Dantra, H. B., G.G.M.C., general practitioner, 16, Lyndhurst Terrace

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Dantra, R. B., general broker, 5, Hollywood Road

Deacon, R., bill and bullion broker, College Gardens; office, 1, Club Chambers

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亨泰行
Hang-tye-hong.

Deetjen & Co., merchants, &c.
E. Deetjen (Hamburg)
Ad. Strack
C. Koch
F. Boyes

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Degaria & Co., R. N., merchants, Peel Street
Rustomjee Nowrojee Degaria
Eduljee Dadabhoy Lungrana (absent)

的件拿
De-kin-na.

Degenaer, F., merchant, 3, d'Aguilar St.
F. Degenaer
W. Mathisen
R. Gonsalves
C. F. Ozorio

甸尼士狀舖
Tin-ni-sz-chang-sz.

Dennys, Henry Lardner, attorney, solicitor and proctor, 1, Wyndham Street, opposite the German Club
H. L. Dennys
S. J. Guttierrez
Ashing

疏沙印字館
So-sha-yan-tze-koon.

De Souza & Co., printers, stationers, and bookbinders, corner of Wellington and d'Aguilar Streets
J. de Souza
J. de Souza, Junr.
F. M. Lima, book-keeper
A. J. da Silva e Souza, manager
F. Gomes da Costa
G. Gomes da Costa

Dhunjeebhoy & Co., R., merchants and commission agents, No. 7, Hollywood Road
D. B. Mehta (Calcutta)
Rustomjee Serabjee Woonwalla
E. M. Sagor

達士
Tat-sze.

Dods, George, M.D., physician and surgeon, College Gardens, Upper Albert Road

公發洋行
Kung-fat-yeung-hong.

Dreyer & Co., merchants, Corner of Stanley and Pottinger Streets
F. Dreyer (absent)
C. Budde
B. Schaar

Driscoll, T. N., tailor, hosier, hatter and outfitter, 45 and 47, Queen's Road
T. N. Driscoll
J. Keating

Easton & Co., S., engineers, boilermakers, brass and iron founders, &c., East Point Foundry
Sam. Easton
T. Williamson

Edwards, Rozario & Co., accountants and general agents, 1, Wyndham Street and corner of Wellington Street
W. C. Edwards
S. R. Rozario

Eerany, B. A., broker, Aberdeen Street

Elias & Co., E. J., merchants, No. 21, Cochrane Street
E. J. Elias
S. A. Isaac
J. Moses (Shanghai)

Elzingre & Co., Charles, commission merchants, Queen's Road
Charles Elzingre (absent)
L. Thevenin
G. Villiers

Emamooden, S., commission agent, Wellington Street

Esmail & Co., Hajee Adum, merchants, Peel Street
Hajee Abdoola Natha, manager
Hajee Ismail Habil

Estate of Dent & Co., in liquidation
Baron de Overbeck, agent

霍近拿
Fok-kun-na.

Falconer & Co., G. B., watch and chronometer makers, jewellers, &c., Queen's Road Central
G. B. Falconer
John Noble
A. Smith
W. Ross
W. Rathbone
J. V. Baird
Matthew Falconer
A. A. da Cruz

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Favre, V., wine merchant, Hotel de l'Univers, Wyndham Street

Framjee Hormusjee & Co., merchants, No. 7, Hollywood Road
Rustomjee Dhunjeeshaw (Bombay)
Framjee Hormusjee (Shanghai)
Dadabhoy Muncherjee
M. M. Mehta

豐泰洋行
Foong-tai-yeong-hong.

Frazar & Co., merchants, 24, Queen's Road
Everett Frazar (New York)
W. S. Wetmore (Shanghai)
John Lindsley
R. F. Eastlack (Shanghai)
W. White do.
J. C. Nunes
M. G. de Souza (Shanghai)
J. M. Marques do.
A. G. Botelho do.

夫力士
Fe-lik-se.

Freerks, Rodatz & Co., shipchandlers and general storekeepers, 33, Scott's Lane
R. Freerks
G. C. F. Rodatz

佛蘭西藥房
Fat-lan-sai-yeuk-fong.

French Dispensary, 131 a, Queen's Road
J. L. Britto
F. P. Liger
J. M. dos Passos

Futtabhoy Ameejee, merchant, Cochrane Street
L. Nuthoobhoy, (Bombay)
Abdoolaly Aabiboolla, manager
Soolamanjee Budroodin

Futtakia, D. B., merchant, Gage Street

加列
Ka-lut.

Garrett, Miss, milliner, &c., Queen's Road
Miss Garrett
Mrs. Hams
Miss Butler

播威鏢店
Bo-vei-piu-teem.

Gaupp & Co., Charles J., watchmakers and jewellers, Queen's Road
Chas. Gaupp (Europe)
L. Gaupp do.
H. Gaupp do.
J. Keiser
C. Heermann
M. Rech
V. Meyenberg

嘎勒醫生
Ga-lack-e-san.

Gerlach, C., M.D., medical practitioner 39, Wyndham Street

間地
Kan-dee.

Ghandy & Co., M. D., merchants, Hollywood Road
Dinshaw Dadabhoy Ghandy (Bombay)
Dadabhoy Dinshaw Ghandy do.
D. M. Mehta
M M. Metta

劫公司
Gip-kung-see.

Gibb, Livingston & Co., merchants
H. B. Gibb (London)
H. Lowcock
J. M. Vickers (Shanghai)
A. G. Wood do.
A. McLeod do.
J. McLeod
C. F. Nunn
W. H. F. Darby
C. D. Weeks
B. Layton
A. M. Gepp (Canton)
R. T. Stretten do.
H. P. Tennant (Foochow)
W. O. Morison do.
T. W. Tennant do.
F. G. White (Shanghai)
H. W. Daniel do.
C. S. Sharp do.
C. V. Housman do.
R. J. Kerr do.
A. M. Case (Hankow)

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太平行
Tai-ping-Hong.

Gilman & Co., merchants, 8, Praya
R. J. Gilman (England)
C. A. Wild do.
W. Lemann
E. H. Lavers (Shanghai)
H. F. Ramsay (Hankow)
F. Gilman (Shanghai)
W. S. Young (Foochow)
J. H. Roberts
C. S. Haden
J. da Costa
W. G. Price (Foochow) (absent)
W. H. Harton do.
C. F. Harton do.
C. D. Smith do.
F. J. Green (Shanghai)
W. Miller do.
W. de St. Croix do.
L. Fraser do.
R. W. Howell do.
G. Slade do.
C. J. Melhuish (Yokohama)
A. W. Glennie do.
W. H. D. Tyler do.

Gomes, A. S., M.D., M.R.C.S., medical practitioner, 19, Hollywood Road

Goolamhoosain, Sons & Co., D., merchants, 10, Lyndhurst Terrace
Cassumbhoy Tarmohomed
Samjeebhoy Munjee

順利洋行
Sun-lee.

Grossman, C. F., merchant, 4, Queen's Road

Guedes, J. M., Junr., auctioneer, 19, Wellington Street

葛爹厘印字館
Got-te-le-yin tsze-koon.

Gutierrez, R. F., printer, 12, Wyndham Street

哈卑杯
Hap-bi-boy.

Habibbhoy, Rehemebhoy, merchant, 14, Lyndhurst Terrace
R. Habibbhoy (Bombay)
Jamalbhoy Jairez, manager
Allarakhiabhoy Sewjee
Kassumbhoy Khakee (Shanghai)

哈卑杯
Ha-be-boy.

Habibbhoy, Ahmedbhoy, merchant, 14, Lyndhurst Terrace
Ahmedbhoy Habbibhoy (Bombay)
Jamalbhoy Jairez
Cassumbhoy Khakeebhoy (S'hai)

亞士加以士麼
A-sze-Ka-E-sze-mo.

Hadji Ali Asgar & H. Esmail, merchants, 17, Gage Street
Mahomed E. H. Asgar, manager
Mahomed Sadeck H. Esmail (absent)
H. A. Namazee

亞之美捺馬也亞厘
Ah-jee-me-ja-ma-mud-ah-lee.

Hajee Meerza Mohmed Ally & Co., merchants, 4, Aberdeen Street
Hajee Meerzu Mohmed Ally
M. E. Hamid

Hancock, A., broker

Handley, A. P., barrister-at-law, Bank Buildings

開厘
Han-ley.

Handley, E. R., plumber, brass founder, coppersmith and gasfitter, 39 and 40, Praya West
E. R. Handley
M. J. Chagas

Hanlon, J. M., teacher of languages, Hollywood Road

Hayllar, T. C., Q.C., barrister-at-law; office Bank Buildings; residence, "Duart," Caine Road

Hawkins' "Horse Repository," Garden Road, rear of Murray Barracks
J. Williams, proprietor
F. F. Fernandes

曷公司
Hot-koong-se.

Heard & Co., Augustine, merchants, Queen's Road
John Heard, (absent)
Augustine Heard (absent)
Albert F. Heard
George F. Heard

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Robert I. Fearon, (Shanghai)
C. E. Parker
H. Cleland Heywood
W. H. Ray
T. Arnold
F. S. Head
F. D. Cheshire
P. A. da Costa
G. D. Fearon
H. C. V. Figueiredo
J. P. Pereira
O. A. da Cruz
L. M. Baptista
E. L. H. Crace (Canton)
P. S. da Roza do.
A. G. Bennett do.
N. Murton (Amoy)
A. M. Daly (Foochow)
G. Oliver do.
E. Gamman do.
R. P. Hunter do.
E. G. Low (Shanghai)
J. E. Reding do.
C. E. Endicott do.
T. O. S. Jenkins do.
J. S. Fearon do.
G. G. Hopkins do.
R. R. Fonseca do.
J. C. d'Aquino do.
A. Kleczkowski do.
J. K. Cunningham, Hankow
J. A. Fraser (Yokohama)
Gustavus Farley do.
F. S. James do.
J. Pinel, Junr. do.
F. Low (Hiogo)
H. W. Livingston do.
J. Hunt do.

協頓
Hip-ton.

Heaton, A. MacG., merchant
A. MacG. Heaton
B. F. dos Remedios

軒你文

Heinemann & Co., ship brokers, 16, Bank Buildings, Queen's Road
Richard Steil
Robert Bernhard

希士公司
He-se-kung-see.

Hesse & Co., merchants, 11, Queen's Road
Leonhard Staël
H. Stolterfoht
A. Krauss (Canton)

Hinrichs & Co., C. H., tobacconists and cigar dealers, 133, Queen's Road Central

蝦喇爹威士
Ha-la-de-wei-se.

Holliday, Wise & Co., merchants, Praya
John Holliday (Manchester)
J. W. Farbridge do.
C. F. Holliday
C. J. Holliday
J. P. Barnes (Shanghai)
D. L. Hunter (Manila)
E. George
A. P. MacEwen
C. W. Baird
A. C. Reddie
J. M. O. Lima
A. J. Vieira
C. G. Tatham (Foochow)
H. J. E. Barlow (Shanghai)
J. G. Beattie do.
J. B. Hogarth do.
J. R. Reddie do.
J. C. Hughes do.
A. Souza do.
J. B. McCulloch (Manila)
A. Grundy do.
J. Drummond do.

琴士
Hom-see.

Holmes, Geo., ship & general broker, &c., No. 2, Peddar's Hill

Holmes, E. R., broker, Queen's Road

香港影相樓
Heung-kong-ying-seung-lou.

Hongkong Photographic Company, corner of Wellington Street (opposite German Club)
H. Everitt, photographic artist
J. de Cruz

香港蘇打水館
Heung-kong-so-ta-shui-koon.

"Hongkong Soda Water Manufacturing Company," No. 15, Graham Street
J. P. da Costa
D. A. d'Eça

Hongkong Wharf and Godowns, (formerly the Hongkong Pier and Godown Co., Limited)
Landstein & Co.

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吉地十印字館
Cut-ti-sze-yan tsze-koon.

"Hongkong Times," 5, Duddell Street
William Curtis, prop. and publisher
T. Preston, reporter
H. J. Curtis do.
B. E. Emanuel, book-keeper
H. A. Dinnis, foreman
R. H. Knight, do.
F. Carion, foreman
G. S. Botelho, compositor
M. Machado, do.
C. Flores, do.
P. A. Baltran, do.
C. Roberts, do.
S. Morony, do.
A. Santos, do.
A. A. Perpetuo do.
J. M. Botelho do.

香港雪廠
Heung kong-suet-chong.

Hongkong Ice Company, East Point
Kyle and Bain, proprietors

福
Hook.

Hook, Son & Co., J. S., shipping and commission agents, 13, Queen's Road
J. S. Hook (absent)
T. R. S. Hook
J. S. V. Ribeiro
A. A. Nunes
F. C. Collaço

拷核
How-wat.

Howard Thos., merchant, West Point

Iburg, J. C. H., professor of music and pianoforte turner, 10, Caine Road

Inglis & Co., ship builders, engineers, boiler-makers, iron and brassfounders, &c., Victoria Foundry, Spring Gardens
J. Inglis
A. Chart
W. Scott
J. S. Nazer

渣花杯
Cha-fa-bhoy.

Jafferbhoy & Co., A., merchants, No. 10, Stanley Street
Ameeroodeen Abdool Latiff (Bombay)
Fyabally Shuraffully, manager
A. H. Ebrahim

Jamasjee J., broker, 15, Gage Street

占未臣
Chim-me-son.

Jameson & Barton, general brokers, inspectors of opium, & commission agents, Staunton Street
A. L. Agabeg, Junr.

Jamsetjee, Matsekjee, shop-keeper, 18, Peel Street
M. Jamsetjee
R. Ruttonjee
B. Ruttonjee

卑亞杯
Pe-a-poy.

Jairazbhoy, P., merchant, Wellington St.
Bhulloobhoy Jan Mahomed, manager
Jafferbhoy Mavjeebhoy
Ebrambhoy Mahomedbhoy
Gangjeebhoy Mavjeebhoy (S'hai)
B. Allarukhia do.

渣顛
Cha teen.

Jardine, Matheson & Co., merchants, East Point, and 7, Queen's Road Central
Robert Jardine (England)
James Whittall
William Keswick
H. St. L. Magniac
Edward Whittall (Yokohama)
F. B. Johnson (Shanghai)
H. C. Maclean
W. Kirby
H. G. James
C. S. Taylor
A. Cheyne
Herbert Smith
E. F. Alford
T. G. Glover
J. P. da Costa
F. H. Azevedo
G. dos Remedios
A. de Britto
C. A. Ozario, Jr.
A. V. Ribeiro
J. A. Barreto, Jr.
G. Mackrill Smith (Canton)
B. A. Clarke (Shanghai)
W. Jaffray do.
J. Bell Irving do.
J. H. Cheverton do.
J. Macgregor do.

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D. Glass (Shanghai)
A. Yvanovich do.
E. J. de Couto do.
E. Ward do.
W. H. Gubbins do.
A. F. da Sa do.
R. H. R. Wood do.
J. J. Keswick do.
T. Robertson do.
G. B. Hill *(Berwick Walls)* S'hai)
P. G. Laurie, (Foochow)
C. W. Nicholson do.
A. Forbes Angus do.
C. Noack do.
J. Wilson do.
H. Beveridge (Tientsin)
F. H. Slagheg do.
W. B. Walter (Yokohama)
C. F. Reimers do.
G. L. Montgomery do.

Jemsetjee, Pestonjee, broker, 18, Peel Street

Khamisa, N. M. & A. M., merchants, Peel Street
Noor Mahomed Khamisa
Ally Mahomed Khamisa

辣詩記修治公司
Lat-si-ki-sow-jee-kung-sze.
Kessowjee & Co., Nursey, merchants, Lyndhurst Terrace
Nursey Kessowjee (Bombay)
Casumbhoy Khetsey do.
Mahamedbhoy Khetsey
Jaffarbhoy Khetsey (Shanghai)
Nowrojee Pestonjee Banajee do.
Merally Kurrumsey

亞咖
Ah-k.
Kiær, H., merchant and commission agent, Club Chambers
H. Kiær
L. J. Lopez

Kingsmill, H., M.A., barrister-at-law, 1, Club Chambers

呢撥
Nee-bocn.
Kneebone, G. A., bill, stock, and bullion broker, Mody & Co.'s Buildings, Wanchi

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哥士
Ko-sz
Koss & Co., tailors, clothiers, and general outfitters, Queen's Road.
F. Koss
H. Ladage

告老紗
Ko-lo-sa.
Kruse, & Co., jewellers, watchmakers, tobacconists, and commission agents, Sole agents of La Ferme cigarettes and Wilson's Sewing Machines, 10, Queen's Road Central
J. C. Kruse
H. Kuhlmann
A. Krug

Kyle & Bain, civil and mechanical consulting engineers, East Point
John Kyle
William N. Bain

覽勿押件臣夜冷館
Lam-mat At-kin-shun Ye-ling-kwan.
Lammert, Atkinson & Co., naval and general storekeepers, auctioneers and commission agents, Peddar's Wharf
G. R. Lammert
W. H. Moore
E. Farrell
E. F. Fonseca
F. R. Rogers
S. Fisher

蘭士顛
Lan-se-teen.
Landstein & Co., merchants, Marine House, Queen's Road
Wm. R. Landstein
Alex. Levy
A. F. Pereira
Thos. Pearson, (Wanchai Timber Yard)

連架剌佛
Lane-ka-la-fat.
Lane, Crawford & Co., general storekeepers, shipchandlers, tailors, news agents and auctioneers, Queen's Road
David R. Crawford (absent)
John S. Cox
John Fairbairn
John Wilson (Shanghai)
J. A. Harvie do.
Henry Relph do.

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Frederick Townley (Yokohama)
Thomas Wallace do.
F. de Sá
Henry Crawford
Harry Wicking
W. E. H. Dunn
Wm. Boffey
John McCallum
George A. Stanford
James Robertson
A. Fonseca, Junr.
Andrew Morton (Shanghai)
W. R. J. Harris do.
J. W. Allen do.
W. H. Hewett do.
T. P. Fairbairn do.
J. Quinn do.
J. Purvis do.
A. S. Triggs do.
J. Braga do.
R. B. Cuthbertson do.
R. McDermott do.
R. D. Cheetham do.
James Wilson (Yokohama)
John Y. Henderson do.
Allan Owston do.
T. G. Richmond do.
H. de Nully do.
T. Ford do.
Charles Wood do.
George Booth do.
W. Waggott do.

得忌利士
Tak-ke-le-se.

Lapraik & Co., Douglas, merchants, d'Aguilar Street
John S. Lapraik
A. T. Manger
Joseph E. Manger
Capt. S. Ashton, marine superintendent
A. F. dos Remedios
A. G. dos Remedios
F. J. dos Remedios
L. Ribeiro

COAST STEAMERS.

"Douglas."

Captain—E. Burnie
Chief Officer—T. G. Powcock
2nd do.—B. F. Hough
3rd do.—B. Walter
Chief Engineer—J. Cornforth
2nd. do.—J. Wilkie
3rd. do.— — Latter

"Namoa."

Captain—T. G. Westoby
Chief Officer—J. C. Brett
2nd. do.—W. Hunter
3rd. do.—W. G. Creig
Chief Engineer—W. Clark, Jun.
2nd. do.—W. Younger
3rd. do.—J. Prentice

"Kwangtung."

Captain—G. D. Pitman
Chief Officer—F. P. C. Goode
2nd do.—F. D. Goddard
3rd do.—J. Thomson
Chief Engineer—W. Clark, Sen.
2nd do.—W. Panton
3rd do.—J. Argo

"Yesso."

Captain—Frank Ashton
Chief Officer—E. W. Place
2nd do.—J. Develin
3rd do.—R. H. Nazer
Chief Engineer—T. Bernard
2nd do.—W. Scott
3rd do.—W. Haggat

"Hai-loong."

Captain—J. C. Abbott
Chief Officer—C. J. Holland
2nd do.—C. Dalgas
3rd do.—J. Milne
Chief Engineer—A. McIntyre
2nd do.—G. Brown
3rd do.— — Clark

"Thales."

Captain—M. Young
Chief Officer—C. Coles
2nd do.—A. Groundwater
Chief Engineer—W. Parlane
2nd do.—A. McFarlane

謙信洋行
Hym-sun-yeung-hong.

Lembke & Co., Justus, merchants and commission agents, No. 19, Praya Central
Justus B. Lembke

舊日卑覺
Kow-yut-pe-kok.

Lilley, E., dry goods emporium, 20, Lyndhurst Terrace

連士德
Lin-sec-tuk.

Linstead, T. G., merchant, 23, Queen's Road
T. G. Linstead
F. Freire

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洛乞醫生
Lock-het-e-shang.

Lochhead, John H., M.D., 2, Elgin Street

Lowndes, R. W., merchant, 109, Queen's Road East; office, No. 20, Stanley Street

Lungrana & Co., M. N., storekeepers, No. 10, Peel Street
Merwanjee Nowrosjee Lungrana
Eduljee Jamsetjee Degiria
Adurjee Dorabjee Solaie

麥當拿
Mak-tong-na.

MacDonald & Co., A., shipwrights, and patent slip, West Point, next the Gas works
J. MacDonald, manager

馬嬌云夫力架公司
Ma-kiu-wun-foo-lik-ka-kung-sz.

MacEwen, Frickel & Co., shipchandlers, sailmakers, storekeepers and commission merchants, 43, Queen's Road and 22, Praya; agents *London & China Express*, &c., &c.
John G. Smith
Alex. F. Smith
William Dolan
A. McConachie
E. Herbst
F. W. Heuermann
J. Sewell
W. Cruickshank
W. G. Humphreys
G. Chape
P. Grimble

墨加冷醫生
Mag-ga-lang-e-sang.

Magalhães, Francisco da Silva, M.D., medical practitioner, Club Lusitano. Consulting Rooms—Hongkong Dispensary

Marks, D., dealer in furniture, &c., 3, Pottinger Street

Marty, A. R., Japanese & Chinese Curio storekeeper, and commission agent, 92, Queen's Road
A. R. Marty
F. Leger
P. Marty (absent)

McBain, G., broker, &c., Burd's Lane

麥記喱架
Ma-ke-le-ga.

McGregor & Co., R., merchants, Praya
J. C. Baldwin (England)
David Welsh
Hugh A. Watson

墨馬道
Mac-mah-to.

McMurdo, R., government and marine surveyor, and surveyor for French Lloyds'; office, Hunt's Block
R. McMurdo

黎仁藥房
Lai-yan-yuek-fong.

Medical Hall, 37, Queen's Road
Th. Koffer
E. Niedhardt, chemist

也者士
Mat-che-see.

Melchers & Co., merchants, Peddar's Wharf
Hermann Melchers (Bremen)
Adolf André
W. Reiners (Europe)
C. Krebs
Joh. Fr. Mardfeldt
J. Goosmann
M. Grote
C. M. do Rozario

Mellish, Edward, exchange and bullion broker, Hongkong Hotel

咪吔
Me-yer.

Meyer, Alabor & Co., merchants, 4, Stanley Street
A. E. Meyer
J. Alabor
H. F. Meyerink
R. Hauschild
G. Fischer
C. A. A. von Bentivegin

Millar & Co., A., plumbers, coppersmiths, and brassfounders, 1, Queen's Road East
Andrew Millar
R. S. Pinto

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麼地公司
Mo-tee-kung-se.

Mody & Co., N., 40, Queen's Road
Nusserwanjee B. Mody (Bombay)
Ardeshir N. Mody do.
Jehangerjee N. Mody do.
Maneckjee S. Horiwalla, manager
Hormusjee Rustomjee Hakimna
B. M. Mehta
F. H. Arjeenee

麼地
Mo-tee.

Mody, H. N., bill, bullion, share, & general broker and auctioneer, Graham Street

Moore, W. P., hairdresser, &c., Hotel Buildings, Queen's Road Central
W. P. Moore
A. M. Perpetuo
S. Gussman
M. Reyes
N. Marques

Morgan, C. H., broker, Queen's Road

Morgan W. M., broker, &c., Peddar's Hill

麼利士
Mor-lee-see.

Morris, A. G., ship broker, 5, Pechili Terrace

Motiwalla, E. P., general broker, 16, Lyndhurst Terrace

Nathoo, C., general broker, 26, Cochrane Street

囉郎也印字館
Lo-long-ya-yun-tze-koon.

Noronha & Sons, government and general printers and stationers, and stationers and printers to H.B.M.'s Legation and Consulates in China, Oswald's Terrace, Wellington Street ("Government Gazette," and Chinese edition of the same, published every Saturday, "Chinese Gazette" published every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday.)
D. Noronha
L. Noronha
B. P. Campos, foreman
F. F. Pinna, compositor
S. Noronha do.
F. Xavier do.
P. Vieira do.

Norton & Co., Edward, merchants and commission agents, 14, Queen's Road
Edward Norton (absent)
Robert Lyall
R. Bottado

Notley, W. H., No. 6, Stanley Street, agent for Henry S. King & Co., London

Novelty Iron Works, West Point
Henry C. Bailie, manager
V. F. Xavier, boilermaker
J. W. Croker, engineer
C. J. Xavier
James Allison
Romão Gomes
Arthur Wagner
T. Collaço
E. Handley
J. Santos
J. Rodrigues

打笠治麵飽公司
Ta-lab-chee min-pow-kong-se.

Nowrojee & Co., D., merchants and bakers Queen's Road
Dorabjee Nowrojee
D. Dorabjee
F. Rustomjee
H. Cowasjee
P. Pereira
E. Muncherjee

Nowrojee & Co., merchants, Hollywood Road
C. B. Guzder
B. N. Guzder (Calcutta)
A. R. Guzder
A. T. Ally Mahomud

何生治
Ho-sang-chee.

Nowrojee Hosungjee, merchant, Hollywood Road

O'Brien, R. A., M.D., medical practitioner, "Duart," corner of Caine and Arbuthnot Roads

阿厘仁他藥房
O-le-yan-ta-yeuk-fong.

"Oriental Dispensary," and Soda Water Manufactory, 62, Wellington Street
F. P. Soares, manager
I. L. Vieira

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阿利芬
O-le-fun.

Olyphant & Co., merchants, Praya
W. W. Parkin (New York)
George W. Talbot do.
A. A. Hayes, Jr. (absent)
H. Seymour Geary
Tobias Pim (Foochow)
Talbot Olyphant (Shanghai)
J. F. Seaman do.
J. Bradlee Smith
J. N. Jameson
E. U. Smith
William Wheeler
J. A. da Luz
F. S. Botelho
F. M. Franco
J. G. Gutierrez
J. H. Wisner (Shanghai)
W. Chrystall do.
J. C. Allen, Jr. do.
J. O. Fuller do.
H. G. Hollingworth do.
A. Campbell do.
Frank Reid do.
Thos. Nelson do.
C. A. Xavier do.
L. Barretto do.
John Bathgate (Foochow)
A. W. Rothwell do.
F. R. Talbot (Canton)
St. John Hutchinson do.
E. Davis do.
A. O'D. Gourdin do.

阿維白
Au-wai-pak.

Overbeck, Baron de, merchant, 8, Peddar's Hill
Baron de Overbeck
C. J. Ozorio

咽治奄叭紗
H. M. Pad-sha.

Padsha, H. M., merchant, corner of Gage and Peel Streets
H. M. Padsha
S. F. Tumboly

伯架公司
Pak-ka-koong-se.

Parker & Co., shipping and commission merchants
J. W. Torrey

Paterson & Co., J. F. R., export and import commission agents, dealers in precious stones, &c., Lyndhurst terrace
J. F. P. Paterson
J. Grüber (Bombay)

派利
Pi-leę.

Peil, F., merchant, Peddar's Wharf
F. Peil
F. E. Heyden (Shanghai)
J. Buse
H. Sheppard
Th. Schnell
W. Goetz (Shanghai)

Pereira, J. A., Victoria soda water manufactory, 7, Elgin Street

Pereira, F. P., broker, Wellington Street

厘父士厘
Lee-fu-se-le.

Perkin & Sons, chemical manufacturers and patentees of Aniline Dyes, No 7, West Terrace
R. Duncan

Polishwalla, M. B., broker, 13, Peel Street

標班呢
Pu-pan-ne.

Pubaney, Ebrahimbhoy, merchant, 11, Gage Street
Allarakhiabhoy Davejee, manager
Jairazbhoy Luccumsey
Currimboy Pudhomsey
Mahomedbhoy Cassum
Mahomedbhoy Fakeer, manager, S'hai

伯頓
Pak-tun.

Purdon & Co., merchants, 13, Queen's Road
J G. Purdon (Shanghai)
H. W. Davis
J. Odell agent (Foochow)
W. C. Tilghman (Shanghai)
J. I. Petrie
A. dos Santos

布士堤
Po-se-tow.

Pustau & Co., Wm., merchants, Pottinger Street
William Pustau (Altona-Hamburg)
O. C. Behn (Shanghai)

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J. F. Cordes
C. W. Siegfried
F. Lancken (absent)
Hugo Simonis
F. Beyer
L. S. Lütkens
A. M. da Silva
W. Von Bobers
C. Deneke, Junr.
A. Witte
J. M. Bastos
J. Schlepper
C. H. Bluhm
C. M. Donner (Canton)
Chr. Behn do.
H. Detmering (Shanghai)
Fr. Burchardi do.
C. Beyfuss do.
E. Spitz (Shanghai)
G. Pandorf do.
Geo. Malteau do.
E. Rehders do.
A. Gönner do.
Chas. Hellermann do.

利地架行
Le-te-ka-hong.

Rädecker & Co., merchants and commission agents, Stanley Street
R. Rädecker
A. Droege
W. Detmers

泰和行
Tye-wo-hong.

Reiss & Co., merchants, Praya
Charles Kahn
Moritz Kalb (Shanghai)
J. P. Sichel (Yokohama)
J. R. Bromley (Shanghai)
R. H. Percival do.
S. J. Crutch
R. M. Gray
G. H. Woollatt
G. Hurlimann (Yokohama)
C. Danenberg
F. S. Marçal (Shanghai)
C. V. Marques, (Yokohama)

利美打士
Lee-mee-ta-sz.

Remedios & Co., J. J. dos, merchants, 16, Gough Street
J. J. dos Remedios
J. H. dos Remedios
Alex. A. dos Remedios
H. A. Leiria (absent)
J. M. dos Remedios
Rumão do Rozario

Remedios & Co., merchants, 13, Gough St.
José A. dos Remedios
J. C. dos Remedios
D. A. dos Remedios
C. C. dos Remedios

Robinson, J., bill & share broker, 4, Morrison Hill

Rogers, G.O., D.D.S., dentist, 7, Arbuthnot Road

Rose & Co., general drapers, men's mercers, milliners and dressmakers, Queen's Road Central (adjoining the Hongkong Hotel)
Miss Rose
J. F. Rose (absent)
Mrs. Rose do.
Miss M. A. Merredew
Miss Reeves
Miss McLean

那沙剪髮店
Nor-sa-tsin-fat tim.

Roza & Co., J. da, barbers and hair dressers, Wellington Street
Joãs da Roza

羅沙里澳
Lo-cha-li-o.

Rozario & Co., merchants, 8, Stanley Street
Marcos C. do Rozario
Francisco M. Gonsalves
F. X. Leong

旗昌
Kee-cheong.

Russell & Co., merchants, Praya
E. Cunningham (Shanghai)
William H. Forbes
F. B. Forbes (Shanghai)
W. Scott Fitz (Hankow)
John M. Forbes, Jr.
S. W. Pomeroy, Jr. (Foochow)
F. D. Hitch (Shanghai)
H. de C. Forbes do.
E. D. Anthony
R. Blackwell
L. L. Bush
T. B. Cunningham (Canton)
F. Kock do.
A. Cordeiro do.

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J. D'Almeida
F. F. Ellwell
Q. A. Gutierrez
J. A. Gutierrez
Q. J. Gutierrez
F. Henderson
T. Jones (Foochow)
F. Jorge
W. Legge
A. Hunter
B. Pereira (Foochow)
E. Sheppard (Foochow)
C. V. Smith
E. F. d'Almeida (Shanghai)
F. D. Bush do.
H. Cordier do.
W. Evarts do.
H. M. Cunningham (Hankow)
F. Grose
N. B. Hinckley (Shanghai)
F. Du Jardin do.
P. K. Dumaresq (Ningpo)
T. W. Eckfeldt (Shanghai)
F. Huchting (Ningpo)
S. S. Gilbert (Shanghai)
J. F. Goodfellow do.
J. J. Howard (Hankow)
F. Johanssen (Shanghai)
W. W. Lovett do.
A. Milsom do.
M. G. Moore (Tientsin)
E. Losch do.
R. H. Maclay do.
M. C. Nickels (Shanghai)
E. Rohl do.
P. Robertson do.
S. C. Rose (Kiukiang)
J. D. Weld, Junr. do.
J. D. Thorburn (Shanghai)
A. Voisin do.
D. Weld do.
G. H. Wheeler do.

Rustonjee, S., broker, Lyndhurst Terrace

律頓治
Lut-ton-chee.

Ruttunjee & Co., D., merchants, Lyndhurst Terrace
D. Ruttunjee

山打
San-ta.

Sander & Co., merchants and commission agents, Queen's Road Central
F. Sander (absent)
F. Grobien
E. A. Raven
F. C. Dittmer

新沙遜
Shun-sa-soon.

Sassoon & Co., E. D., merchants, Queen's Road
S. E. Shellim
S. J. David
Jacob E. Sassoon (Shanghai)
Isaac E. Obadaya
M. D. Ezekiel
J. S. Moses
E. J. Elias
S. P. Johannes
S. E. Moses (Shanghai)
D. Joseph do.
S. A. Ezekiel do.
N. I. Silas do.
S. Abraham do.
J. Mckenzie do.
Isaac Joseph (Chefoo)
J. S. Perry do.
J. B. Elias (Tientsin)
E. Nathan do.
Isaac Ezra (Newchwang)

沙宣
Sa-soon.

Sassoon, Sons & Co., David, merchants, Praya Central
S. D. Sassoon
F. D. Sassoon
M. S. Gubbay (Shanghai)
S. M. Moses do.
M. M. Saul
N. S. Ezra
A. E. Abraham
R. J. Solomon
J. E. Meyer
Percival Rhodes
John A. Mosely
A. J. Brandão
A. J. Rozario, in charge of opium godowns
A. P. da Costa
E. F. do Rozario
A. Fonseca, in charge of cotton godowns
W. Wood (Foochow)
C. A. Nathan (Ningpo)
I. S. Saul (Shanghai)
D. E. Moses do.
S. A. Hardoon do.
S. J. Solomon do.

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J. R. Michael (Shanghai)
R. E. Toeg do.
M. Wolff do.
W. E. Hunt do.
Geo. Clarke do.
A. H. Dawbarn (Hankow)
S. A. Solomon do.
E. A. Hardoon (Chinkiang)
D. S. Moses do.
Isaac Abraham (Chefoo)
M. Solomon do.
Isaac Abraham Ezra do.
Ezekiel Solomon (Tientsin)
D. Benjamin do.
S. A. Nathan (Newchwang)
A. Ezra do.
A. Barnard (Yokohama)

CALCUTTA STEAMERS.

"HINDOSTAN," BRITISH STEAMER.

Captain—J. A. Miller
Chief Officer—E. J. Edwards
2nd do.—H. L. Roy
3rd. do.—J. Taylor
Purser—J. Gregory
Chief Engineer— —. Davidson
2nd do.—J. Davidson
3rd do.— —. Gregory

"CHINA."

Captain—T. S. Gardner
Chief Officer—W. Barker
2nd do.—A. Macleod
3rd do.—J. Barr
Purser—G. Demetrius
Chief Engineer—J. Leslie
2nd do.—J. Turner
3rd do.—W. Heaton
4th do.—G. Graham

"ARRATOON APCAR," BRITISH STEAMER.

Captain—A. B. Mactavish
Chief Officer—R. J. McCormell
2nd do.—C. C. Molison
3rd do.—H. Kennedy
Purser—H. P. Thomas
Chief Engineer—M. Sharp
2nd do.—M. Graham
3rd do.—J. Brough
4th do.—H. Rastrick

些厘
Say-le.

Sayle & Co., linen drapers, silk mercers, milliners, merchant tailors, &c., "Victoria Exchange," Queen's Road, and Stanley Street; and corner of Nankin and Szechuen Roads, Shanghai
R. Sayle (England)
J. Black
D. Sayle
H. G. Slater
Mrs. Slater
Miss Downey
S. Smith
R. N. Boustead
J. Fowles
N. Munday
H. Loxley
J. Cook
J. Byrne
A. L. Marques
E. H. Spring, (Shanghai)
T. H. Sayle do.
Mrs. Richards do.
Miss Lourtie do.
W. H. Roberts do.
R. Johnston do.
W. G. Skipworth do.
W. R. Burton do.
T. Sime do.
H. Waples do.
W. Massey do.
H. Pickering do.
H. Rider do.
E. Wheen do.

Scheffer, J. F., ship-chandler, 54, Praya
J. F. Scheffer
F. X. Meira

些刺時
She-la-se.

Schellhass & Co., Eduard, merchants, corner of Graham and Wellington Streets
Eduard Schellhass (Hamburg)
Ludwig Beyer
C. Emil Bade (Shanghai)
R. Buschmann
J. J. Dorrinck
P. Bohlschau
E. Pereira
F. E. Claussen (Shanghai)
A. Schomburg do.
E. Burmeister do.

士茂公司
See-mit-kung-se.

Schmidt & Co., W., gun and rifle makers machinists, and dealers in arms, corner of Peel and Wellington Streets
Wm. Schmidt

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思歸剌
Se-quai-la.

Sequeira, P. A., pianoforte tuner and repairer, Hollywood Road, corner Aberdeen Street

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Seth, S. A., broker, 34, Hollywood Road

雲多剌狀師
Shap-tor-la-chong-se.

Sharp, Edmund, and Toller, attornies, solicitors, proctors, and notaries public; office, Supreme Court House
- Edmund Sharp, Crown Solicitor, Queen's Proctor, and Registrar and Actuary of the Diocese of Victoria
- Wm. Wilkinson Toller
- Alfred B. Johnson, solicitor, managing clerk
- Lindoro Rozario
- M. A. Baptista, Jnr.
- T. M. Lopez
- Ng Acho

雲匯單銀兩紀經
Shap-uy-tan-ngan-leung-king-ke.

Sharp & Co., bill, bullion, and share brokers, and agents for Sir W. Armstrong & Co., Bank Buildings; residence, Bonham Road
- Granville Sharp

禪臣
Seem-shun.

Siemssen & Co., merchants, Queen's Road
- G. T. Siemssen (Hamburg)
- Woldemar Nissen do.
- H. Hoppius
- Ferd. Nissen (Shanghai)
- P. G. Hübbe
- A. Gültzow (Foochow)
- N. A. Siebs
- F. Hockmeyer
- E. Georg
- A. Wasserfall
- W. Schriever
- Leap. Flemming
- O. von der Heyde
- H. M. Bastos
- A. H. M. da Silva
- G. Peters (Shanghai)
- W. L. Koch, Junr. do.
- H. Tornoe do.
- M. Tiefenbacher (Shanghai)
- C. W. Paasch do.
- G. Oelrichs do.
- Otto Vogt do.
- H. Lübbes (Foochow)

COAST STEAMERS.

"China," German Steamer.
Captain—P. H. Hennings

"Chinkiang," British Steamer.
Captain—James Hogg

"Yangtsze," British Steamer.
Captain—A. Corner

"Ningpo," British Steamer.
Captain—J. M. Rayner

"Amoy," British Steamer.
Captain—T. W. Drewes

Silbermann, T., commission agent, Lyndhurst Terrace

思利化經紀
Si-li-fa-king-ki.

Silva, J. P. N. da, cotton and general broker, Wyndham Street

---

Solomon, J. A., merchant, 17, Cochrane Street

所羅門
So-lo-moon.

Solomon, Reuben, general broker, No. 31, Elgin Street

非哩庇梳沙
Fe-le-pe-sho-sha.

Souza, F. A., de, commission agent, 24, Gage Street
- F. A. de Souza
- F. S. de Souza

馬屯杯宋之杯行
Ma-mut-poy-sung-che-poy-hong.

Somjeebhoy, Mahomed, merchant, 3, Gage Street
- M. Somjeebhoy
- A. Surdarkhan

Spratt & Co., W. B., ship carpenters, &c., Praya East, and proprietors of the Cosmopolitan Docks, Kowloon
- W. B. Spratt
- J. M. Emanuel
- N. Spratt

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士的芬幷堪士狀師
Sz-tek-fun-ping-hom-sze-chong-sz.

Stephens and Holmes, attornies, solicitors, proctors, and notaries public, 2, Club Chambers
M. J. D. Stephens
H. J. Holmes
J. Noronha
Chu-a-Lok

Stanford, B. R., shipwright, Spring Gardens

Stout, M., D.D.S., 1, Alexandra Terrace

他他公司
Ta-ta-kung-sz.

Tata & Co., merchants, Hollywood Road
D. C. Tata
D. B. Tata (Shanghai)
C. Burjorjee
H. R. Cotwale
P. Eduljee (Shanghai)

担臣慳
Tam-son-han.

Thompson & Hind, milliners, silk mercers, &c., 33, Queen's Road
W. Thompson
J. Hind
J. B. Pearse
Mrs. Pearse

Tolatee, Framjee Merwanjee, merchant, 15, Gage Street
B. F. Tolatee
M. P. Tolatee

Tolatee, D. E. merchant, 28, Peel Street

丹拿公司
Tan-na-Kung-se.

Turner & Co., merchants, Queen's Road
William Walkinshaw (absent)
Phineas Ryrie
E. C. Smith (Shanghai) (absent)
A. W. Walkinshaw (Foochow)
J. Hart (Shanghai)
D. McCulloch
J. H. Cox
J. A. de Jesus
M. de Carvalho
H. Reynell (Shanghai)
H. S. B. Usill do.
R. E. Southwell do.
F. C. Cheetham do.
A. Hickling (Hankow)
H. Dunne (Foochow)

Ullmann, Maurice, dealer in foreign goods, 8, Graham Street

烏厘文
Oo-lee-man.

Ullmann & Co., jewellers and dealers in fancy goods, 96 & 98, Queen's Road Central
Jacques Ullmann
Emanuel Ullmann

富碩
Foo-shek.

Vaucher, A. E., general broker, silk inspector and commission agent, Hongkong Club

Victoria Bakery, 28, Wellington Street
J. Pereira

加剌士藥房
Ga-la-see-yeuk-fong.

"Victoria Dispensary," Peddar's Wharf

Victoria Hair Dressing Saloon, near the Hongkong Hotel, Queen's Road Central
Madame Maria Collaço

Vincenot, F., French bakery, 2, Peel St.

科咕
For-koo.

Vogel, Hagedorn & Co. merchants, Praya
Emile Vogel
F. W. Hagedorn (London)
Heinrich Kirchhoff (Shanghai)
Charles Vogel
Richard Held
Ferd Schmidt
A. A. dos Remedios
J. dos Remedios
Theodor Schneider (Canton)
J. J. Shawcross do. silk inspector
C. A. Gihon do.
Edward Vogel (Shanghai)
H. E. Amoore do.
Arno Höhne do.
Gustav Hohn do.
S. S. "Formosa.
Captain—James Morales
Chief Engineer—George Fenwick

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域假
Wak-ka.

Walker, R., merchant, 12, Gough Street

香港大藥房
Heung-kong-ti-yeuk-fong.

Watson & Co., A. S., Hongkong Dispensary, Queen's Road
J. D. Humphreys
V. Engholm
W. D. Sutton
C. J. Noble
B. Stracban
J. Anthony
Achoong

威林
Wi-lum.

Willaume, J., bill broker, Almack Place, Aberdeen Street

威利臣沙路威
Wil-le-son-sa-lo-way.

Wilson & Salway, architects, surveyors, and civil engineers, 14, Queen's Road
Wilberforce Wilson, C.E.
William Salway, M.R.I.B.A. (absent)

央醫生
Young-e-sang.

Young, Richd., L.R.C.P. Edin., F.R.C.S. Edin., "Woodville," Arbuthnot Road

Hotels, Taverns, &c.

"Army and Navy Tavern," 248, Queen's Road
Joseph Berges

英國酒店
Ying-kwok-tsow-tim.

"British Hotel," Circular Buildings, Queen's Road
John McNulty

"British Inn," Queen's Road Central
Andrew Wohters

"British Crown Tavern," 278, Queen's Road West
J. de C. Medina

"City of Hamburg Tavern," 264, Queen's Road West
Chr. Koch

"Crown & Anchor Tavern," 302, Queen's Road Central
Vincent Greaves

厭派亞酒店
Em-pi-ar-chow-tim.

"Empire Tavern," No. 262, Queen's Road Central
J. Humby

日耳曼客店
Yat-i-man-hak-tim.

"German Tavern," 224, Queen's Road West
C. F. W. Peterson
H. J. Gehlsen

咸埔酒店
Ham-po-tsow-tim.

"Hamburg Tavern," 272, Queen's Road West
John Juster

香港客店
Heung-kong-hak tim.

"Hongkong Hotel," Queen's Road
Dorabjee & Hing-Kee, lessees
Dorabjee Nowrojee, manager
Ismael P. Madar
S. Cawasjee
J. J. Brown

泰隆
Tai-loong.

"Hotel de l'Univers," Wyndham Street
V. Favre, proprietor
Aubois, cook

"Land We Live In Tavern," 294, Queen's Road West
Louis Kirchman

"Liverpool Arms Tavern," Queen's Road West
A. C. d'Alhardo

倫敦烟
Lon-tun-in.

"London Inn," No. 126, Queen's Road
L. Young

拿臣拿酒店
Na-shun-na-tsow-tim.

"National Tavern," 292, Queen's Road West
John Olson

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呵連多巴包令厘

O-len-to-bar-bow-ling-a-ly.

"Oriental Hotel," Bar, Bowling Alley, and Billiard Rooms, Wellington Street
F. W. G. von Stockhausen
Edward Rose

"Royal Oak Tavern," 208, Queen's Road Central
Peter Petersen

水手館

Sui-sow-koon.

"Sailors' Home," Praya West
J. F. Schuster, steward
Jno. Keller
A. Bleecker

士得豪爹厘

Se-tak-ho-te-li.

"Stag Hotel," No. 110, Queen's Road Central
J. R. White

"Star Tavern," 198 and 200, Queen's Road West
Thomas Hallowell

"Welcome Tavern," 288, Queen's Road West
Joaquim Gomez

Licensed Boarding House Keepers.

Sailors' Home, West Point
John Steward, Queen's road west
Peter Smith, Queen's road west
Wm. Gardner, Queen's road west
A. Jenkins, Sei woo lane
Camez, Lower Lascar row
Ismail, Circular pathway, Lower Lascar row
Allie, Lower Lascar row
Mahomed Fakeera, Lower Lascar row
Ignacio Beltrão, Square street
Joaquim Ramos, Tank lane
Francisco d'Assis, Jose's lane

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HER MAJESTY'S FORCES IN CHINA.

MILITARY.

Staff.

Commanding H. M. Forces in China and Straits Settlements—Major-General Hon. F. Colborne, C.B.
Aide-de-camp—Major W. C. O'Shaughnessy, 12th Regiment
Assist. Military Secretary—Col. A Bassano, C.B.
Brigade Major—Capt. C. K. Brooke, 15th Regiment
Fort Adjutant—Lieut. J. S. O'B. Blake, 10th Regiment
Acting Military Chaplains—Rev. W. H. Baynes, M.A.
Rev. Father Longo, Roman Catholic Chaplain
Rev. James Lamont, Presbyterian Chaplain
Garrison Sergeant-Major—Charles Merritt

STAFF CLERKS.

Military Secretary's office—Color Sergeant Thos. Doherty
Brigade office—Color Sergeant William White, Sergeant John Goodwin

ROYAL ARTILLERY.

Commanding Royal Artillery in China and Straits Settlements—Colonel P. W. Phillipps
Captain—G. C. H. Parlby
Lieutenants—H. W. J. Hubback, A. W. Ferrier, W. P. Kelly
Fire Master and Inspector Warlike Stores—Lieut. W. P. Kelly

ROYAL ENGINEERS.

Commanding Royal Engineers—Colonel John Y. Moggridge
Captain—
Lieutenant—H. B. Rich
Surveyor—H. F. Macnamara
Military Staff Clerks, Royal Engineer Department—Staff Sergeants Fred. Firman, R. Saunders
Military Foremen of Works—Quarter Master Sergeants Robt. Daniel, R. Bruce, Sergeant W. Brockley

INFANTRY.

80TH (STAFFORDSHIRE VOLUNTEERS.)

Colonel.

Charles Crutchley (England)

Lieut.-Colonel.

Hamilton Charles Smith

Majors.

Geo. H. Twemlow
Charles F. Amiel

Captains.

Henry Rowland, Bt. Major
Charles Tucker, Bt. Major (Depôt)
Chas. J. Roper Tyler, Bt. Major
Fred. B. N. Craufurd (Depôt)
Charles A. F. Creagh
James L. Bradshaw
Sam. Geo. Huskisson
Robt. Warner Stone
Walter Howard
Frederick Blair Staples (on leave)

Lieutenants.

Henry James Brown
Paul Swinburne (Depôt)
Allan Saunders (Adjutant)
Wilfred T. Anderson (Depôt)
J. G. K. Young (Instructor of Musketry)
John Edward Hale Prior
Chas. C. Cole
Henry J. Johnson
James Ormsby Sherrard
Lipton Cumming Potts
William H. Walmisley
T. J. Chamberlain
Henry H. Harward

Sub-Lieutenants.

Saumarez Wm. Cameron (Depôt)
Otway Mayne
Arthur Wellesley Hast
Archibald B. Horsbrugh
William Moore

Paymaster—
Instructor of Musketry—J. G. K. Young, Lieut.
Adjutant.—A. Saunders, Lieut.
Quartermaster—John Belt
Medical Officer—D. C. M'Fall, Surgeon Major

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Principal Medical Officer—Alfred Crocker, Deputy Surgeon General

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Surgeon Major—E. Becher, M.D.
Surgeons—J. Murray, M.B., B. Cruickshank, M.B.
Apothecary to the Forces—John Davies

CONTROL DEPARTMENT.

At Hongkong.

Assistant Controller—C. M. Molony
Clerk—W. Cruise

Military Store Branch.

Deputy Commissary—F. C. P. Silveira
do. —G. Arber
Assistant Commissary—E. G. Skinner
Clerk—C. Wagner
Chief Foreman—A. Dalgarno
Foreman—P. Grimble
Assistant Foreman—T. Coales

Supply Transport, Barrack, and Hospital Branches.

Deputy Commissary—J. Johnston
Assistant Commissary—W. Gammell
Clerk, Barrack—F. Ferreira
Clerk, Supply, &c.—W. R. Garrett

Pay and Treasury Branch.

Deputy Paymaster and Treasurer—T. W. Cooper
Assistant Paymaster—C. B. Griffith.

NAVAL.

Royal Naval Department.

Vice Admiral—Sir Chas. F. A. Shadwell, K.C.B., F.R.S., Commander-in-chief, (to be relieved by Vice-Admiral Alfred P. Ryder and Staff)
Flag Lieutenant—Fred. R. Dicken
Secretary—William B. Hutchison
Assistant Paymaster, Clerk to Secretary—Charles E. Gifford

H. M. NAVAL YARD.

Hongkong.

Commodore in charge of Naval Establishment—J. E. Parish
Secretary to Commodore—G. W. Muir, Paymaster, R.N.
Assist. Paym.—D. J. Thomson, R.N., clerk to secretary
Master Attendant and Staff Commander—Samuel W. Browne, R.N.
Naval & Victualling Storekeeper & Cashier—John Bremner, Paymaster, R.N.
Accountant—R. F. Hawke, (absent)
Chief Clerks—E. Besant, G. P. Rickard
Writers—J. da Cunha, V. Danenberg, V. C. Rocha, H. Danenberg, W. H. Poate, E. C. Barradas, L. F. Carvalho, F. M. D. Xavier, J. de Pinna, F. G. Pereira
Boatswain—Robert Melling
Storemen—J. Randell, W. Gilbie, H. Smith, L. W. Afah, F. Martin, W. F. Adnams
Superintending Carpenter—Henry Boryer, R.N.

Steam Department.

Chief Engineer in charge of Factory—David Robb, R.N.
Engineers—G. A. C. Bencke, J. B. E. Warrington, J. Rice, J. H. Bray, W. Bryan
Boiler Maker—A. Hadley
Smith—A. T. Grant
Moulder—J. Gingell

H.B.M. Squadron in China & Japan.

AUDACIOUS, 14, *Double-screw Iron Ship, Armour Plated.*
6,034 *Tons.* 4,021 *H.P.*
Flag Ship.
(To relieve "Iron Duke.")

Vice-Admiral—Alfred P. Ryder (to relieve Vice-Admiral Sir C. F. A. Shadwell)
Flag Lieut.—A. F. St. Clair
Secretary—Thomas H. Bowling
Captain—Philip H. Colomb
Commander—Cyprian A. G. Bridge
Lieutenants—Wm. McF. Castle, Herbert J. G. Garbett, Hon. F. R. Sandilands, Jas. E. C. Goodrich, Wm. S. P. Graves
Staff Commander—Fred. A. Johnston
Lieutenants—R. M. Art, Edward R. M. Crooke
Chaplain—Rev. Chas. J. Corfe, B.A.
Staff Surgeon—Fras. W. Davies
Paymaster—Wm. T. Richards
Chief Eng.—Charles P. Turner
Naval Instructor—Jas. R. Clark, M.A.
Sub-Lieutenants—Arthur R. M. Creagh, Fras. S. Ommaney, P. H. E. Hungerford, Chas. G. Dicken, Walter W. Madden

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Nav. Sub-Lieut.—Henry Brayn
Surgeons—Wm. H. Stewart, M.B., Everard H. Saunders, Henry B. Collins
Assist. Paymaster—Chas. Topping
Engineers—Jas. Hird, Chas. G. Muller, Fred. S. Turner, Wm. H. White, Robt. Young, Edward J. Huysman, Geo. Fabian
Gunner, 1 *Cl.*—Robt. Kitchener
Boatswain, 1 *Cl.*—Samuel Ross
Carpenter, 1 *Cl.*—Timothy Renyard
Midshipmen—Hon. S. J. Fortescue, Fred. F. Fegen, Fras. J. S. Wortley, Egerton B. Cleeve, Algernon H. Oliver, Henry N. Thomson, Fred. S. Sieveking, Frank J. Thring, Chas. E. Baxter, Chas. S. Smith, Wm. G. Stewart
Naval Cadets—Arthur Dodgson, Jno. Martin, Henry V. Hart, Henry T. C. Knox, Arthur Barry, T. P. Coode, Frank A. Garforth, Chas. H. Dundas
Asst. Eng., 1 *Cl.*—Henry E. Wingfield
Asst. Eng., 2 *Cl.*—Jno. R. D. Johnson, Wm. H. Marshall *(act.)*, Edwin Little, J. W. Bennington *(act.)*, Thos. Agnew
Clerk—Geo. Hyde

CHARYBDIS, 17. S. *Corvette.*

2187 (1506) *Tons.* 1363 (400) *H.P.*

China.

Captain—Thomas E. Smith...24 Spt. '73
Lieutenant—John G. Jones....17 Oct. '73
do. —Richard W. White.25 Spt. '73
Nav. Lieutenant—Benjamin S. Bradley.....13 Spt. '73
Lieut. Mar.—William G. Armstrong.....25 Spt. '73
Chaplain and Nav. Inst.—Rev. Douglas J. Bontflower, M.A.....22 Nov. '73
Staff Surg. 2 *Cl.*—Thomas L. Bickford.....24 Spt. '73
Paymaster—Robert M. Colwell.....24 Spt. '73
Chief Engineer—Charles A. Stratford.....15 Aug. '73
Sub-Lieut.—George H. Cherry 8 Oct. '73
do. —Arthur T. S. Carter.15 Oct. '73
do. —William Moore..... 8 Oct. '73
do. —Henry Pearson.....24 Nov. '73
do. —Clement W. Swetenham.....
Surgeon—George Gibson, M.B.24 Spt. '73
Assist. Paymaster—Sidney W. Wright.....14 Oct. '73
Engineer—John Boxell.....16 Jan. '74
do. —Thomas Murray....24 Spt. '73
do. —James H. Bray.....24 Spt. '73
Gunner 2 *Cl.*—Edwin Bishop..26 Spt. '73
Boatswain 2 *Class*—Thomas Smith .....26 Spt. '73
Carpenter 2 *Cl.*—George Bridges.. ..... 1 Apr. '73
Midshipman—Arthur T. Dew. 8 Oct. '73
do. —Charles B. Macdonald.....15 Oct. '73
do. —Cortland H. Simpson.....18 Oct. '73
do. —Arthur G. Gunner.....18 Oct. '73
do. —Rd. A. Gwynne.18 Oct. '73
do. —Thomas B. Hammond.....18 Oct. '73
do. —Herbert Lyon...18 Oct. '73
Navg. Cadet—Alfred W. O. Petch..... 8 Oct. '73

CURLEW, 3, *Double-screw Composite Gun-Vessel.*

774 (665) *Tons.* 985 (160) *H.P.*

China.

Comm.—Edmund J. Church. 6 Mar. '73
Lieut.—Chas. H. Herring
Nav. Sub-Lieut.—Wm. J. W. Barnard
Surgeon—Chas. W. Magrane
Assist. Pay.—Clement P. Penny
Engineer—Jno. Bolas
do. Edwd. Norrington
Gunner, 2 *Cl.*—Wm. Richards
Assist. Eng. 2 *Cl.*—Rd. G. Wilby
(Re-commissioned 30th November, 1874.)

DWARF, 4, *Double-screw Composite Gun-Vessel.*

465 *Tons.* 120 *H.P.*

China.

Comm.—The Hon. Edwd. G. Dawson
Lieut.—Aston G. McMurdo
Sub-Lieut.—
Nav. Sub-Lieut.—E. E. Graves.12 May '73
Surgeon—Alfd. H. Kelly, M.B.
Assist. Paymaster in charge—Bernard F. Meyer.....
Engineer—Jno. T. Coombs
Gunner, 2 *Cl.*—G. A. Worthington.....18 July '71
Assist. Eng. 1 *Cl.*—W. Broad, 7 Aug. '72

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FROLIC, 4, *Double Screw Composite Gun-Vessel.*

592 (462) *Tons.* 600 (100) *H.P.*

China.

Commander—C. E. Buckle..... 8 Jan. '73
Lieutenant—Ed. H. M. Davis
Sub-Lieut.—C. W. P. Bouverie 8 Jan. '73
Nav. Sub-Lieut.—
Surgeon—Richard G. Brown..20 Jan. '73
Assist. Paymaster in charge—
Archibald Court..... 8 Jan. '73
Engineer—John Spinks.....29 Jan. '72
do. Charles Allsop..... 8 Jan. '73
Boatswain, 2 Cl.—S. Bazill....23 Mar. '72
Assist. Eng., 3 Cl.—William Walker (*act*)..... 8 Jan. '73

GROWLER, 4. *Double Screw Composite Gun-Vessel.*

584 (464) *Tons.* 696 (120) *H.P.*

China.

Commander—Walter Stewart. 7 Aug. '73
Lieutenant—Robert O. Webb..25 Apr. '71
Sub-Lieut.—Francis R. Pelly.. 9 Aug. '73
Nav. Sub-Lieut.—Richard J. Rogers..... 5 Dec. '71
Surgeon—Albert C. Queely... 8 Aug. '73
Assist. Paym. in charge—Andrew C. Jeffreys..... 3 May '73
Engineer—Michael B. Kelly...20 Aug. '73
do. —Geo. T. Craddock..16 Sept. '73
Boatswain, 2 Class—William Cuzans *(act.)*..... 1 Oct. '73
(Recommissioned 10th September, 1873.)

HART, 4. *Double Screw Composite Gun-Vessel.*

584 (464) *Tons.* 608 (120) *H.P.*

China.

Commander—Thos. H. Royse.12 Sept. '72
Lieut.—William B. Forbes... .31 Dec. '73
Sub-Lieut.—Alfred F. Welldon.....31 Dec. '73
Nav. Sub-Lieut.—William J. Scullard.....31 Dec. '73
Surgeon—Wm. H. Elmes.....
Assist. Paym. in charge—Fras. B. Pritchard.....
Engineer—Geo. McEwen.....
do. —Henry Rider..... ....
Boatswain, 2 Cl.—John Warmingham.....31 Dec. '73
(Recommissioned at Malta 12th Feb., 1874.)

HORNET, 4, *Double-Screw Composite Gun-Vessel.*

584 (464) *Tons.* 506 (120) *H.P.*

China.

Commander—O. S. Cameron..28 Feb. '73
Lieutenant—Joseph Swan.....21 Nov. '72
Sub-Lieut.—Gilbert G. Harrison .....18 Dec. '73
Nav. Sub-Lieut.—J. L. Veitch.28 Feb. '72
Surgeon.—W. C. Sandys..... 8 Nov. '71
Assist. Paymaster in charge—
Alfred Woolward..... 8 Nov. '71
Engineer—J. V. Thompson.... 1 Feb. '73
Gunner, 2 Cl.— Philip Cox...
Assist. Engineer, 2 Cl.—Arthur H. Renfry...23 Feb. '72
do. Oscar G. Egan.....10 Dec. '72
(Recommissioned 8th Nov., 1871.)

IRON DUKE, 14, *Double-screw Iron Ship, Armour Plated.*

3,787 *Tons.* 800 *H.P.*

Flag Ship.

(To be relieved by the "Audacious.")

Vice-Admiral—Sir Chas. F. A. Shadwell, K.C.B., F.R.S.
Flag Lieut.—Fred. R. Dicken
Secretary—William B. Hutchison
Clerk to Secretary—Charles E. Gifford, (assist. paymaster)
Captain—William Arthur
Commander—John L. Way
Lieutenants—C. C. Drury, Geo. L. Atkinson, A. Carpenter, C. J. Norcock, G. W. Russell
Nav. Lieut.—Stopford C. Tracey
Chap. & Naval Ins.—Rev. W. W. Parry
Lieut. R.M.A.—Walter M. Lambert
Staff Surgeon—
Paymaster—Alexander Thompson
Chief Engineer—
Sub-Lieuts.— Wm. G. White (act), Philip F. Tillard, A. C. Woods
Surgeons—Gerard J. Irvine, Geo. W. Low
Assist. Paymasters—H. A. Malaher, W. A. Harvey, Thos. F. Bate, Ambrose B. Wall, Edgar V. Sharp
Engineers—James Ritchie.....21 July '71
William R. Davey.....23 Feb. '72
William B. Rock..... 1 Apr. '71
Edward L. Carte.....21 July '71
James W. Scoble.....21 July '71
Alfred Palmer.....27 May '74

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Gunner, 1 *Cl.*—Ralph Eales...28 Aug. '69
Gunner, 2 *Cl.*—T. Davidson...27 Sept. '72
Boatswain—Fred. Standish....
Carpenter, 1 *Cl.*—J. T. Kestell..29 July '71
Midshipmen—William H. Edyvean.....30 Sept. '72
William H. H. Montresor.18 Mar. '71
James G. Duberley.....30 Sept. '72
Herbert B. Dillon.....21 Sept. '72
Leicester F. G. Tippinge.21 Sept. '72
C. W. de la P. Beresford.
Nav. Mid.—William Humphreys.....26 Sept. '72
Assist. Eng., 1 *Cl.*—
Assist. Eng., 2 *Cl.*—H. J. Lock 14 Aug. '71
William Henry Matthews 1 Apr. '73

KESTREL, 4, *Double-screw Composite Gun-Vessel.*

592 (462) *Tons.* 600 (100) *H.P.*

Commander—Chas. B. Theobald
Lieutenant—Henry S. Clarke
Sub.-Lieut.—J. S. Muggeridge
Nav. Sub.-Lieut.—Henry Grey
Surgeon—Chas. Davidson, M.D.
Assist. Paymaster in charge—Chas. J. Bolt
Engineers—R. W. Jones, H. M. G. Pellew
Boatswain, 2 *Cl.*—Jas. Searle
Assist. Engineer, 2 *Cl.*—H. Moon

LAPWING, 3, *Double-screw Gun-Vessel.*

774 *Tons.* 883 *H.P.*

Commander—Sir William Wiseman, Bart.
Lieutenant—Hon. Henry N. Shore
Surgeon—Jno. W. Davies, M.D.
Assist. Paym.—Horace C. Barnard
Engineers—Robert Widdicombe, Thomas Jones
Gunner, 2 *Cl.*—Jas. Henwood
Assis. Eng., 2 *Cl.*—Wm. J. Firks

MIDGE, 4, *Double-screw Composite Gun-Vessel.*

584 (464) *Tons.* 472 (120) *H.P.*

China.

Commander—J. F. G. Grant..24 Sept. '72
Lieut.—Jno. Philips.....
Sub-Lieut.—Wm. F. G. Clarke 21 Sept. '72
Nav. Sub.-Lt.—
Surgeon—James Simms.....13 May '73
Assist. Paym. in charge—Arthur Le B. Corrie.....26 Sept. '72
Engineer—Stephen Sheldon...
do. —
Assist. Eng., 1 *Cl.*—George E. Bascombe.....24 Sept. '72
Ast. Eng. 2 *Cl.*—Rd. G. Hamm
Boatswain, 2 *Cl.*—
(*Recommissioned* 1*st Feb.*, 1873.)

MODESTE, 14. S. *Corvette.*

1890 (1405) *Tons.* 2149 (350) *H.P.*

China.

Captain—Frank T. Thomson..23 Dec. '73
Lieut.—Henry T. Wright..... 1 Jan. '74
do. Godfrey W. M. Ellot.. 1 Jan. '74
do. John P. Pipon..... 1 Jan. '74
Nav. Lieut.—Bownal Aplin... 1 Jan. '74
Chaplain—Rev. John Llewellin, B.A..... 5 Jan. '74
Staff Surg. 2 *Cl.*—Rinso R. Siccama..... 1 Jan. '74
Paymaster—Thomas M. Firth. 1 Jan. '74
Chief Eng.—Wm. Waterfield.. 5 May '73
Sub-Lieut—Bertram A. Muirhead..... 1 Jan. '74
do. Harry B. Anson...29 Jan. '74
do. Walter T. Warren 1 Jan. '74
do. James P. Montgomery..... 9 Jan. '74
Surgeon—Charles C. Godding. 1 Jan. '74
Assist. Paym.—Wm. C. Gillies. 1 Jan. '74
Engineer—Wm. G. H. Webb..12 Nov. '73
do. James McMillan... 1 Jan. '74
Gunner 2 *Cl.*—John Grant.....11 June '73
Boatswain 2 *Cl.*—Henry Giles.. 9 June '73
Carpenter 2 *Cl.*—Wm. H. Tozer.18 Jan. '72
Midshipmen—Thomas P. Walker..... 1 Jan. '74
do. —Cecil F. Boothby 3 Feb. '74
Nav. Mid.—Thomas H. Heming..... 1 Jan. '74
Naval Cadets—Wm. O. Story. 1 Jan. '74
do. —Mansfield G. Smith..... 1 Jan. '74
do. —Ed. H. Currey. 1 Jan. '74
Assist. Eng. 2 *Cl.*—James M. E. Bennett..... 1 Jan. '74

MOSQUITO, 4, *Composite Gun-Boat.*

408 (295) *Tons.* 360 (60) *H.P.*

China.

Lieut.-Com.—Robt. H. Paul...
Nav. Sub-Lieut.—
Sub-Lieut.—

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Surgeon—John A. Robertson.30 Oct. '72
Engineer—Wm. Hair.....
do. —Henry G. Bourke..30 Oct. '72
do. —William H.C.Gale.30 Oct. '72
Boatswain, 2 Cl.—A Milton..27 Aug. '72

RINGDOVE, 3.

Double-Screw Gun-Vessel

774 (666) *Tons.* 957 (160) *H.P.*

China.

Commander—Uvedale C. Singleton.....23 Jan. '74
Lieut.—W. V. Bayley.....30 Sept. '72
Sub-Lieut.—H. C. K. Slaney.21 Sept. '72
N. Sub-Lieut.—V. D. Hughes.26 Sept. '72
Surgeon—A. Gorham, M.D...26 Sept. '72
Assist. Paymaster in charge—
George Spain..... 1 Feb. '73
Engineer—Holland Harrison.24 Sept. '72
do. Jno. W. Dupen...10 Nov. '73
Assist. Engineer, 2 Cl.—Thomas Morris (*act*).....24 Sept. '72
Boatswain, 2 Cl.—J. Combe.. 26 Sept. '72
(Recommissioned 1st February, 1873.)

SYLVIA, 3. *Screw Surveying-Vessel.*

877 (695) *Tons.* 689 (150) *H.P.*

China.

Captain—Henry C. St. John..15 Nov. '73
Lieut.—Richard F. Hoskyn...15 Nov. '73
do. —Cecil F. Oldham.....15 Nov. '73
Nav. Lieut.—William Pearce.15 Nov. '73
Staff Surgeon, 2 Cl—Samuel Campbell, M.D.....15 Nov. '73
Paym.—Edward H. Whyte...29 Nov. '73
Sub-Lieut.—Gordon S. Gunn.15 Nov. '73
do. —Geo. E. Richards.15 Nov. '73
Nav. Sub-Lieut.—Francis S. Wheeler.....29 Nov. '73
Engineer—William Gibson.... 1 Nov. '73
do. —Charles W. Nibbs..19 Nov. '73
Boatswain, 2 Class—William Dailley..... .....28 Jan. '74

SWINGER, 4. *Composite Gun-Boat.*

408 (295) *Tons.* 360 (60) *H.P.*

China.

Lieut. and Com.—Edward A. Bolitho.....24 Sept. '73
Sub-Lieut.—.....
Nav. Sub. Lieut.—James G. Fowling..... 1 Oct. '73
Surgeon—Ralph W. Brereton.10 Dec. '73
Assist. Paymaster in charge—
Thomas Guard.....15 Oct. '73
Engineer—Wm. Tottenham...29 Jan. '72
do. —Joseph T. Robinson21 Oct. '73
Boatswain, 2 Class—Richard Hurrell..... 3 Dec. '72

STORE AT YOKOHAMA.

Paymaster in charge—Frank Pitman
(Borne in "Iron Duke.")

THALIA, 6, S. *Corvette.*

2216 (1459) *Tons.* 1606 (400) *H.P.*

China.

Captain—Hon. B. Woolcombe.26 Mar. '72
Lieutenants—
Frederick A. Moysey.....26 Mar. '72
Hon. F. C. Lascelles.....26 Mar. '72
Frederick A. Blackett.... 7 Feb. '73
Arthur C. Clarke.....14 Mar. '74
Nav. Lieut.—Wm. W. Hutton.30 Jan. '74
Staff Surgeon, 2 Cl.—Richard L. B. Head.....26 Mar. '72
Paymaster—Alfred Whiffin...26 Mar. '72
Chief Eng.—W. F. Inness.....26 Mar. '72
Nav. Instr.—Wm. L. Healey..28 Mar. '72
Sub-Lieut.—Percy C. Raitt *(act.)*.....26 Mar. '72
Nav. Sub-Lieut.—Geo. A. C. Webb..... 5 Feb. '72
Surg.—C. A. Rathborne, M.D.26 Mar. '72
Assist. Paym.—T. W. Hall....30 Mar. '72
Engineer—William F. Cole....26 Mar. '72
Gunner, 2 Cl.—Alexander Ellis26 Mar. '72
Boats., 1 Cl.—G. Turner.....26 Mar. '72
Carpenter, 2 Cl.—C. Phillips..26 Mar. '72
Nav. Mid.—A. S. Woodley... 3 Oct. '72
Assist. Eng., 1 Cl.—Geo. Rigler
do. 2 *Cl.*—Wm. C. Stribling

THISTLE, 4, *Double-screw Composite Gun-Vessel.*

584 (465) *Tons.* 641 (120) *H.P.*

China.

Commander—Fras. Stirling...23 Jan. '74
Lieut.—Arthur H. O. P. Lowe
Sub-Lieut.—Thos. F. Abbott
Nav. Sub-Lieut.—M. S. Beally
Surgeon—N. F. Fitzmaurice

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Assist. Paym.—Thos. F. Harrison
Engineer—McG. Moore
do. —Chas. M. Johnson
Boatswain, 2 *Cl.*—Jas. Steward. 7 Feb. '73
Assist. Eng., 2 *Cl.*—Jas. Fraser
(Recommissioned 30th November.)

VICTOR EMANUEL, 12.
Receiving Ship. 3087 *Tons.*
Hongkong.

Commodore—John E. Parish. 15 Aug. '73
Secretary—George W. Muir, paymaster, R N.....
Clerk to Sec.—D. J. Thomson, assist paymaster.....
Lieut—Palmer K. Smythies..
Staff Commander—Samuel W. Browne.....
(For Service in Dockyard at Hongkong.)
Chaplain—Rev. Jas. S. Ladds, M.A.....
(For R. N. Hospital.)
Staff Surgeon, 2 *Cl.*—Chas. J. Fennell.....
Paymaster—J. Cambell
Assist. Paym—John S. Ramsay
Paymaster—D. Martin (for service at Shanghai)

(For Steam Reserve.)
Boats., 1 *Cl.*—R. Melling..... 8 May '70
do. 2 *Cl.*—Wm. Taylor.....
Gunner—Jas. Hallahan.....
Carpenter, 2 *Cl.*—Jas. May....
(Recommissioned 1st Dec., 1874.*)*

VIGILANT, 2. *P. Dispatch Vessel.*
940 *Tons.* 1,815 *H.P.*

Lieut. and Commander—Hugh C. D. Ryder
Nav. Lieut.—Geo. W. Balliston
Chief Eng.—Henry Jones
Sub-Lieut.—Fred. O. Pike
Surgeon—Rd. A. Mowll, M.D.
Assist. Paym. in charge—Wm. J. G. Cannon
Engs.—Robert Sutherland, Geo. Triggs
Gunner, 2 *Cl.*—Wm. Ricketts
Assist. Eng., 2 *Cl.*—Geo. H. Hearson *(act.)*

ROYAL NAVAL HOSPITAL.
Mount Shadwell.

Deputy Inspector General—Wm. Loney
Surgeons—Wm. J. Rankin, M.D., Peter Burgess, M.A., M.B.
Civil Service Clerk—George Coles
Dispenser in charge of Stores—John T. Cape

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN SQUADRON.

E. H. FRIEDERICH, 22, *Corvette.*
1540 Tons. 230 *H.P.*

Commander—Post Captain Chevalier T. de Oesterreicher
First Lieutenant—Erain Count Dubsky
Lieutenants—Joseph Lehnert, Rudolph Berghofer
Ensigns—Joseph Treipl, Simon Lehnhart, Frederic Baron von der Decken
Midshipmen—W. Pacel, V. Widmar, F. Plesch, J. Kopecky, Marquis Nembrini, C. Gonzaga, C. Karner, Baron F. de John, A. Laube
Surgeons—W. Sachs, M.D., A. Lederer, M.D.
Chief Engineer—W. Lantsch
Paymaster—P. Cocianig

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U. S. NAVAL SQUADRON IN CHINA AND JAPAN.

United States Asiatic Fleet.

FLEET OFFICERS.

Rear Admiral—A. M. Pennock
Fleet Captain—J. J. de Krafft
do. Surgeon—T. W. Leach
do. Paymaster—E. Stewart
do. Engineer—J. W. Moore
do. Marine Officer—H. A. Bartlett

U. S. NAVAL DEPOT, NAGASAKI.

Paymaster in charge—Jno. H. Stevenson

U.S. FLAG SHIP "HARTFORD."

Captain—J. J. de Krafft
Lieut. Commanders—E. M. Sheppard, G. W. Pigman
Lieuts.—A. H. Vail, R. M. Lisle, C. B. Gill
Master—John A. Rodgers
Midshipmen—J. L. Hunsicker, Jno. Downes, Wm. A. Marshall, Chas. E. Fox, H. S. Waring, F. E. Sawyer, R. G. Davenport
Mate—Chas. Levin
Paymaster—Edwin Stewart
Surgeon—T. W. Leach
P. Assist. Surgeon—H. J. Babin
Chief Engineer—John W. Moore
1st Assist. Engineers—J. B. Upham, J. D. Ford
Chaplain—J. K. Lewis
Captain of Marines—H. A. Bartlett
Boatswain—P. J. Miller
Gunner—R. H. Cross
Carpenter—John A. Dixon
Sailmaker—John A. Birdsall

U.S.S. "LACKAWANNA."

Captain—E. Y. McCauley
Lieut. Commanders—A. S. Crowninshield, H. C. Nields
Lieutenants—Wm. H. Webb, J. Marthan
Masters—Geo. W. Colvocoresses, Wm. Potter
Midshipmen—W. P. Elliott, H. P. McIntosh, Chas. A. Foster
Surgeon—W. K. Schofield
Assist. Surgeon—C. E. Black
Paymaster—
Chief engineer—H. W. Fitch
1st Assistant Engineer—J. G. Brosnahan
2nd do. do. —J. P. Mickley
Second Lieut. of Marines—W. S. Schenk
Boatswain—C. E. Hawkins
Gunner—James Hays
Carpenter—N. H. Junkin
Sailmaker—W. Cuddy

U.S.S. "YANTIC."

Commander—R. T. R. Lewis
Lieutenants—B. L. Edes, W. W. Gillpatrick
Masters—L. G. Spalding, C. G. Bowman, R. A. Breck
Midshipmen—N. T. James, B. F. Rhinehart, A. Mertz, O. E. Lasher
P. Asst. Surgeon—J. B. Parker
Assist. Paymaster—L. A. Yorke
1st do. Engineer—Geo. W. Hall
2nd do. R. W. Galt

U.S.S. "SACO."

Commander—Chas. S. McDougal
Lieut. Comdrs.—D. W. Mullan, James G. Green
Masters—J. Franklin, T. T. Wood, T. B. Bolles
Ensign—Chas. A. Clark
P. Assist. Surgeon—J. G. Ayers
Assist. Paymaster—John Breese
1st. Assist. Engineer—Geo. H. White

U.S.S. "ASHUELOT."

Commander—E. O. Matthews
Lieut. Comdr.—Douglas Cassel
Lieutenant—Robert E. Carmody
Master—W. H. Turner
Ensign—John A. H. Nickels
Surgeon—D. McMurtrie
Assist. Paymaster—J. T. Addicks
1st Assist. Engineer—Geo. J. Burnap
2nd. do. do. —D. M. Fulmer

U.S.S. "MONOCACY."

Lieut. Commander—F. W. Dickins
Lieutenants—Thos. G. Grove, F. W. Greenleaf
Masters—G. B. Harber, E. S. Prime
Assist. Surgeon—C. H. White
Assist. Paymaster—J. B. Redfield
1st Assist. Engineer—A. Adamson
2nd Assist. Engineer—Chas. F. Nagle

U.S.S. "PALOS."

Lieut. Commander—W. R. Bridgman
Master—J. B. House
Midshipmen—F. W. Nabor, G. C. Hanus, Jas. M. Wight
Asst. Paymaster—C. H. Thomson
Asst. Surgeon—H. P. Harvey
2nd Asst. Engineer—Wm. Rowbotham

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PRINCIPAL CHINESE HONGS,

DEALING WITH FOREIGNERS.

General Chinese Merchants.

志興隆 Chi Hing Loong, 70, Bonham strand West

晉昌 Chun Cheong, 56, Bonham strand

俊昌榮 Chun Cheong Wing, 77, Bonham strand West

晉豐 Chun Foong, 62, Bonham strand West

振德祥 Chun Tuk Cheung, 87, Wing Lok lane

振源行 Chun Yuen Hong, 12, Bonham strand West

福聚源 Fook Choy Yuen, 68, Bonham strand

福興和 Fook Hing Wo, 85, Bonham strand

福茂隆 Fook Mow Loong, 65, Bonham strand West.

福盛隆 Fook Shing Loong, 65, Praya

福源隆 Fook Yune Loong, 38, Bonham strand West

興泰棧 Hing Tai Chan, 44, Bonham strand

合興行 Hop Hing Hong, 124, Bonham strand

合泰和 Hop Tai Wo, 68, Wing Lok Fong

厚昌煜記 Hau Chong Yok Ke, 53, Bonham strand West

恒謙泰 Hung Him Tai, 10, Wing Lok Fong

恒記 Hung Ki, 68, Bonham strand West

乾利 Keen Le, 87, Wing lok kai

建昌行 Kin Cheong Hong, 60, Bonham strand West

乾豐行 Kin Fong Hong, 32, Bonham strand West

建南 Kin Nam, 24, Wing Lok Fong

乾泰隆 Kin Tai Loong, 63, Bonham strand West

乾元興記 Kin Yuen Hing Kee, 75, Bonham strand West

公信棧 Kung Sun Chan, 27, Praya, West

桂茂 Kwai Mow, 9A, Praya West

廣昌隆 Kwong Cheong Loong, 46, Bonham strand

廣福和 Kwong Fook Wo, 5A, Praya West

廣興昌 Kwong Hing Cheong, 58, Bonham strand West

廣利源 Kwong Lee Yuen, 9, Bonham strand

廣萬祥 Kwong Man Cheung, 18, Bonham strand West

廣茂泰 Kwong Mow Tai, 98, Wing Lok Fong

廣順隆 Kwong Shun Loong, 63, Bonham strand

廣榮盛 Kwong Wing Shing, 46, Bonham strand West

廣永信 Kwong Wing Shun, 101, Wing Lok Fong

萬福成 Man Fook Shing, 62, Bonham strand

萬永成 Man Wing Shing, 86, Wing Lok Fong

茂和祥 Wow Wo Cheung, 40, Wing Lok lane

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寶泰行 Po Tai Hong, 38, Wing Lok Fong
肇豐 Sew Foong, 26, Praya West
順昌 Shun Cheong, 85, Bonham strand
泰豐順 Tai Fung Shun, 71, Bonham strand
泰利 Tai Li, 19, Bonham strand West
得美行 Tuk Mi Hong, 18, Praya West
德美合記 Tuk Mi Hop Kee, 11, Bonham strand West
東生隆 Tung Shang Loong, 62, Bonham strand
同大盛 Tung Tai Shing, 14, Bonham strand West
同德行 Tung Tuk Hong, 68, Wing Lok Fong
永祥吉 Wing Cheung Kut, 40, Bonham strand
永義昌 Wing E Cheong, 15, Praya West
永安行 Wing On Hong, 106, Wing Lok Fong
永誠信 Wing Shing Shun, 57, Bonham strand West
和興 Wo Hing, 16, Praya West
和順興 Wo Shun Hing, 52, Bonham strand West
和泰 Wo Tai, 64, Bonham strand West
和德興 Wo Tuk Hing, 13, Praya
祐隆行 Yau Loong Hong, 50, Bonham strand
義昌 Yee Cheong, 16, Bonham strand
怡昌正 Yee Chong Ching, 74, Bonham strand
怡豐 Yee Foong, 22, Bonham strand West
怡記 Yee Ki, 50, Bonham strand West
儀安行 Yee On Hong, 53, Praya West
怡順行 Yee Shun Hong 42, Bonham strand
義順泰 Yee Shun Tai, 66, Bonham strand West
怡泰 Yee Tai, 28, Bonham strand West
仍昌 Ying Cheong, Praya
元發行 Yuen Fat Hong, 10, Bonham strand West
源安泰 Yuen On Tai, 30, Bonham strand West
源泰 Yuen Tai, 39, Praya West
粵興隆 Yuet Hing Loong, 54, Bonham strand
日隆 Yut Loong, 26, Wing Lok Fong

General Commission Agents.

聚昌隆 Choy Cheong Loong, 13A, Praya West
俊德榮 Chün Tuk Wing, 35, Praya West
福生和 Fook Sang Wo, 66, Wing Lok Fong
福悅和 Fook Yuet Wo, 86, Wing lok kai
均興祥 Kwang Hing Cheong, 71, Wing Lok lane
均隆盛 Kwan Long Shing, 94, Wing Lok Fong
廣興利 Kwong Hing Lee, 158, Wing Lok lane
廣協和 Kwong Hip Wo, 8A, Praya West

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廣經和 Kwong King Wo, 23, Praya West
廣萬豐 Kwong Man Fung, 91, Wing Lok Fong
廣泰昌 Kwong Tai Cheong, Wing Lok Fong
廣泰源 Kwong Tai Yune, 93, Praya Central
廣義昌 Kwong Yee Cheong, 42, Wing lok kai
廣源泰 Kwong Yuen Tai, 49, Praya
廣和盛 Kwong Wo Shing, 19, Praya West
聯和棧 Leün Wo Chan, 77, Wing Lok Fong
凌雲 Ling Wan, 16, Queen's road
泗盛和記 Se Shing Wo Kee, 48, Wing Lok Fong
新昌 Shun Cheong, 18, Queen's road
新泰利 Sun Tai Lee, 14, Queen's road
泰昌隆 Tai Cheong Loong, 2A, Praya West
泰生 Tai Sung, 4A, Praya West
東順和 Tung Shun Wo, 38, Praya West
永茂祥 Wing Mow Cheung, 43, Wing Lok Fong
永義源 Wing Yee Yuen 95, Wing Lok Fong
永源來 Wing Yuen Loi, 34, Praya West
和棧 Wo Chan, 20, Queen's road
和發祥 Wo Fat Cheung, 59, Wing Lok Fong

Bakers.

意隆 E'Loong, 45, Endicott's lane
廣和 Kwong Wo, 21, Endicott's lane
安和 On Wo, 12, Wing On lane
永益 Wing Yik, 13, Queen's road East

Barbers.

福泰 Fook Tai, 35, Stanley street
興發 Hing Fat, 27, Stanley street
廣勝 Kwong Shing, 23, Stanley street
順興 Shun Hing, 22, Stanley street
新廣勝 Sun Kwong Shing, 29, Stanley street
泰順 Tai Shun, 23, Lyndhurst terrace
日昇 Yat Sing, 11, D'Aguilar street
悅盛 Yuet Shing, 6A, Wellington street

Bird's-nest Merchants.

東茂 Tung Mow, 98, Queen's road West
永隆祥 Wing Loong Cheung, 41, Bonham strant West
義合隆 Yee Hop Loong, 111, Jervois street
裕源 Yue Yuen, 97, Jervois street

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Block Makers.

輝記 Fi Kee, 19, Endicott lane
合利 Hop Lee, 21, Endicott lane
廣德 Kwong Tuk, 11, Endicott lane
大德 Tai Tuk, 38, Gilman street

Bookbinders.

祥盛 Cheung Shing, 62, Queen's road Central
致盛 Chi Shing, 32, Queen's road
福盛 Fook Shing, 59, Queen's road Central
祺盛 Ká Shing, 46, Wellington street
泰昇 Tai Sing, 75, Queen's road Central
天成 Tien Shing, 56, Queen's road
同盛 Tung Shing, 31, Stanley street
宏昇 Wung Sing, 66, Queen's road Central
源盛 Yuen Shing, 72, Queen's road Central

Carpenters.

逢勝 Fung Shing, 9, Lyndhurst street
協勝 Hip Shing Aho, 19, D'Aguilar street
廣興 Kwong King, 61, Wellington street
廣成 Kwong Shing, 9, Wellington street
廣悅隆 Kwong Yuet Loong, 6, D'Aguilar street
茂發 Mow Fat, 11, Lyndhurst street
茂生 Mow Shang, 43, Wellington street
成利 Shing Le, 7, Lyndhurst terrace
新美南 Sun Mi Nam, 39, Wellington street
勝和 Shing Wo, 14, D'Aguilar street
泰益 Tai Yik, 34, Stanley street
德和 Tuk Wo, 16, Wellington street
德昌 Tuk Cheong, 11, Webster Row
德茂 Tuk Mow, 55, Wellington street
同興 Tung Hing, 20, D'Aguilar street
同茂 Tung Mow, 83, Wellington street
同源 Tung Yuen, 90, Wellington street
永利 Wing Lee, 42, D'Aguilar street
永成 Wing Shing, 4A, Wellington street
和隆 Wo Loong, 57, Wellington street
匯隆 Yee Look, Wue Loong, 12, D'Aguilar street
怡源 E Yuen, 65, Wellington street

Chair Makers.

義祥 Yee Cheong, 14, Wellington street
義德 Yee Tak, 12, Wellington street
裕和 Yü Wo, 18, Wellington st

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Charterers.

恒安泰 Hung On Tai, 70, Wing Lok Fong
金祥泰 Kum Cheung Tai, 41, Bonham strand
廣興 Kwong Hing, Ah-yon, 57, Praya
廣利源 Kwong Lee Yuen, 52, Bonham strand
廣仁安 Kwong Yan On, 76, Wing lok lane
輪船招商局 Lun Shun Chu Sheung Kook, 46, Bonham strand (Chinese Steam Navigation Company, agents)
萬安隆 Man On Loong, 95, Bonham strand
普源公棧 Po Yuen Kung Chan, 132, Queen's road Central
泰來棧 Tai Loy Chan, 20, Wing Lok Fong
維盛 Wye Shing, 129, Queen's road Central
和興 Wo Hing, 89, Queen's road Central

Chinaware Dealers.

貞昌 Ching Cheong, 16, Cleverly street
福興 Fook Hing, 104, Bonham street
公興 Kung Hing, 98, Bonham strand
廣福昌 Kwong Fook Cheong, 175, Queen's road West
隆源 Loong Yuen, 132, Bonham strand West
義茂 Yee Mow, 113, Bonham strand

Cigar Dealers.

廣馨和 Kwong Hing Wo, 133, Queen's road
蕭源記 Sew Yuen Kee, 26, Queen's road Central

Clothiers and Drapers.

怡德 Atick, 1, Wyndham street
同昌 Tung Cheong, 95, Queen's road Central
三興 Sam Hing, 88, Queen's road Central

Coal Merchants.

成利 Shing Le, 37, Tung-ham lane
忠信和 Tsong Shun Wo, 49, Bonham strand
榮記 Wing Kee, 15, Endicott lane

Contractors.

廣德 Kwong Tuk, 66, First street
廣源 Kwong Yuen, 33, Bonham strand
廣來 Kwong Loi, 33, Second street, West Point
信隆 Shun Loong, 8, Gage street
順義 Shun Yee, 258, Queen's road West
德源 Tuk Yuen, 79, Queen's road East
同華 Tung Wah, 20, Queen's road
永泰 Wing Tai, 11, Second street, West Point
怡德 Yee Tuk, 50, Queen's road West

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Cotton and Yarn Merchants.

全盛 Chuen Shing, 154, Queen's road East
俊昌泰 Chün Cheong Tai, 16, Wing Lok Fong
阜隆 Fow Loong, 25, Wing Lok Fong
合發 Hop Fat, 7, Wing Lok Fong
合記 Hop Kee, 143, Queen's road
恒隆棧 Hung Loong Chan, 28, Wing Lok Fong
恒泰隆 Hung Tai Loong, 48, Wing Lok Fong
建興祥 Kin Hing Cheong, 80, Wellington street
均昌隆 Kwan Cheong Loong, 93, Wing Lok Fong
廣萬成 Kwong Man Shing, 11, Wing Lok lane
觀記 Kwoon Ki, 86, Wing Lok Fong
萬興 Man Hing; 12, Wing Lok Fong
南薰 Nam Fun, 8, Bonham strand
阜昌 Fou Cheong, 46, Bonham strand
新興隆 Sun Hing Loong, 32, Wing Lok Fong
新合隆 Sun Hop Loong, 101, Wing Lok Fong
瑤記 Yew Kee, 30, Wing Lok Fong
悅隆 Yuet Loong, 23, Wing Lok Fong
悅和隆 Yuet Wo Loong, 88, Wellington street

Dyers.

中和 Chung Wo, 136, Hollywood road West
時昌泰 Se Cheong Tai, 330, Hollywood road
義興 Yee Hing, 3, Hillier street
裕泰 Yü Tai, 6, Gap street

Eating House Keepers.

福興居 Fook Hing Kü, 74, Bonham strand
杏花樓 Hang Fa Lou, 281, Queen's road Central
燕南居 Yin Nam Kü, 11, Cochrane street
聯陞 Leün Sing, 210, Queen's road Central
萬芳樓 Man Fong Lou, 42, Wing Lok Fong
新天和 Sun Tien Wo, 15, Bonham strand
義維居 Yee Wai Kü, 32, Bonham strand

Fancy Goods Stores.

祥和 Cheung Wo, 28, Queen's road
興昌 Hing Chong, 58, Queen's road
恒安泰 Hung On Tye, 69, Queen's road
洪昇 Hung Sing, 106, Queen's road
公昌 Kung Cheong, 83, Queen's road
公泰和 Kung Tai Wo, 65, Queen's road
均泰 Kwan Tai, 104, Queen's road

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廣興 Kwong Hing, 176, Queen's road
廣泰亨 Kwong Tai Hung, 79, Queen's road
廣和 Kwong Wo, 100, Queen's road
南興隆 Nam Hing Loong, 81, Queen's road Central
南昇隆 Nam Sing Loong, 77, Queen's road
瑞生 Shuey Sang, 168, Queen's road
新盛 Sun Shing, 64, Queen's road
泰盛 Tai Shing, 78, Queen's road
德彰 Tuk Cheong, 115, Queen's road
華隆 Wah Loong, 60, Queen's road
和利 Wo Li, 68, Queen's road
裕盛 Yue Shing, 82, Queen's road
潤記 Yun Kee, 19, Graham street

Flour Merchants.

祥隆 Cheung Loong, 64, Wing Lok Fong
均喻義 Kwan Yü Yee, 56, Wing Lok Fong
廣英昌 Kwong Ying Chong, 54, Wing lok kai
廣華源 Kwong Wah Yuen, 57, Wing lok kai
兩怡 Leong Yee, 119, Bonham strand
聯和棧 Leün Wo Chan, 77, Wing Lok Fong
信益 Shun Yek, 90, Bonham strand
和記棧 Wo Kee Chan, 59, Praya
應記 Ying Kee, 79, Bonham strand West

Gold Dealers.

志和 Chee Wo, 67, Bonham strand
昌源 Cheong Yuen, 64, Wing Lok Fong
昌盛 Cheong Sing, 54, Wing Lok Fong
全盛 Chüen Shing, 31, Bonham strand
恒昌 Hung Cheong, 62, Wing Lok lane
麗興 Lai Hing, 71, Bonham strand
麗隆 Lai Loong, 39, Bonham strand
麗生 Lai Sang, 35, Bonham strand
南生 Nan Sang, 53, Bonham strand
生昌 Sang Cheong, 25, Bonham strand
榮安 Wing On, 75, Bonham strand
永盛隆 Wing Shing Loong, 24, Bonham strand
滙源 Wui Yuen, 17, Wing Lok Fong
怡隆 Yee Loong, 109, Queen's road Central
源隆 Yuen Loong, 57, Bonham strand
源源 Yuen Yuen, 55, Bonham strand

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Gold and Silver Smiths.

濟南 Chai Nam, 70, Wellington street
利昌 Lee Cheong, 145, Queen's road
利貞 Lee Ching, 118, Queen's road
利昇 Lee Sing, 30, Queen's road
天盛 Tien Shing, 46, Stanley street
榮珍 Wing Chun, 25, Stanley street

Gun Makers.

聚隆 Choy Loong, 46, Stanley street
全勝 Chün Sing, 126, Queen's road West
駿隆 Chun Loong, 8, Tungmun lane
晋榮 Chun Wing, 164, Queen's road
恒發 Hang Fat, 14, Queen's road West
均隆 Kwan Loong, 67, Queen's road West
順成 Sün Shing, 48, Queen's road West
耀隆 Yew Loong, 76, Queen's road

Iron Dealers.

昌隆 Cheong Loong, 37, Endicott lane
兆隆 Chue Loong, 8, Hillier street
福利 Fook Lee, 4, Hillier street
恒安 Hung On, 12, Hillier street
梁萬榮 Leong Man Wing, 1, Jervois street
安記 On Kee, 16, Hillier street
怡興 Yee King, 16, Kwongyuen Tung-kai
宜安 Yee On, 19, Hillier street
永利 Wing Lee, 152, Queen's road Central

Iron and Copper Smiths.

祥茂 Cheong mow, 33, Tungmun street
福盛 Fook Shing, 19, Gilman street
廣盛 Kwong Shing, 9, Tungmun street
利隆 Lee Loong, 19, Gilman street
利南 Lee Nam, 8, Endicott lane
泰昌 Tai Cheong, 71, Wellington street
同昌 Tung Cheong, 23, Queen's road
同裕 Tung Yü, 15, Gilman street
怡昌 Yee Cheon, 33, Queen's road
裕元 Yü Yuen, 81, Queen's road
源隆 Yuen Loong, 8, Gilman street

Iron Founders.

生昌 Sang Cheong, 177, Queen's road East
同合 Toong Hop, 163, Queen's road East
同昇 Toong Sing, 175, Queen's road East

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Mat and Bag Sellers.

昌隆 Cheong Loong, 30, Bonham strand
昌和 Cheong Wo, 137, Queen's road
福昌 Fook Cheong, 108, Wing Lok Fong
福和 Fook Wo, 116, Queen's road Central
恒發 Hung Fat, 99, Bonham strand
建興祥棧 Kin Hing Cheong Chan, 64, Bonham strand
廣昌 Kwong Cheong, 62, Bonham strand
廣和 Kwong Wo, 74, Bonham strand West
昌隆 Cheong Loong, 107, Bonham strand
美合 Mi Hop, 24, Bonham strand
茂和祥 Mow Wo Cheong, 1, Wing Lok Fong
寶生 Po Sang, 15, Bonham strand West
成昌 Sing Cheong, 47, Bonham strang West
成發 Sing Fat, 51, Bonham strand
成益 Sing Yik, 5, Bonham strand
大隆 Ta Loong, 69, Bonham strand
泰昌 Tai Cheong, 127, Queen's road Central
泰德 Tai Tak, 131, Queen's road
德記 Tuk Kee, 4, Endicott lane
德利 Tuk Lee, 68, Queen's road Central
德和 Tuk Wo, 131, Queen's road Central
同發 Tung Fat, 101, Bonham strand
會昌 Wai Cheong 81, Bonham strand

Medicine Shops.

致祥堂棧 Chi Cheong Tong Chan, 105, Bonham strand
晉源堂 Chun Yuen Tong, 36, Wing Lok Fong
福源 Fook Yuen, 23, Bonham Strand
謙信祥 Him Shun Cheung, 53, Bonham strand West
岐安堂 Ki On Tong, 107, Wing Lok Fong
金利源 Kum Lee Yuen, 76, Bonham strand
廣永隆 Kwong Wing Loong, 90, Bonham strand
安順 On Shun, 133, Bonham strand
怡來堂 Yi Loy Tong, 73, Wing Lok Fong
同順和 Tung Shun Wo, 77, Bonham strand
永同福 Wing Tung Fuk, 51, Bonham strand West
永和昌 Wing Wo Cheong, 120, Bonham strand
裕和隆 Yue Wo Loong, 66, Bonham strand

Milkmen.

祥合 Cheong Hop, 38, Wellington street
租利 Cho Lee, 19, Gage street
柏記 Pak Ki, 22, Shelley street

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勝合 Sing Hop, Mosque street
東成 Tung Shing, 18, Stanley street
偉利 Wai Lee, 90, Hollywood road
和記 Wo Kee, 36, Mosque street
有益 Yow Yek, 56, Hollywood road

Oil Dealers.

致昌 Chi Cheong, 76, Wellington street
俊昌 Chün Cheong Wing, 77, Bonham strand
協成 Hip Shing, 189, Wing Lok lane
茂昌隆 Mow Cheong Loong, 3A, Praya West
天成 Tin Shing, 131, Queen's road Central
天益 Tin Yik, 44, Bonham strand West
榮聚 Wing Choy, 93, Queen's road
英隆泰 Ying Loong Tai, 113, Queen's road

Opium Dealers.

人和公司 Yan Wo Kung Se, Opium Farmers, 3, Cleverly street
信官公司 Shun Ye Kung Se, 48, Bonham strand
集成公司 Chap Shing Kung Se, 6, Bonham strand
正隆 Ching Loong, 47, Jervois st.
祥源 Cheung Yune, 101, Jervois street
全興 Chuen Hing, 125, Jervois street
阜生 Fau Sang, 36c, Bonham strand
建興祥 Kin Hing Cheong, 80, Wellington street
經和 King Wo, 85, Jervois street
鉅源 Kü Yuen, 87, Jervois street
廣盛利 Kwong Shing Lee, 34, Wing Lok Fong
履泰 Lee Tai, 73, Bonham strand
萬全 Man Chuen, 109, Jervois street
萬源 Man Yuen, 115, Jervois street
生泰盛 Sang Tai Loong, 82, Bonham strand
生源 Sang Yuen, 74, Jervois street
時和 Shee Wo, 71, Jervois street
盛興 Shing Hing, 91, Jervois street
信義隆 Shun Yi Loong, 65, Wing Lok Fong
定安昌 Ting On Cheong, 20, Queen's road West
同發昌 Tung Fat Cheong, 49, Bonham strand
同安 Tung On, 75, Jervois street
會興 Wui Hing, 6, Queen's road
怡和 Yee Wo, 72, Jervois street
怡源 Yee Yuen, 117, Jervois street
裕順 Yü Shun, 81, Praya West
悅和 Yuet Wo, 113, Jervois street

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Opium (prepared) Dealers.

合隆 Hop Loong, 64, Battery road
陸作圖 Look Chok To, 88, Bonham strand
致和 Chee Wo, 9, Bonham strand
春源 Chün Yuen, 124, Wing Lok lane
福隆 Fook Loong, 77, Jervois street
麗源 Lai Yuen, 105, Jervois street
炳記 Ping Kee, 73, Bonham strand
兆隆 Sew Loong, 57, Bonham strand
華興 Wah Hing, 8, Queen's road West

Painters.

廣就 Kwong Chow, 37, Second street, West Point
安記 On Kee, 21, Scott lane
安順 On Shun, 4, Gilman street
安和 On Wo, 18, Gilman street
普源 Po Yuen, 11, Gilman street
盛利 Shing Lee, 91, Wellington street
順成 Shun Shing, 21, Gilman street
同盛 Tung Shing, 36, Gilman street
永興 Wing Hing, 21, Tung-mun lane
永順 Wing Shun, 32, D'Aguilar street

Pawnbrokers.

祥泰 Cheong Tai, 78, Queen's road West
俊盛 Chun Shing, 135, Bonham street
致祥 Chi Cheong, 19, Queen's road West
謙源 Heen Yuen, 192, Queen's road West
合昌 Hop Cheong, 87, Queen's road Central
公安 Kung On 202, Queen's road West
利安 Lee On, 67, Queen's road
兩益 Leong Yek, 84, Wellington street
萬興 Man Hing, 97, Queen's road Central
信亨 Shun Hang, 63, Jervois street
泰隆 Tai Loong, 37, Queen's road
永豐 Wing Foong, 119, Queen's road Central
永吉 Wing Kut, 142, Jervois street
裕隆 Yü Loong, 75, Wellington street

Photographers.

華芳 Afong, 3, Wellington, street
麗生 Lai Sang, 70, Queen's road Central
南楨 Nam Ching, 84, Queen's road Central
瓚綸 Pun Lun, 56, Queen's road Central

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時泰 Si Tai, 26, Queen's road West
桃盛 To Shing, 6, Wellington street
永祥 Wing Cheong, 66, Queen's road Central
雅眞 Ya Chan, 60, Queen's road Central
祐昇 Yau Shing, 58, Queen's road Central
悅昌 Yuet Cheong, 62, Queen's road Central

Piece Goods Merchants.

長隆 Cheong Loong, 51, Jervois street
貞綸 Ching Lun, 135, Queen's road Central
聚昌 Choy Cheong, 27, Bonham strand
紹綸 Chue Lün, 143, Queen's road Central
紹和 Chue Wo, 13, Jervois street
晉昌隆 Chun Cheong Loong, 49, Jervois street
福泰 Fook Tai, 139, Queen's road Central
福和祥 Fook Wo Cheong, 78, Jervois street
逢源隆 Fung Yuen Loong, 53, Jervois street
逢源源 Fung Yuen Yuen, 70, Jervois street
謙吉 Him Kut, 13, Bonham street
合昌隆 Hop Cheong Loong, 85, Jervois street
經昌 King Cheong, 61, Jervois street
經隆 King Loong, 25, Jervois street
經綸 King Lun, 21, Jervois street
經泰 King Tai, 69, Jervois street
高隆泰 Ko Loong Tai, 33, Jervois street
廣紹隆 Kwong Chew Loong, 39, Jervois street
廣福隆 Kwong Fook Loong, 41, Jervois street
廣隆源 Kwong Loong Yuen, 19, Jervois street
廣和泰 Kwong Wo Tai, 65, Jervois street
廣裕綸 Kwong Yü Lün, 5, Jervois street
麗昌隆 Lai Cheong Loong, 68, Jervois street
美璋隆 Mi Cheong Loong, 84, Jervois street
美南 Mi Nam, 45, Jervois street
信隆 Shun Loong, 12, Wing Lok lane
瑞祥 Soey Cheong, 15, Jervois street
瑞隆 Soey Loong, 3, Jervois street
瑞源 Soey Yuen, 17, Jervois street
新安隆 Sun On Loong, 76, Jervois street
新泰隆 Sun Tai Loong, 48, Jervois street
大綸 Ta Lun, 96, Jervois street
泰彰 Tai Cheong, 7, Jervois street

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德隆 Tak Loong, 141, Queen's road

德泰 Tak Tai, 37, Jervois street

永逢泰 Wing Fung Tye, 43, Jervois street

永興祥 Wing Hing Cheung, 156, Queen's road Central

永泰祥 Wing Tai Cheong, 29, Jervois street

和綸 Wo Lun, 35, Jervois street

會隆 Wui Loong, 27, Jervois street

仁隆 Yan Loong, 23, Jervois street

裕隆 Yü Loong, 17, Bonham strand

Portrait Painters.

忠和 Chung Wo, 11, Wellington street

協昌 Hip Cheong, 55, Queen's road Central

建生 Kin Sang, 62, Queen's road Central

利興 Lee Hing, 27, Wellington street

文興 Mun Hing, 32, Queen's road Central

昇昌 Sing Cheong, 5, Wellington street

仁昌 Yan Cheong, 118, Queen's road Central

怡興 Yee Hing, 93, Queen's road Central

怡生 Yee Sang, 58, Queen's road Central

Rattan Dealers.

福興昌 Fook Hing Cheong, 16, Sai Woo lane

謙和益 Him Wo Yek, 84, West Point

興利 Hing Lee, 6, Sze Mi lane, West Point

合和隆 Hop Wo Loong, 26, Sai Woo lane

茂興昌 Mow Hing Cheong, 98, Queen's road

遂和 Shuey Wo, 88, West Point

遂和泰 Suey Wo Tai, 43, West Point

信裕 Shun Yü, 129, Praya West

泰記 Tai Ki, 20, Sze Mi lane

同興 Tung Hing, 225, Queen's road East

和記 Wo Kee, 48, Battery road

Rattan Chair Makers.

興泰 Hing Tai, 72, Queen's road East

三和 Sam Wo, 18, Gilman street

順昌 Shun Cheong, 7, Queen's road East

德利 Tuk Lee, 130, Queen's road Central

同泰 Tung Tai, 1, Wing On lane

全利 Tsun Lee, 14, Queen's road West

Rice Merchants.

聚棧 Choy Chan, 26, Bonham strand West

聚興 Choy Hing, 80, Bonham strand

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聚盛 Choy Shing, 100, Wing Lok Fong
福聚源 Fook Choy Yuen, 14, Praya West
福裕祥 Fook Yü Cheong, 95, Praya
合棧 Hop Chan, 142, Wing Lok Fong
合記 Hop Kee, 94, Wing Lok lane
行利 Hung Lee, 89, Bonham strand
建南 Kin Nam, 153, Queen's road East
公祥 Kung Cheong, 74, Wing Lok Fong
公泰 Kung Tai, 109, Wing Lok Fong
公和 Kung Wo, 165, Wing Lok Fong
公益 Kung Yik, 128, Wing Lok lane
公源 Kung Yuen, 102, Wing Lok Fong
均和隆 Kwan Wo Loong, 81, Praya
廣聚 Kwong Choy, 159, Praya West
廣阜隆 Kwong Fou Loong, 81, Praya West
廣茂 Kwong Mow, 104, Praya West
廣安隆 Kwong On Loong, 81, Wing Lok Fong
廣來 Kwong Loy, 146, Wing Lok Fong
廣生 Kwong Sang, 6, Bonham strand West
廣盛 Kwong Shing, 126, Bonham strand
茂生 Mow Sang, 27, Bonham strand West
茂源 Mow Yuen, 30, Praya West
南興 Nam Hing, 144, Wing Lok Fong
三和 Sam Wo, 79, Praya
寶隆 Po Loong, 74, Praya West
時豐 See Foong, 110, Wing Long
盛記 Shing Kee, 140, Wing Lok lane
成信 Shing Shun, 18, West street, West Point
勝和 Shing Wo, 118, Wing Lok Fong
信益 Shun Yik, 88, Bonham strand
新永興 Sun Wing Hing, 118, Bonham strand
泰益 Tai Yek, 84, Wing Lok Fong
達興 Tat Hing, 1, Bonham strand West
同豐 Tung Foong, 99, Wing Lok Fong
同利 Tung Lee, 116, Praya West
同茂 Tung Mow, 70, Bonham strand
同勝棧 Tung Shing Chan, 34, Bonham strand West
永逢源 Wing Fung Yuen, 61, Bonham strand
永興棧 Wing Hing Chan, 49, Bonham strand West
永隆 Wing Loong, 21, Bonham strand

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永安昌 Wing On Cheong, 94, Praya West
永泰來 Wing Tai Loi, 41, Praya West
永源 Wing Yuen, 123, Bonham strand
和茂 Wo Mow, 78, Bonham strand
和盛 Wo Shing, 145, Wing Lok Fong
宏源 Wung Yuen, 73, Bonham strand West
義棧 Yee Chan, 163, Wing Lok Fong
義興 Yee Hing, 116, Bonham strand
怡和 Yee Wo, 88, Wing Lok lane
義和 Yee Wo, 138, Wing Lok Fong
有益 Yow Yek, 8, East street, West Point
源豐 Yuen Fung, 88, Praya West
元吉 Yuen Kut, 79, Wing Lok, lane
元利 Yuen Lee, 67, Praya West
源來 Yuen Loy, 14, East street, West Point

Sail Makers.

七成 Chut Sing, 46, Queen's road Central
池記 Chee Kee, 56, Praya West
沾順 Chim Shun, 47, Praya West
亮記 Leong Kee, 79, Wing lok kai
南昇 Nam Sing, 54, Praya West

Saltpetre & Sulphur Dealers.

昌記 Cheong Kee, 14, Hillier street
阜隆 Faw Loong, 25, Wing Lok Fong
廣阜生 Kwong Faw Sang, 12, Kwong Yuen lane
廣盛利 Kwong Shing Lee, 34, Wing Lok Fong
新合隆 Sun Hop Loong, 61, Wing Lok Fong
宏昌泰 Wung Cheong Sai, 21, Wing Lok Fong

Ship Compradores.

祥合 Cheung Hop, 18, Endicott lane
昌記 Cheong Kee, 42, Endicott lane
祥記 Cheung Kee, 36, Tung-mun lane
忠和 Chung Wo, 28, Endicott lane
發興 Fat Hing, 4, Queen's road West
寬記 Foon Kee, 11, Webster street
廣順 Kwong Shun, 11, Endicott lane
連昌 Lin Cheong, 9, Wing Lok Foong
萬隆 Man Loong, 30, Gilman street
茂生 Mow Sang, 27, Endicott lane
南和 Nam Wo, 34, Endicott lane
成記 Shing Ki, 12, Webster street

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成利 Sing Lee, 27, Wing Lok Fong
順合 Shun Hop, 40, Endicott lane
成泰 Sing Tai, 14, Endicott lane
遂利 Soey Lee, 29, Endicott lane
帶記 Tai Kee, 23, Endicott lane
泰生 Tai Sang, 25, Endicott's street
同記 Tong Ki, 33, Praya Central
德興 Tuk King, 35, Praya
德利 Tuk Li, 58, Praya
永彰 Wing Cheong, 7, Endicott lane
永裕泰 Wing Yue Tai, 25, Endicott lane
仁興 Yan Hing, 6, Endicott lane
溢記 Yat Kee, 69, Praya
裕記 Yue Kee, 21, Endicott lane
容記 Yung Kee, 51, Praya

Ship Wrights.

合利 Hop Lee, 100, West Point
協盛 Hip Shing, 88, Praya
廣利 Kwong Lee, 82, West Point
逢興 Fung Hing, 229, West Point
同合 Tung Hop, 125, West Point
永隆 Wing Loong, 189, West Point
義合 Yee Hop, 236, Queen's road
怡盛 Yee Shing, 234, Queen's road West
怡勝 Yee Sing, 240, Queen's road West

Shoe Makers.

祥盛 Cheong Shing, 39, Queen's road East
松盛 Chung Shing, 68, Wellington street
興陞 Hing Sing, 24, Wellington street
開盛 Hoi Shing, 13, Wellington street
合興 Hop Hing, 102, Queen's road
洪記 Hung Kee, 38, Wellington street
堅昇 Kin Sing, 31, Queen's road East
廣利 Kwong Li, 22, Cochrane street
廣盛 Kwong Shing, 23, Scott street
南生 Nam Sang, 222, Queen's road East
順盛 Shun Shing, 17, Endicott lane
榮記 Wing Kee, 251, Queen's road East
仁興 Yan Hing, 11, Queen's road East
義昌 Yee Cheong, 7, Scott street

Sweetmeat Sellers.

廣濟隆 Kwong Chai Loong, 9, Wing On lane
翠芳 Choy Fong, 16, Bonham strand
怡茂 E Mow, 320, Queen's road
萬和祥 Man Wo Cheng, 252, Queen's road

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新盛隆 Shun Shing Loong, 180, Queen's road West.
永和生 Wing Wo Sang, 314, Queen's road West

Tailors.

晉昌 Chün Cheong, 8, Webster Bazaar
開利 Hoi Lee, 112, Queen's road Central
洪昌 Hoong Cheong, 9, Scott street
洪陞 Hung Sing, 31, Queen's road Central
京昌 King Cheong, 4B, Wellington street
利貞 Le Ching, 30, Wellington street
均安 Kwan On, 86, Queen's road Central
南昌 Nam Cheong, 23, Scott street
南盛 Nam Shing, 74, Queen's road Central
成昌 Sing Cheong, 8, Webster street
德記 Tuk Ki, 11, Webster street
同盛 Tung Shing, 33, Stanley street
華興 Wa Hing, 70, Queen's road Central
榮昌 Wing Cheong, 22, Cochrane street
和昌 Wo Cheong, 10, Webster street

Tea Merchants.

隆記 Loong Kee, 72, First street, West Point
瑞昌隆 Soey Cheong Loong, 69, Queen's road West
瑞馨 Soey Hing, 318, Queen's road Central
新興記 Sun Hing Kee, 79, Jervois street.
達盛 Tat Shing, 3, Bonham strand
定泰興 Ting Tai Hing, 312, Queen's road West
德記 Tuk Kee, 4A, Praya West
裕章 Yue Cheong, 129, Queen's road Central

Timber Yards.

祥隆 Cheung Loong, 66, Queen's road West
正祥 Ching Cheung, 55, Queen's road West
恒泰 Hang Tai, 33, Queen's road East
廣材 Kwong Choy, 205, Queen's road West
廣安 Kwong On, 8, West Point
三和 Sam Wo, 95, Queen's road
生隆 Sang Loong, 93, Queen's road Central
生源 Sang Yuen, 14, West Point
泰亨 Tai Hang, 91, Queen's road East
泰順 Tai Shun, 133, Queen's road East
怡泰 Yee Tai, 80, Queen's road

Tobacconists.

長盛 Cheong Shing, 299, Queen's road
荷隆 Ho Loong, 37, Jervois street

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萬盛 Man Shing, 67, Jervois street
萬順 Man Shun, 291, Queen's road
悅南 Yuet Nam, 200, Queen's road West

Vermillion Merchants.

順興 Shun Hing, 68, Wellington street
太和 Tai Wo, 142, Queen's road West
永吉 Wing Kat, 121, Bonham strand
人和 Yan Wo, 76, Wellington street

Washermen.

昌利 Cheong Lee, 118, Hollywood road
祥興 Cheong Hing, 25, D'Aguilar street
昌昇 Cheong Sing, 10, Webster Bazaar
聚記 Choy Kee, 36, Wing On lane
振昌 Chun Cheong, 27, D'Aguilar street
合源 Hop Yuen, 44, Peel street
佳記 Kai Kee, 44, Stanley street
其昌 Ki Cheong, 11, Scott lane
建記 Kin Kee, 29, Graham street
綸益 Lun Yek, 68, Hollywood road
寶源 Po Yuen, 9, Stanley street
成記 Shing Ki, 8, D'Aguilar street
順合 Shun Hop, 16, Scott street
勝昌 Shing Cheong, 44, Stanley street
泰興 Tai Hing, 26, Scott street
天合 Tien Hop, 16, Webster street
德泰 Tuk Tai, 13, Webster Bazaar
東利 Tung Lee, 25, D'Aguilar street
同順 Tung Shun, 27, Gilman street
和生 Wo Sang, 9, Peel street
有記 Yow Kee, 32, Wellington street
義昌 Ye Cheong, 32, Stanley street
益記 Yek Ki, 23, Graham street
閏成 Yun Sing, 24, Scott street

Watch Makers.

何凌記 Ho Ling Kee, 123, Queen's road West
何廷記 Ho Ting Kee, 125, Queen's road Central
巧珍 How Chun, 25, Stanley st.
廣順利 Kwong Shun Lee, 231, Queen's road
利昌 Lee Cheong, 145, Queen's road Central
利貞 Lee Ching, 120, Queen's road Central
勝記 Shing Kee, 75, Queen's road
德記 Tuk Kee, 122, Queen's road Central

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CITY OF CANTON.

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THE CANTON DIRECTORY.

Consulates and Government Offices.

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Acting Vice-Consul—C. Gardner
Interpreter—C. Gardner
Assistant and Post Office Agent—Edward Harper Parker
Constable—P. Le Marquand

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Vice-Consul—John R. Coryell
Interpreter—Yu C. Cheung

FRANCE.

Consul—P. Dabry de Thiersant
Chancelier-Interprète—V. A. Sales

SPAIN.

Vice-Consul—Don Ramon de Orbeta

大德國領事府

Tai-tuk-kwok-ling-se-foo.

IMPERIAL GERMAN CONSULATE.

Consul—C. Lueder
Interpreter—C. Freusberg (absent)
Acting do.—P. von Möllendorff

大丹國領事官

Tai-tan-kwok-ling-se-koon.

DENMARK.

Consul—H. St. L. Magniac

NETHERLANDS.

Consul—Wm. Hülse

SWEDEN AND NORWAY.

Vice-Consul—T. B. Cunningham

AUSTRIA AND HUNGARY.

大奧國署領事官

Ao-sze-Ma-ka Kwok-Ling sze-koon,
Acting Consul—Sir Brooke Robertson, C.B.

Shameen Municipal Council.

沙面工部

Sha-min-kung-po.

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Treasurer—Thomas Thomas
Secretary—G. M. Smith
Councillors—A. C. Levysöhn, A. M. Gepp

Imperial Maritime Customs.

粵海關

Ut Hoi Kwan.

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Deputy Commissioner—J. M. Leavy Brown, (Indoor Department)
Deputy Commissioner—T. Marsh Brown, (Outdoor Department)
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Medical Attendant—Wong Fun, M.D.
Custom's Agent—F. Degenaer, Hongkong
Tide-surveyors—S. Parkhill, H. Eldridge
Examiners—F. H. Ewer, G. Jones, J. Nielsen, J. Poynter (absent); Chinese: Chow Hing, Wong Luk, Lee Ping, Sha Mung Ngam
Tide-waiters—A. J. Wilgaard, G. Bond, J. H. Allcot, J. Wilkie, J. H. Logan; Chinese—Lum Soo, Wong Shik Hing
Watchers—T. Phillips, Geo. Nutter, Geo. Mason, A. Cronon, A. Norden, H. Wright, J. L. Tebbutt, G. D. Sharnhorst
Linguists—Wong Wai, Chun Ysung, Ho Chee Chuen, Chunkü, Lee Shü Wing, Chun Fü, Lo Yseung, Kwok Leung Kang, Leong Ysz Ki, Lee In Wing, Chun Shü Fan, Li Ysze Cheong, Leong Cheuk Mak Kwai

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ARMED CHINESE STEAMERS BELONGING TO H. E. THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF TWO QUANGS.

"ANLAN," 7 GUNS.

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First Lieut.—John B. Murray
Second Lieut.—T. Bavis
Chief Engineer—W. Cuthill
Second Engineer—
First Gunner—James Squires
Second do.—Henry Smith
Supernumerary do.—W. Heath

"CHEN-TO," 7 GUNS.

Captain—George Robertson
First Lieut.—J. Calder
Second Lieut.—E. Stevens
Chief Engineer—A. J. Hudson
Second Engineer—G. A. Corder
Gunner—P. Cunniffy
Boatswain—F. Lord

"PENG-CHAO-HAI," 5 GUNS.

Captain—C. H. Palmer
First Lieut—J. H. Wade
Second Lieut.—E. Collins
Supernumerary—P. McGungle
Chief Engineer—H. J. Dinnen
Second Engineer—J. Jack

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Carpenter—J. Rye
Gunner—J. Turner

"SHEN-CHEE," 5 GUNS.

Captain—Fergus Scott
First Lieut.—A. Walker
Chief Engineer—J. Sinclair
Second do. —D. Steele
Gunner's mate—G. Waite
Quartermasters—H. Edwards, W. Foster

"SUI-TSING," 5 GUNS.

Captain—James Stewart
Lieutenant—
Chief Engineer—J. Pender
Second do. —W. Ralston

"CHEN-JUI," 3 GUNS.

Captain—J. H. Wade (acting)
Lieutenant—W. Tonkin
Gunner—A. Kamp

"FENG CHING," 4 GUNS.

Captain—F. Bessard
Lieutenant—J. Leroux
Chief Engineer—G. Costard
Second do. —A. Auzet
Gunner—L. Curet

"CHEN HAI," 6 GUNS.

Captain—F. C. Demée
Lieutenant—A. Legrand
Chief Engineer—Ch. Bernard
Second do. —L. Berger
Gunner—M. Dachary

"TIEN-PO," 6 GUNS

Captain—Charles de Longueville
First Lieut.—Jean Sérié
Second do. —G. Paltenweek
Chief Engineer—Jules Favre

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Asst. Master—Sit Him Kuk
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T. B. Cunningham
Ven. J. H. Gray, hon. librarian
R. Howie, hon. curator of billiard-room
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英國招工公所
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SHANGHAI STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.
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Samarang Sea & Fire Insurance Company of Samarang
Globe Marine Insurance Company, Limited
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K.K. Priv. Oesterreich Versicherungs-Gesellschaft "Donau," Vienna, Limited

Olyphant & Co., Agents—
Chinese Insurance Company, Limited

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Abdoolally Ebrahim & Co., merchants
Abdoolrahim Ebrahim

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Ph. Arnhold

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H. F. Dent, silk do.

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O. Bumiller
J. Ruff, silk inspector

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A. A. Lind
E. Rennell
A. Roberts

Deacon & Co., public tea inspectors and commission agents
Alfred Hutchison
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Thomas Mercer
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Vassonjee D., merchant

Vogel, Hagedorn & Co., merchants, Shameen
Theodor Schneider
J. J. Shawcross, silk inspector
C. A. Gihon

Wong, F., M.D., L.R.C.S., Edin.

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A. F. do Rozario, manager and auctioneer

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Edward Brown, proprietor

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V. Houëry, procureur
D. Denis, supérieur de l'orphelinat

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Constable—J. H. Jones

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Assist. Examiner—W. Wheeler (absent)
Tide-waiters—A. Duncan, T. Chapman; Chinese: Fung Chun Hang, Chun A Lung.
Watchers—W. Luhrss; Chinese: Poon Fuk
Medical Attendant—J. Gye, M.D.

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S. W. Sharp, "Whampoa Hotel," billiard and ten pin alleys, New Town

HONGKONG & WHAMPOA DOCK COMPANY, LIMITED.

G. S. Mackay, superintendent
A. M. Paes, bookkeeper

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Chief Clerk—Tercio da Silva
1*st* *do.* —José Francisco Franco
2*nd* *do.* —João Baptista Gonsalves
3*rd* *do.* —Antonio Pedroso Corrêa de Lacerda
Aide-de-camp—Alferes Caetano Xavier Diniz, Jr.
Officer at Order—Ensign Antonio J. L. d'Avila

COUNCIL OF GOVERNMENT.

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Secretary—Henrique de Castro
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(Elected for 1873-74*).*

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Messenger—Luiz Maria do Rozario
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(Annexa á Camara Municipal.)

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Escrivao—F. de Paula
Amanuense—E. Vianna
Official de Deligencia—M. A. de Souza

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MEMBROS.

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Delegado do Procurador da Corôa e Fazenda—Adelino Antero de Sá
Effectivo—A. J. Bastos, Jr.
do. —Viscount do Cercal
Substituto—A. A. Pacheco
do. —Dr. V. S. Pitter

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SECÇAO MILITAR.

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Members—The Judge, The Senior Officer Naval Station, The Commandant of the Police, The Commandant of the Line Regiment, and the Harbour Master

SECÇAO CIVIL.

President—The Governor Lobo d'Avila
Members—The Judge, Viscount do Cercal, A. J. Bastos, Jr., L. Marques, Dr. J. F. Pinto Basto

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Thezoureiro—Carlos Vicente da Rocha
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Presidente—O Governador Lobo d'Avila

MEMBROS.

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Secretario da Junta da Fazenda—J. C. P. d'Assumpção
Delegado do Procurador da Corôa e Fazenda—Adelino Antero de Sá
Cidadaõ escolhido pela Camara—Baron do Cercal
Secretario—Alferes C. Freitas da Silva

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Membros—Dr. Francisco Bernardino de Carvalho, Dr. José Maria Calaya

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Director—
Conductor de trabalhos—Alferes A. F. Lobo, Alferes C. F. da Silva, A. A. Sauvage
Encaregado de Estatistica—,
Desenhador—F. Martins
Amanuense—Alferes C. Freitas da Silva

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Escrivão Inspector—J. C. d'Assumpção
Contador—M. Vidal de Castilho
1o. *Escripturario*—J. J. d'Azevedo, acting
2o. *do.*—F. de Paula Marçal, do.
1o. *Amanuense*—A. N. Rangel, do.
2o. *do.* —L. Nunes, do.
Practicante—N. J. Gonsalves
Porteiro—Vedasto de Oliveira
Continuo—L. Corrêa

TREASURY.

Treasurer—Carlos Vicente da Rocha
Chief clerk—Francisco D. G. de Nogueira
Clerk—Edmundo M. Marçal

RECEBEDORIA DAS DECIMAS.

Chief clerk—F. V. Ribeiro
1*st* *do.* —F. de P. M. da Rocha
2*nd* *do.* —Joaquim Rodrigues

JUNTA DO LANÇAMENTO DE DECIMAS, &c.

President—João Correa Paes d'Assumpção
Fiscal—Adelino Antero de Sá
Voters—Miguel d'Araujo Roza, Joaquim N. das Chagas, Luiz E. da Silva
Chinese Voters—Apeng, Assi, Tuckfong
Secretary—A. J. Brandão
Writers—Domingo R. da Silva, Antonio V. Ribeiro
Informers—João da Cruz, João J. de Sequeira, Luiz J. M. Mendonça, Regino J. Marçal

Judicial Department.

Judge—Luiz Augusto M. Ferraz
1*st Substitute*—A. C. Brandão
2*nd do.*—J. Hyndman
Attorney General—Adelino Antero de Sá
Lawyers—A. Pacheco, F. Lobo, V. S. Pereira, A. Bastos, Jr., L. Ferreira, C. J. Lourenço, E. da Silva, A. N. Mendes
Clerks and Notaries Public—José Maria da Costa, Luiz Pereira Leite. (Escrivães do Juizo de Direito, do Tribunal Commercial, da Policia Correccional, da Junta de Justiça e Tabelliães de Notas.)
Clerk to the Judge and Orphans' Fund—José de Lemos
Accountant & Distributor—Antonio Rangel
Interpreter—José Eulalio Perpetuo
Bailiffs—Antonio Felix Placé, A. T. Cotter, Antonio Machado de Mendonça
Retired Clerk and Notary Public—Thomas d'Aquino Migueis

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.

F. A. da Silva, judge, J. P. Bellem, substitute, Sé District; A. M. Pereira, judge, F. M. da Cunha, substitute, San Lourenco District; S. V. Ribeiro, judge, I. V. Ribeiro, substitute, Santo Antonio District; A. J. d'Arriaga B. da Silveira, clerk

Tribunal of Commerce.

President—The Judge
Secretary—The Attorney General, Adelino Antero de Sá
Jurors—Evaristo Lopes, Francisco Manuel da Cunha, Francisco Antonio da Silva, Clementino Lopes
Supplent—Cornelio Jose Gracias

Register Department.

Chief—Adelino Antero de Sá
Private clerk—F. J. F Gordo
Clerk—José Eulalio Perpetuo

Procuratura dos Negocios Sinicos.

Procurador—Dr. Julio Ferreira Pinto Basto
Primeiro Interprete—P. N. da Silva, Jr.
Segundo Interprete—Eduardo Marques
Alumno Interprete—C. J. Jorge, João L. F. Marçal, E. F. da Roza, I. M. Marques, A. O. Marques
Escrivães—Pio Maria de Carvalho, J. B Goularte
Amanuenses—Cornelio de Souza Placé, Antonio J. de Arriaga Brum da Silveira
Primeiro Lingua—Mauricio B. Xavier
Segundo Lingua—J. A. T. Robarts
Officiaes de Diligencias—B. A. Simões, V. E. da Luz, J. L. de Carvalho, F. F. da

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Luz, A. de Carvalho, J. F. de Souza, F. N. de Penha
Escrivães Chinas—Gabriel Li, Ho-a-man
Amanuenses Chinas—Chung-k'in, Chin-hang

CADEIA PUBLICA.

F. de Paula Barros, carcereiro
João P. da Silva, assistente

Post Office.

R. de Souza, postmaster, 1, Rua de Sta. Clara

Board of Education.

GOVERNMENT SCHOOL.

Teacher of Navigation and Mathematics—Lieutenant honorary of the Navy, Francisco Joaquim Marques
Professor of First Lessons—Sto. Antonio District, José J. Esteves; San Lourenço District, D. Adelaide Clotilde, Rangel Gonzaga; Sé district, D. Asteria Francisca Coelho dos Santos
Professor of Portuguese School for Chinese—Rev. C. J. Paz

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Vice-President—D. Maria Bernardina dos Remedios
Secretary—D. Fermina Serva Leite
Treasurer—Bernardino de Senna Fernandes
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Vice-Rector—Rev. Maximo A. dos Santos
Professor of Physics and Chemistry—Dr. José Maria Calaya
Professor of Portuguese—Rev. Carlos dos Santos
Professor of Portuguese and Latin—J. A. Ribeiro Cabral
Professor, first class English—Theodozio Rodrigues
Professor, second class English—F. Hyndmann
Professor of Geography and History—Rev. A. J. Medeiros
Professor of French Language—Rev. F. A. M. Fernandes
Professor, first class of Primary Instruction—Mariano Alvares
Professor, second class of Primary Instruction—M. G. da Silva
Professor of Theology—Rev. A. J. Medeiros
Professor and Director of the Chinese Students—Rev. P. B. Siam
Professor of Chinese language (Mandarin dialect)—Pedro Nolasco da Silva, Jr.
Professor of Chinese language (Canton dialect)—Rev. Lucas Lyra
Professor of Caligraphy—Joaquim da Costa Percira
Professor of Music—José Penati
Professor of Engraving—R. de Sta. Coloma
Prefect—J. V. da Costa
Bedel—Luiz Filippe Dias de Villa-O'z
Clerk—João Miguel da Roza

COMMISSION OF THE STATE OF THE ADMINISTRATIVE PORTUGUESE MISSION OF THE ST. JOSEPH'S COLLEGE IN CHINA.

President—Rev. Antonio Luiz de Carvalho
Acting Secretary—João Miguel da Roza
Members—Rev. Joaquim F. Pinto (absent), Rev. Maximo A. dos Santos, João Correa Paes d'Assumpção

ASYLO DOS POBRES.

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Presidente—Rev. A. L. de Carvalho
Secretario—Theodozio Rodrigues
Thesoureiro—Rev. M. A. dos Santos
Vogaes—vacant

Theatre.

D. PEDRO V. THEATRE.

President—Baron do Cercal
Secretary—J. M. T. Guimarães
Treasurer—J. E. Scarnichia
Members—C. V. da Rocha, J. Neves e Souza
Clerk—P. J. Marçal
Inner Guard—Benjamin Fernandes

"GREMIO MILITAR DE MACAO."

(Instituido no anno de 1870.)

Direcção.

Presidente—1o. Tenente Fernando A. da Costa Cabral
Secretario—Alferes Carlos Freitas da Silva
Thesoureiro—Tenente Jozé Fernandes de Oliveira
Vogaes—2o. Tenente Caetano Rodrigues Sardinha, Alferes A. d'Azevedo e Cunha, Jr.

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HOSPITAL DE SAN RAFAEL.

(Under the immediate charge of the above institution.)

H. A. M. de Mendonça, clerk and ward-master; R. A. do Rozario, assistant ward-master; Mrs. R. M. de Mendonça, ward-mistress

LEPROUS ASYLUM.

(Also under the charge of the above institution.)

F. M. da Silva, in charge

MOSTEIRO DE SANTA CLARA.

(Fundado pelas Freiras Hespanholas, tendo-se addido hoje o recolhimento de Santa Roza de Lima para as meninas orfaas.)

Soror M. R. de San Francisco, abadessa; Soror M. T. de Annunciação, directora; Sorors L. de Conceição, L. de Stâ. Cruz, mestras

(Orfaas educandas do recolhimento de Santa Roza de Lima em numero limitado de 24.)

Sorors C. da S. Trindade, A. A. de S. J. Baptista, rodeiras e porteiras; Soror Ritta, sachristaä; M. de Conceiçaö, porteira externa; Rev. V. V. Rodrigues, vigario e confessor; D. Tavares, sachristaö; Jose do Rozario, escrivão; C. J. Lourenço, advogado

Public Cemetery.

(Under the charge of the Municipal Chamber.)

Assistant—J. M. da Silva
Porter—L. J. Cordeiro

Consulates.

FRANCE.

Vice-consul—Baron do Cercal

ITALY.

Consul—Baron do Cercal

UNITED STATES.

Vice-consul—vacant

BRAZIL.

Consul—Viscount do Cercal
Vice-consul—Baron do Cercal

BELGIUM.

Consul—Baron do Cercal
Chancellier—B. A. Pereira

GERMANY.

Vice-consul—H. Ebell

NETHERLANDS.

Acting-consul—H. Ebell

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN MONARCHY.

Consul-General—Baron de Overbeck (residing in Hongkong)
Vice-consul—C. Milisch

PERU.

Acting Consul-general—Emilio Delboy
Secretary—Pedro Beltran

SIAM.

Consul—B. de Senna Fernandes
Vice-consul—D. C. Pacheco

SPAIN.

Consul—J. G. Miranda (absent)
Acting Vice-consul—J. J. Lopez
Chancellor—

HAWAII.

Vice-consul—C. L. Souza

Insurance Offices.

Deacon & Co., agents
Union Insurance Society

Margesson & Co., agents
North China Insurance Company
Canton Insurance Office

Professions, Trades, &c.

Abreu, Dr. Theodoro de, medical surgeon, No 3, Rua de Pe. Antonio

Almeida, J. E. de, merchant, Rua de San Paulo

Arancoa, Antonio de, agent of the Compañia Maritima del Peru, 47, Praya Grande

Birley & Co., merchants, Praya Grande, No 29
K. D. Adams

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Caldeira & Co., Carlos Jose, Calçada de Sto. Agostinho
Carlos Jose Caldeira, Jr.
Profirio do Rozario

Carroll, R., commander of steamer *Poyang*, 105, Praya Grande

Colah, J. B., merchant, Travessa da Sé

Deacon & Co., Praya Grande
Alfred Hutchison
Ernest Deacon
Sidney Deacon
Robert Howie, silk inspector
F. d'Azevedo

Ebell & Co.
H. Ebell

Fernandes, B. de Senna, 33, Praya Grande
B. de S. Fernandes
D. C. Pacheco
N. Simões
Jose F. E. Barros
Luiz da Silva

Fernandes, F. d'A., 109, Praya Grande
J. V. de Jesus

Fonseca, A. J. da, commission agent, Ponta da Rede

Fonseca, José Maria da, shipchandler, wine & spirit merchant, Ponta da Rede
D. V. Soares

Gomes, J. Baptista, merchant, Largo da Sé

Graça, L. A. de, wine and spirit merchant, auctioneer, and commission agent
L. A. de Graça
E. A. Jorge

Graça, V. A. de, 14, Rua de Prata

Lopez, E., Rua dos Prazeres

Margesson & Co., merchants, 2, Praya Manduco
Mortimer E. Murray
F. P. Senna
A. N. Mendes, Jr.

白鴿巢
Pak-kop-chau.
Marques, Lourenço, No. 4, Praça de Luiz de Camoens
Eduardo Pio Marques

畔路
Mel-lo.
Mello & Co, A. A. de, merchants, and agents for Hongkong, Canton and Macao Steam-boat Co., Praya Grande
Viscount do Cercal, Brazilian Consul
Barão do Cercal, Italian and Belgian Consul
J. A. Barretto
F. A da Cruz
S. da Cruz
R. Pereira

Milisch, C., merchant, 12, Rua da Sé

"National Dispensary," 81, Praya Grande
Antonio de Barros, proprietor
T. Monteiro

Pereira, B. A., Rua da Sé, No. 18
L. A. J. Pereira

Pharmacia Lisbonense (Lisbon Dispensary), Praya Grande
J. Neves e Souza
A. Neves e Souza
T. da Cruz

Remedios, M. A. dos, merchant, Rua do Barão, No. 4
M. M. Maher
A. H. dos Remedios
M. A. dos Remedios, Jr.
Maximo Neves do Rozario

Severim, A. F., 17, Praya Grande

若京司厘化公司
Yeuk-king-si li-fa Kung-si.
Silva & Co., Joaquim Peres da, No. 15, Praya Grande
Joaquim Peres da Silva

Silva, J. da, commission agent, printer, auctioneer, and editor of the *Independente*, 1, Rua Central
J. da Silva
J. da Silva, Jr.
Francisco Victal

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Alfredo Pereira
F. do Rozario

Silva, M. F. da, merchant and commission agent

Silva, F. A. da, commission agent, Praya Grande, 95 and 97

Smith & Co., J. H., shipchandlers, sail-makers, auctioneers and general store-keepers, Praya Grande, No. 75
J. H. Smith
A. Müller
L. M. Cordeiro

Souza, Camillo L., No. 59, Praya Grande

Thomas & Mercer, public tea and silk inspectors
T. Thomas
T. Mercer
A. Rowe
J. A. Mann

Tigno, A. R., Baixo Monte
C. Gracias

Tuton, J. A., commission agent
J. A. Tuton (absent)
F. Tuton
T. Tuton (absent)
F. M. de Graça

Newspaper Office.

"Boletim da Provincia de Macao e Timor," Typographia Mercantil, Praça de Ponte e Horta, No 14
N. T. Fernandes, proprietor
Dr. Henrique de Castro, editor
Lourenço da Costa, foreman
Leonardo M. Mendonça, compositor
Sabino A. Marçal do.
A. F. Rozario do.
Adolpho Diniz do.

Royal Hotel.

L. A. de Graça, E. A. Jorge } proprietors
G. Kraal

Billiard Room, 30, Rua Formosa
Hingkee, proprietor

Macao Battalion.

Lieut.-Col. Commanding—José Maria Lage
Major—A. P. Trolho
Adjutant—A. A. Ferreira
First Surgeon—J. C. da Silva Telles
Second Surgeon—J. J. F. Alvares
Lieut. Quarter Master—José Fernandes de Oliveira
Captains—F. A. F. da Silva, F. P. da Luz, Antonio J. Garcia, M. C. Sampaio
Graduate Captain—A. B. Tassara
Lieutenants—C. J. Pereira da Silva, V. P Barros, J. P. S. C. Pinto de Souza, J. dos Santos Vaquinhas, Joaõ Baptista, João P. M. Madeira
Ensigns—C. D. M. Azedo, João Antunes, J. M. de Souza Malaquias, A. A. de Rego, J. J. Maher, J. M. Esteves, J. C. de Lemos, J. M. de Souza e Brito, J. Victorino, J. Xavier de Vasconcellos Correia, N. J. Simões

INSPECCAO DO MATERIAL DE GUERRA.

Inspector—Capitão F. H. B. Prostes Pinheiro
Addido a inspeccao—Alferes J. M. S. Britto

RETIRED OFFICERS.

Lieutenant-Cols.—Bernardo M. de Araujo Roza, J. A. d'Almeida
Majors—F. X. Collaço, J. M. Gonsalves, J. A. da Souza

MONTE FORT.

Retired Lieut.-Col. commanding—J. A. d'Almeida

BARRA FORT.

Acting commandant—1st Lieutenant—Julio Eleotão Pereira de Sampaio

BOMPARTO FORT.

Ensign, acting commandant—A. A. Ferreira

TAIPA FORT.

Commandant—Lieut. J. P. M. Madeira

CAZERNEIRO.

Ensign—vacant

Harbour Master's Department.

Harbour Master and Commandant of Harbour Police—J. E. Scarnichia
Assistant—A. L. Vichi
Clerk—Francisco Nicazio Xavier Gomes
Master of Governor's Yacht—Antonio Cerillo do Rozario

Water Police Station—Lorcha *Amazona*

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MACAO NATIONAL BATTALION.

Lieut.-Col. Commanding—Baron do Cercal
Major—
Adjutant—José M. de Souza Malaquias
Captains—F. A. da Silva, José J. d'Azevedo, L. M. Marques, C. V. Lopez
Lieut. Quarter Master—J. M. Peres
Lieutenants—M. d'A. Roza, L. Barretto, J. Neves e Souza, A. Bastos, Jr.
Ensigns—F. Hyndman, D. Barros, A. Barretto, Eduardo Marques, A. M. Guttierrez
Surgeon—V. de P. S. Pitter

GUNBOAT "CAMOENS."

Captain—J. M. T. Guimarães
2nd do.—Manoel Mendes Leite
Officer—A. A. Ghira
Engineer—F. J. da Roza

GUNBOAT "TEJO,"

Commander—1st Lieut. Fernando da Costa Cabral
2nd do.—2nd Lieut. H. C. B. Capello
Officers—E. A. do Rio, A. Pereira, D. Cynati, F. A. Franco, A. T. da C. e Silva
Surgeon—M. C. da Silva Lima
Purser—M. C. Pereira
Engineer—C. A. d'Araujo

GOVERNMENT STEAM LAUNCHES

Andorinha and *Sergio*

POLICE.

Lieut.-Col. Commanding—J. P. Leite
Captains—F. G. Corte Real, A. M. B. Arrobas
Lieutenants—F. P. Sardinha, P. Z. de Souza
Ensigns—J. Ramiro Madeira, A. Julio Lobo d'Avila, J. Bento Pereira da Roza, C. M. Azedo
Surgeon—B. M. N. Rosa
Adjutant—J. S. Reis
Inspector of Fire—Capt. F. G. Corte Real
Assistant do.—A. d'Azevedo e Cunha

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Consulates and Government Offices.

GREAT BRITAIN.

大英領事官

Ta-Ying-ling-sz-koon.

Consul—W. Gregory
Assistant and Acting Interpreter—A. Frater
Acting Post-office Agent—H. Sage
Constable—Henry Sage

UNITED STATES.

大美國領事官

Tae-me-kwoh-ling-sz-koon.

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Vice-consul and Interpreter—Wm. Ashmore
Constable—Henry Devlin

AUSTRIA.

Consul—W. Gregory

FRANCE.

Vice-consul—W. Gregory

NETHERLANDS.

Consul—Thomas William Richardson

DENMARK.

Consul—Hinr. A. Dircks

GERMANY.

Vice-consul—Cæsar Kruger

SWEDEN AND NORWAY.

Vice-consul—Hinr. A. Dircks

Imperial Maritime Customs.

潮海關

Chao Hae-kwan.

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Assistants—R. B. Moorhead, C. C. Stuhlmann, S. Paul, P. H. King
Tide Surveyor and Harbour Master—T. H. C. Günther
Boat Officer—W. N. Folsom
Examiners—G. Harman, W. Pollock, H. Schaumlöffel
Tide-waiters—T. H. Carr, T. D. McGiffie, G. A. Forsaith, T. W. Paterson, G. W. Luce, S. Sjögren, J. Ecclestone
Medical Attendants—Scott and Scott

DOUBLE ISLAND STATION.

Assistant Tide Surveyor—W. Watson

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & CO.'S STEAMERS.

Agents—Vincent & Co.

CHINA COAST STEAM NAVIGATION CO.

Agents—Vincent & Co.

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL S. N. Co.

Agents—Bradley & Co.

SEAMEN'S HOSPITAL.

Medical Officer—C. M. Scott, M.D., L.R.C.S.I.
Trustees—T. W. Richardson, C. Kruger, R. J. Forrest
Hon. Sec.—E. Vincent

Insurance Offices.

Bradley & Co., agents—
Lloyds'
London and Oriental Steam Transit Insurance Company
Amicable Insurance Office of Calcutta
North China Insurance Company
China Traders' Insurance Company
Union Insurance Society of Canton
North British and Mercantile Insurance Company of Liverpool (Fire)
Royal Insurance Company of Liverpool (Fire and Life)
Imperial Insurance Company, London (Fire)
China Fire Insurance Company

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Hamburg and Bremen Underwriters
Colonial Sea and Fire Insurance Company of Batavia
Batavia Sea and Fire Insurance Company of Batavia
Samarang Sea and Fire Insurance Company of Samarang
Chinese Insurance Company, Limited
Victoria Fire Insurance Company, Limited
Second Colonial Sea and Fire Insurance Company of Batavia

Frewin, Henry, agent—
Hongkong Insurance Company
China & Japan Marine Insurance Co.
Austrian Insurance Company "Donau"

Vincent & Co., agents—
Yangtze Insurance Association
Canton Insurance Office
Triton Insurance Company
Honkong Fire Insurance Company

Bank.

Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation
Bradley & Co., agents

Missionaries.

English Presbyterian Church.
Rev. George Smith, M.A. (absent)
Rev. H. L. Mackenzie, M.A.
Wm. Gauld, M.A., M.D.
Rev. Wm. Duffus
Rev. J. C. Gibson

French Foreign Missions.
Rev. A. Bernom
Rev. J. M. P. Verchere
Rev. J. Gérardin
Rev. J. M. Boussac
Rev. H. Sarin

American Baptist Mission.
Rev. Wm. Ashmore
Rev. S. B. Partridge
Miss A. M. Fielde

Professions and Trades.

Asverus, Otto, marine surveyor for Germanic Lloyds' and local offices

德記行
Tey-kee-hong.
Bradley & Co., merchants
Thomas Wm. Richardson
Cardross Grant
Robt. H. Hill
J. D. Monro
W. S. Fergusson
J. R. Bridgman
T. W. Horne, godown-keeper

魯麟行
Loo-ling-hong.
Dircks & Kruger, commission merchants
Hinr. A. Dircks
Cæsar Kruger
R. Feverabend
B. Schaar

永泰行
Wing-tai-hong.
Frewin, Henry, marine surveyor

Harris & Co., shipwrights and blacksmiths
W. Harris

柴工師夫
Cha-kung-sai-foo.
Meyer & Fehrs, shipwrights and blacksmiths
J. D. Meyer
H. Fehrs

Quelch & Campbell, shipchandlers, auctioneers, and general storekeepers
Charles B. Quelch
Patrick Campbell (absent)
J. J. Scott

士吉醫生
Sze-cut-e sang.
Scott, C. M., M.D., L.R.C.S.I., medical practitioner

福源行
Fook-yuen-hong.
Vincent & Co., E., commission agents
E. Vincent, surveyor for Lloyds' agents
C. C. Williams
Louis Grunauer

Pilots.

A. L. Piesdorff
F. W. Focken
S. Williams
A. Nissen
G. H. Quedens

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大英海關
Tai-Ying-hei-kwan.
GREAT BRITAIN.
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C. P. Simoens, clerk and acting Post-office agent
M. Balzano, constable

花旗海關
Fa-kee-hoi-kwan.
UNITED STATES.
(For Amoy and Formosan Ports.)
J. J. Henderson, consul
St. J. H. Edwards, clerk
Lin Kien Chiu, interpreter

法蘭西海關
Wo-lan-sai-hoi-kwan.
FRANCE.
Edmund Pye, vice-consul

德國領事衙門
Tuk-kwok-ling-sze-nga-moon.
GERMANY.
Dr. R. Krauel, consul
H. Budler, interpreter

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN MONARCHY.
W. H. Pedder, consul

媽交海關
Ma-kow-hoi-kwan.
PORTUGAL.
J. C. Wardlaw, consul

呂宋海關
Lui-soong-hoi-kwan.
SPAIN.
Don Carlos Ortega Morejou, consul

DENMARK.
H. A. Petersen, consul

SWEDEN AND NORWAY.
Robt. Craig, vice-consul

烈市海關
Lit-se-hoi-kwan.
NETHERLANDS.
C. J. Pasedag, consul

大日本國領事館
Tai-yat-poon-kwok ling-sze-kwoon.
JAPAN.
K. Fukushima, consul
Go Sheki, first secretary
S. Tanabe, second do

電線行
Tin-sin-hong
GREAT NORTHERN TELEGRAPH COMPANY.
(Office, Kulangsu.)
C. P. Nielsen, superintendent
C. H. Kragh
C. C. Sonne, electrician
B. F. Christiansen,
S. A. A. Green
W. H. Rónnenkamp
J. H. Hollander

和明
Ho-ming.
REUTER'S TELEGRAM COMPANY, LIMITED.
C. H. Kragh, agent

Imperial Maritime Customs.

粵海關
Hsia-hai-kuan.
Commissioner—Geo. Hughes
Assistants—Chas. A. Lord, M. Archer Shee, Vte. G. d'Arnoux, Dr. E. Specht (absent) E. H. Grimeni
Tide-surveyor and Harbour Master—J. Ritchie
Assistant Tide-surveyor—R. Moran
Boat Officer—J. H. Penrose,
Examiners—T. Tolliday (absent), J. M. Land (absent), T. D. Burrows, C. J. Price, J. E. Delestre
Tide-waiters—J. D. Smith (absent), G. Bayly, G. R. Davidson, W. B. Loam, E. V. Calver, H. Hawkins
Linguists—Chew Tiam Eck, Leih Boon Whatt, Wong Kam Ming, Ip Ahon
CHAPEL ISLAND LIGHTHOUSE.
Light keeper—G. R. Daniels
Assistant do—V. Naudin
Elève do—D. Botelho

Steam-ship Agents.

Boyd & Co, agents—
Eastern and Australian Mail Steamship Company, Limited
Ocean Steamship Company

Elles & Co., agents—
Douglas Lapraik & Co.'s Coast Steamers

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Pacific Mail Steamship Company
China Trans-Pacific Steamship Co.
China Coast Steam Navigation Co.

Tait & Co., agents—
P. & O. S. N. Company

Insurance Offices, &c.

Boyd & Co., agents—
Lloyds'
China Traders' Insurance Co., Limited
China and Japan Marine Insurance Society
Royal Fire and Life Insurance Co.
Sun Fire Insurance Company
Bremen Marine Insurance Companies
Underwriters' Union at Amsterdam
Jersey Mutual Insurance Society for Shipping

Brown & Co., agents—
Yangtsze Assurance Association
Victoria Fire Insurance Co., Limited

Dodd & Co., agents—
British and Foreign Marine Insurance Company

Elles & Co., agents—
Alliance Fire Insurance Company
Canton Insurance Office
Triton Insurance Company
Bombay Insurance Society
Bengal Insurance Society
Union of Hamburg Underwriters
Hongkong Fire Insurance Company
Imperial Fire Insurance Company
China Fire Insurance Company
Ocean Marine Insurance Company

Pasedag & Co., agents—
Germanic Lloyds'
Colonial Sea & Fire Insurance Co.
Samarang Sea & Fire Insurance Co.
Oosterling Sea & Fire Insurance Co.
Second Colonial Sea & Fire Insurance Company
Batavia Sea and Fire Insurance Co.

Petersen & Co., H. A., agents—
Chinese Insurance Company
H. K. Priv. Oest. Versicherungs-Gesellschaft "Donau"

Tait & Co., agents—
London and Oriental Steam Transit Insurance Company
North British and Mercantile Fire Insurance Company
North China Insurance Company
Northern Assurance Company
Union Insurance Society of Canton
Java Sea & Fire Insurance Company

Docks.

大船塢
Tai-suen-o.

AMOY DOCK COMPANY.
Albert Leigh, manager and secretary
William Gordon, accountant
Charles Fielding, machinist
John Steffens, foreman shipwright

Professions, Trades, &c.

Andersen, L. A., surveyor to Germanic Lloyds' and local offices

寶德行
Pow-tick-hong.

Anderson, J. L., tea inspector and commission merchant

和記
Wo-kee.

Boyd & Co., merchants
T. D. Boyd (absent)
Robert Craig
Edward N. Rose
R. B. Fenton
G. M. Thompson, (Takao)
W. Laidlaw (Tamsui)
W. S. Orr
Thos. Covil, tea inspector
D. M. Wright
T. G. Harkness

水陸行
Sui Liock-hong.

Brown & Co., merchants
H. D. Brown, (England)
F. Chomley
D. A. Darling
R. MacIver
A. Corner
J. Mannich (Takao)
Grant Scott (Tamsui)
F. Coch
H. V. Boyol
E. dos Santos (Taiwan)
A. Francis (Tamsui)

沙打銀行
Cha-ta-ngan-hong.

Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China
Tait & Co., agents

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裕記行
Yu-kee-Hong.

Dauver & Co., merchants
H. R. Dauver
P. M. Sauger
T. S. Carlos
S. B. Victor

寶順行
Paou-shun-hong.

Dodd & Co., merchants
John Dodd
Crawford D. Kerr
S. G. Bird

怡記
Ee-kee.

Elles & Co., merchants
Jamieson Elles (absent)
Edmund Pye
R. H. Pye
W. A. Sturock
Robert Wilson (Takao)
A. W. Bain
J. W. Graham
J. Gratton Cass, (Tamsui)
W. Christy
W. H. Taylor, (Taiwanfoo)
F. Cass
J. C. Elles
J. Y. V. Shaw
H. Bentley (Keelung)
W. Götz (Tamsui)
P. C. Krall (Amping)

錦興行
Kim-hin-hong.

Eng Watt Bros. & Co., merchants and commission agents
S. Eng Watt
S. Ewe Lay
C. K. Choon
N. K. Sake

天裕
Teen-eü.

Forster & Co., John, merchants
C. S. Powell, tea inspector

利記
Lee kee.

Gerard & Co., C., shipchandlers, sailmakers compradores, &c.
P. Jacobson
C. O. Kopp
J. Sullivan
J. Gorzig

機利士
Kee-lee-sz.

Giles & Co., shipchandlers, auctioneers, sailmakers, and general dealers
John Giles
C. A. S. Ayres

隆順
Loong-sun.

Heard & Co., A., merchants
N. Murton

匯豐
Hwuy-foong.

Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation
H. E. C. Abendroth, agent

震記洋行
Chin-kee.

Hosungjee & Co., D., merchants
N. Hosungjee (Hongkong)
P. Dorabjee
C. N. Hosungjee

Ice and Aërated Water Company
Jok Lin, manager

建隆行
Kin-loong-hong.

Johnston & Co., merchants and commission agents
W. Cunningham Johnston
J. Alexander

醫生
E-sang.

Jones, Müller & Manson, physicians
Charles M. Jones, F.R.C.S., L.R.C.P. London
Augustus Muller, M.D., &c. (absent)
Patrick Manson, M.D., &c. (absent)
David Manson, M.D., &c.

李馬達
Lee-ma-ter.

Lemattre, E., watch maker and importer of foreign goods

安記
An-kee.

Ollia, N. D., merchant & commission agent
Nusserwaniee Dadabhoy Ollia
Cursetjee Framjee
J. N. Ollia

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慶記
Khen-kee.

Ollia & Co., D. D., merchants and commission agents
B. S. Mehta
D. D. Ollia (Takao)
D. C. Mehta do.
P. Bomonjee (absent)

寶記
Poa-kee.

Pasedag & Co., merchants
Charles J. Pasedag
Ernst Stiller (absent)
O. Drishaus
H. Snethlage

成記
Sin-kee.

Petersen & Co., H. A., merchants and commission agents
H. A. Petersen
J. W. Danielsen
L. Michelsen

德記
Tick-kee.

Tait & Co., merchants
J. C. Wardlaw
R. H. Bruce
J. Bruce
B. R. Wickham
J. T. A. Alexander
J. D. Hardie (Takao)
T. E. Ludlam (Tamsui)
Jas. Masson
A. H. Thornton
D. A. Trotter

福建印字館
Foo-keen-yun-tse-koon.

"The Amoy Shipping Report," daily
A. A. Marçal, proprietor & publisher
D. F. R Marçal, foreman
F. J. Paul, compositor
W. Thomas do.

廣順
Kwong-sun.

Wilson, Nicholls & Co., commission agents, shipchandlers, sailmakers, and compradores
W. Wilson
B. Nicholls
F. C. Brown

Hospitals.

水手醫館
Sui-sou-e-koon.

SEAMEN'S HOSPITAL.

Drs. Jones, Müller and Manson, managers

濟世醫館
Chai-sai-e-koon.

NATIVE HOSPITAL.

C. M. Jones, M.D.
David Manson, M.D.

Hotels.

"Amoy Hotel and Boarding House."
G. Falk, proprietor

Hotel "Stadt Stralsund"
F. Neimen, proprietor

Pilots.

G. Hauenstein, J. Buschmann, D. Paterson, harbour pilots
18 Chinese Licensed sea pilots

Missionaries.

REFORMED CHURCH IN AMERICA.
Rev. J. V. N. Talmage, D.D.
Rev. D. Rapalje
Rev. L. W. Kip

LONDON MISSIONARY SOCIETY.
Rev. John Stronach
Rev. John Macgowan
Rev. James Sadler

ENGLISH PRESBYTERIAN MISSION.
Rev. Carstairs Douglas, LL.D.
Rev. W. S. Swanson (absent)
Rev. H. Cowie (absent)
Rev. W. McGregor, M.A.
Rev. R. Gordon, M.A.

ROMAN CATHOLIC MISSION.
Church of "Holy Rosary."
Rev. Guillermo Burno

CHURCH OF THE "CONCEPTION," KANGBÔE.
Rev. Francis Zea, vicar, and one Chinese Priest

CHURCH OF "SANTO DOMINGO," AU-POA.
Rev. Jose Dutras

CHURCH OF "S. JOSE," LAM-PI-LAO.
Rev. Nicholas Guixa

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THE FORMOSA DIRECTORY.

TAMSUI.

Consulates.

BRITISH.

Acting Vice-consul—Herbert J. Hallen
Writer—Lin-yen-hsiang
Linguist—Ung Pock Chuan
Constable—P. W. Petersen

GERMAN AND AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN.

Acting Consul—H. J. Allen

UNITED STATES.

Consul—J. J. Henderson, residing in Amoy
Consular Agent—John Gratton Cass

NETHERLANDS.

Consul—John Dodd

Imperial Maritime Customs.

Commissioner—H. E. Hobson
Assistant—S. Leslie
Tide-surveyor—H. Vierow
Examiner—P. Baudain
Tide-waiter—J. Ruthven
Linguist—Loh Kwong Sung

Insurances.

Dodd & Co., agents—
Lloyds'
North China Insurance Company

Elles & Co., agents—
Union Insurance Society of Canton

Tait & Co., agents—
Java Sea and Fire Insurance Company

Merchants.

Boyd & Co., merchants
Walter Laidlaw, tea inspector

Brown & Co., merchants
Grant Scott, tea inspector
A. Francis

Elles & Co., merchants
J. Gratton Cass, agent

寶順行
Paou-shun-hong.

Dodd & Co., merchants
John Dodd
M. Larken, tea inspector
J. Moss

Tait & Co., merchants
T. E. Ludlam, agent

RECEIVING SHIP "CÆSAR."

Elles & Co., agents
W. Götz, in charge

KEELUNG.

NETHERLANDS CONSULATE.

Vice-consul—John Dodd

UNITED STATES CONSULATE.

Consular Agent—J. G. Cass

Imperial Maritime Customs.

海關
Hai Kwan.

Commissioner—H. E. Hobson
Assistant—N. Titoushkin
Examiner—J. Wortel
Tide-waiter—E. Molloy
Linguist—Cheong Kwan Sung

Dodd & Co., agents—
Lloyds'
North China Insurance Company

Elles & Co., agents—
Union Insurance Society of Canton

Merchants.

Boyd & Co., merchants
W. Laidlaw, agent

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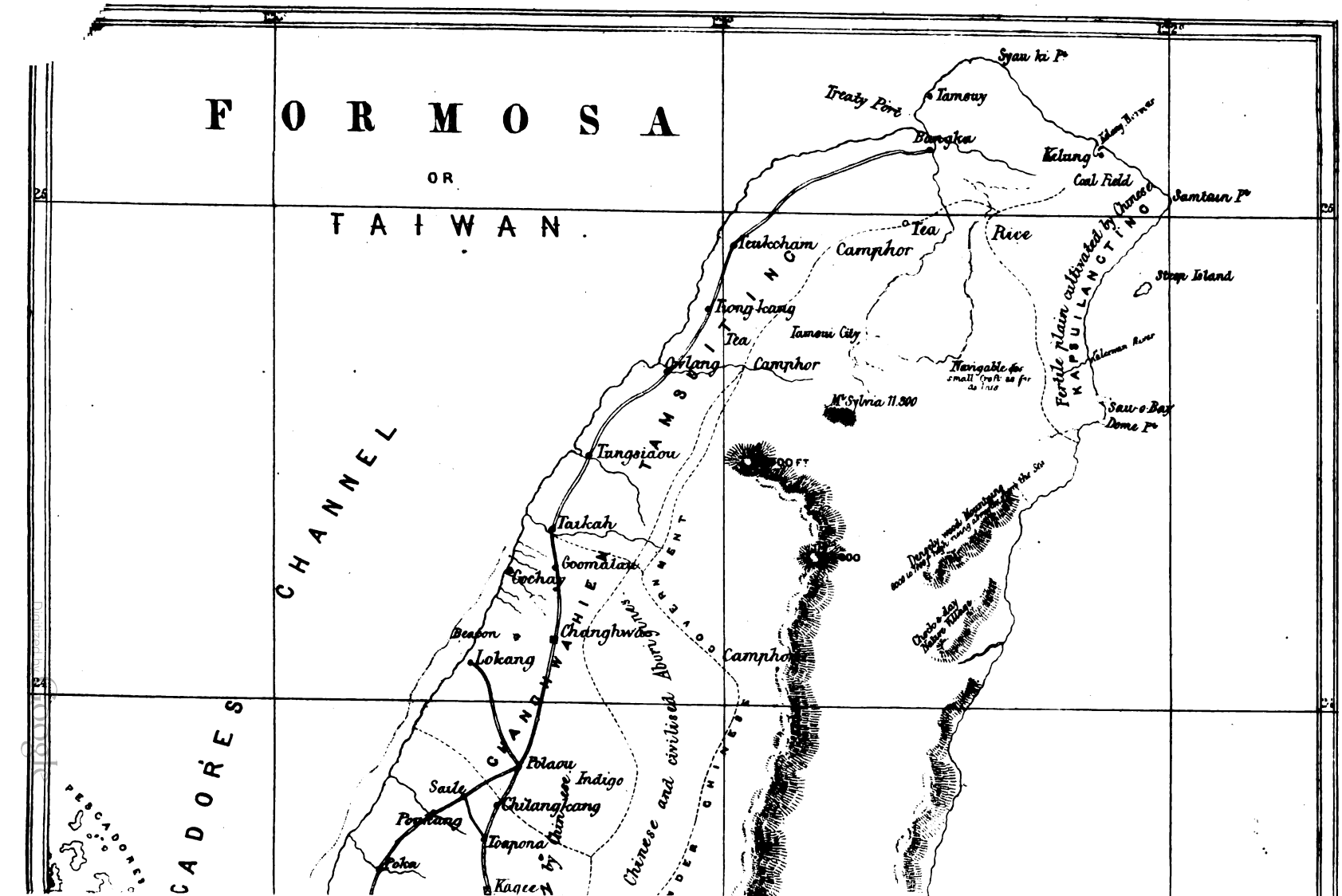
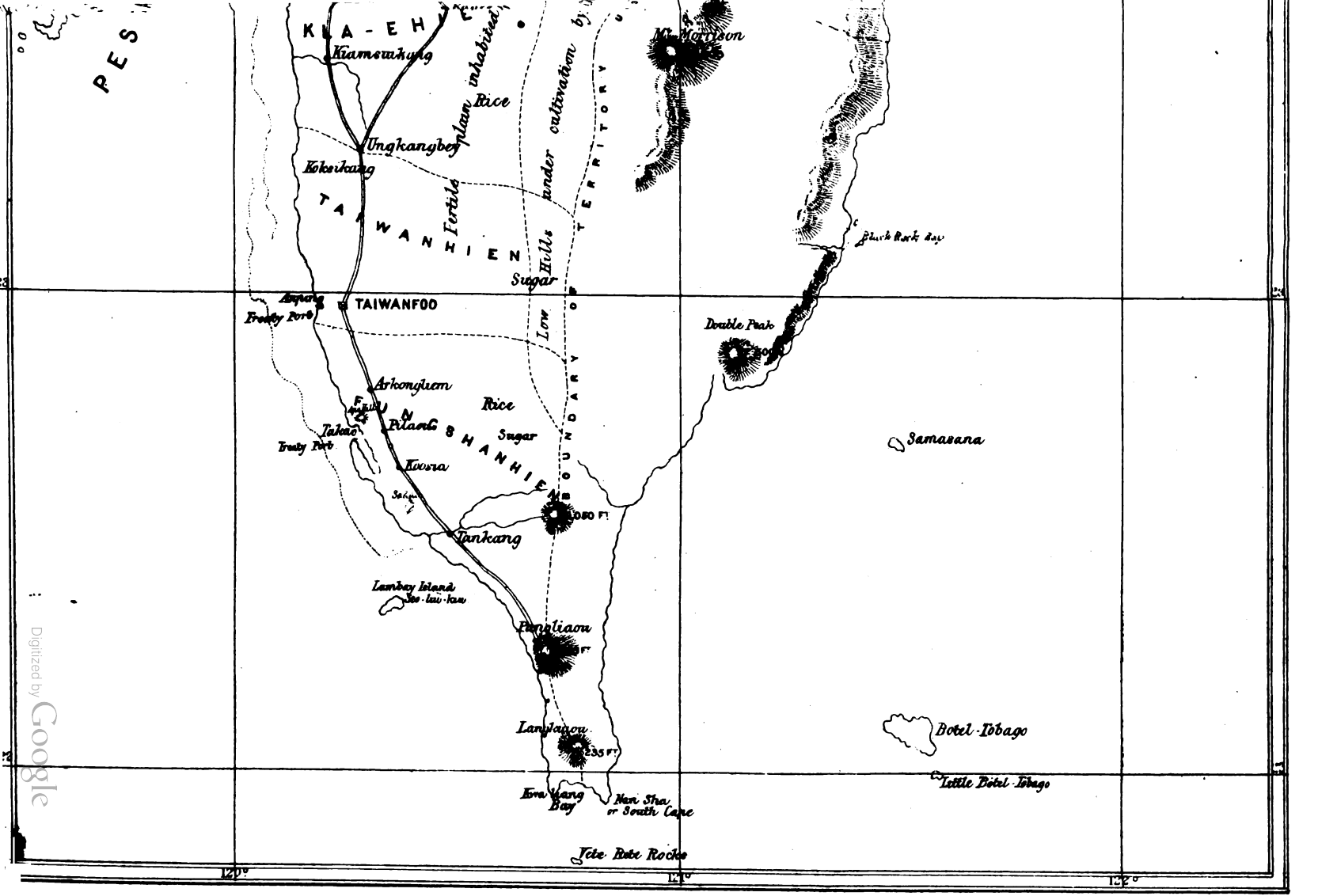

FORMOSA
OR
TAIWAN.
CHANNEL
PESCADORES
Syau ki Pt
Treaty Port
Tamsuy
Bangka
Kelung
Coal Field
Samtaun Pt
Tea
Rice
Camphor
Teukcham
Tong-kang
Tea
Tamsui City
Owlang
Camphor
Navigable for small craft as far as this
Mt Sylvia 11,800
Fertile plain cultivated by Chinese
KAPSUILANCTINO
Steep Island
Sau-o Bay
Dome Pt
Tungsiaou
Taikah
Goomalau
Gochay
Beacon
Lokang
Changhwa
Camphor
Polaou
Indigo
Saile
Chilangkang
Poukang
Toapona
Poka
Kagee
Chinese and civilised Aborigines
GOVERNMENT
UNDER CHINESE



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寶順行
Paou-shun-hong.
Dodd & Co., merchants
John Dodd
J. Fischer, coal agent

Elles & Co., merchants
J. Gratton Cass, agent
H. Bentley

SOUTH FORMOSA.

TAIWANFOO, TAKAO.

Consulates.

BRITISH, ALSO DANISH, GERMAN, FRENCH, AND AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN.
H.B.M. Consul—Chaloner Alabaster (absent)
H.B.M. Consul (officiating)—William Gregory
Assistant—T. L. Bullock
Constable.—Antonio Alborado

UNITED STATES.
Consular Agent—Geo. M. Thompson

NETHERLANDS.
Consul—Robert Wilson

Imperial Maritime Customs.

臺灣關
Tai-wan-kwan.
Acting Commissioner—H. Edgar
Assistants—R. I. Lent, F. S. Unwin
Tide-surveyor and Harbour Master—G. Gue
Examiner—R. Trannack
Tide-waiters—T. H. Demetts, W. Johnstonne, L. Liedcke

Insurances.

Boyd & Co., agents—
Lloyds'
China & Japan Marine Insurance Co., Limited

Tait & Co., agents—
North China Insurance Company
Java Sea and Fire Insurance Company

Professions, Trades, &c.

Boyd & Co., merchants
G. M. Thompson, agent, (Takao and Taiwan)

Brown & Co., merchants
J. Mannich, agent
E. dos Santos, (Taiwan)

Elles & Co., merchants
Robert Wilson, agent
W. H. Taylor (Taiwan)

Rennie, T., M.B. and C.M.

Tait & Co., merchants
James D. Hardie, agent, (Takao and Taiwanfoo)

Missionaries.

ENGLISH PRESBYTERIAN MISSION.
M. Dickson, M.D., (Taiwan)
Rev. Wm. Campbell, (do.)
Rev. Hugh Ritchie
Rev. Thomas Barclay

ROMAN CATHOLIC MISSION.
Dominicans—Rev. A. Chinchon, Rev. R. Colomer (Kao-á-ki), Rev. F. Gimenez, vicar; Rev. V. Gomar, Rev. J. Nebot

Pilots.

C. Krohn, H. Vosteen

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THE FOOCHOW DIRECTORY.

Consulates and Government Offices.

GREAT BRITAIN.

大英國領事

Ta-ying-kwo-ling-sz.

Consul—Chas. A. Sinclair
Acting Vice-consul—Geo. Phillips
Vice-consul at Anchorage—Chas. Carroll (absent)
Assistant Acting Interpreter—R. W. Mansfield
Packet Agent—R. W. Mansfield
Constable at Anchorage—F. Kennedy

大美領事衙門

Ti-me-ling-sz-ya mun.

UNITED STATES.

Consul—M. M. De Lano
Interpreter—K. B. Lee
Native Writer—So Stze Ho
Constable—R. S. Rodrigues

GERMANY.

Acting Consul—M. M. De Lano
Interpreter—K. B. Lee
Constable—M. S. Rodrigues

FRANCE.

Consul—Gabriel Lemaire

RUSSIA.

Vice-consul—M. Daly

SWEDEN AND NORWAY.

Vice-consul—S. W. Pomeroy, Jr.

DENMARK.

Acting Vice-consul—

NETHERLANDS.

Consul—T. Pim

Imperial Maritime Customs.

海關

Hai-kwan.

Commissioner—James H. Hart
Deputy Commissioner—James Smith
Assistants—P. Piry, M. E. Towell (absent), A. Ainslie, J. F. Schonicke
Medical Officers—Dr. J. M. Beaumont, at Nantai; Dr. J. R. Somerville, at Pagoda Anchorage

OUT-DOOR STAFF AT NANTAI.

Tide Surveyor—R. Lowe
Examiners—W. Jenkins, R. Goodridge, W. H. Luther (absent), C. Bush (absent)
Tide-waiters—R. B. Johnson
Linguists—Lum Kok Cheng, Ong Keatsing, Loke Chew Leong, Li Tat Chang

PAGODA ANCHORAGE.

Divisional Inspector and Harbour Master—A. M. Bisbee
Tide Surveyor—J. P. Saunderson
Examiner—D. J. Lark
Tide-waiters—E. D. Burrel, L. le Breton, R. Stiebe, A. Bartolini, M. Jensen, F. Blacklock, G. O. Powell

POLICE FORCE.

Sergeant—D. Mullins
Constable—R. Carr, and 5 Chinese

LIGHTHOUSES.

"Turnabout."
Chief-keeper—T. S. Southey
2*nd do.* —G. Mummery
3*rd do.* —J. Deas

"Middle Dog."
Chief-keeper—J. Roos
2*nd do.* —C. Petersen, L. Loft
3*rd do.* —J. Rudland

"Ockseu."
Chief-keeper—G. J. Freeth
2*nd do.* —J. H. Green
3*rd do.* —C. F. Luther

REVENUE CRUISER "LING FENG."

Captain—T. E. Cocker
Chief Officer—J. Maitland
2*nd do.* —
Chief Engineer—D. S. Fettes
2*nd do.* —R. Wolfenden
Gunner—
Quartermasters—Three

Pilots.

RIVER MIN.

Licensed Pilots—C. E. Porter, R. B. Smith, W. J. Mitchell, G. Oeltze, T. Randall, H. Johnson, E. F. Simonsen

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Public Companies.

INSURANCES.

Adamson, Bell & Co., agents—
Commercial Union Assurance Co.
South Australian Insurance Co.

Butterfield & Swire, agents—
The British and Foreign Marine Insurance Company, Limited
Royal Exchange Insurance Company

Forster & Co., John, agents—
North British and Mercantile Insurance Company
China and Japan Marine Insurance Company

Gibb, Livingston & Co., agents—
Union Insurance Society of Canton
Commercial Union Assurance Company, Life Department
Home and Colonial Marine Insurance Company

Gilman & Co., agents—
Lloyds'
Association of Underwriters of Glasgow
Underwriters' Association of Liverpool
Merchant Shipping and Underwriters' Association of Melbourne
North China Insurance Company
Ocean Marine Insurance Company
Universal Marine Insurance Co., Limited
London Assurance Corporation, Fire
Imperial Fire Insurance Company
Merchants' Marine Insurance Company, Limited
London and Lancashire Fire Insurance Company, Limited

Heard & Co., Augustine, agents—
China Traders' Insurance Company, Limited
Victoria Fire Insurance Company, Limited

Holliday, Wise & Co., agents—
Manchester Fire Insurance Company

Jardine, Matheson & Co., agents—
Canton Insurance Office
Triton Insurance Company
Bombay Insurance Society
Bengal Insurance Society
Alliance Marine Insurance Company
Ocean Marine Insurance Company
Hongkong Fire Insurance Company
Alliance Fire Insurance Company

Odell and Leyburn, agents—
Royal Insurance Company

Olyphant & Co., agents—
New York Board of Underwriters
Guardian Fire Assurance Company
China Fire Insurance Company, Limited
Chinese Insurance Company, Limited

Phipps, Hickling & Co., agents—
Liverpool and London and Globe Insurance Company, Fire

Russell & Co., agents—
Yangtsze Insurance Association

Siemssen & Co., agents—
Globe Marine Insurance Company, Limited, of London
Second Colonial Sea and Fire Insurance Company of Batavia

Silverlock & Co., agents—
Queen Insurance Company, Fire

Turner & Co., agents—
Netherlands India Marine Insurance Company
Home & Colonial Assurance Company
Northern Fire and Life Assurance Company

Westall, Galton & Co., agents—
Phœnix Fire Insurance

FOOCHOW DOCKYARD.
Wm. Mitchell, superintendent
N. E. Bryant, clerk

SHANGHAI STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.
Russell & Co., agents

CHINA TRANS-PACIFIC STEAM-SHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.
Russell & Co., agents

EASTERN AND AUSTRALIAN MAIL STEAM CO., LIMITED.
Gibb, Livingston & Co., agents

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OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
Butterfield & Swire, agents

FOOCHOW PILOT COMPANY.
Dobie & Co., agents

SHANGHAI LOCAL POST OFFICE.
Dobie & Co., agents at Pagoda Anchorage

GREAT NORTHERN TELEGRAPH COMPANY, LIMITED.
J. Henningsen, agent
F. Irwinaer, electrician
J. A. Mühlensteth
J. M. E. da Silva
J. B. E. da Silva

Banks.

Agra Bank, Limited
Gilman & Co., agents

Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China
Olyphant & Co., agents

Chartered Mercantile Bank
L. C. Masfen, agent

匯豐
Hwuy-foong.
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation
Alex. Leith, agent
J. P. Wade Gardner, assist. accountant

[illegible]
Lai-yu.
Oriental Bank Corporation
Francis Temple, agent
Robert Innes, accountant and cashier

Professions, Trades, &c.

天祥
Tien-cheang.
Adamson, Bell & Co., merchants
W. L. Hunter
T. M. Dermer
G. F. Dodwell
H. B. de Souza

秀巖醫生
Sou-ngam i-sang.
Beaumont, J. M., M.D.

福興
Fook-hing.
Birley & Co., merchants
Geo. Hales
J. P. L. Sanderson

太古
Tai koo.
Butterfield & Swire, merchants
H. R. Smith, tea inspector
G. S. Yuill
W. J. Robinson

則文行
Chak-man-hong.
Chapman, T. H., public tea inspector and commission merchant

多比
Do-bee.
Dobie & Co., shipchandlers, Pagoda Island
C. G. Bunker, Jr. (in charge)
S. A. Kraal

昌興
Chong-hing.
Fairhurst, T., merchant

"FOOCHOW HERALD"
J. P. Macmahon, editor & proprietor

天裕
Teen-eu.
Forster & Co., John, merchants
John Forster
F. W. Kitching
B. A. Mitford
B. M. Devenny
A. D. Nind

乾記
Kien-kee.
Gibb, Livingston & Co., merchants
H. P. Tennant, agent, and tea inspector (absent)
W. O. Morison
T. W. Tennant, tea inspector

太平
Tai-ping.
Gilman & Co., merchants
W. S. Young
W. G. Price (absent)
W. H. Harton

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C. F. Harton
C. D. Smith

隆順
Loong-shun.

Heard & Co., Augustine, merchants
M. Daly
Geo. Oliver
E. Gamman
R. P. Hunter

義利
E-lee.

Hedge & Co., merchants, and agents for Shanghai Local Post
Thomas Dunn
T. B. Hedge
A. A. da Silva
C. A. Dunn

義記
Gnee-kee.

Holliday, Wise & Co., merchants
C. G. Tatham, agent

阜通
Fow-t'ung.

Ivanoff & Co., N. A., merchants
M. F. Piatkoff
W. R. Lebedeff

義和
Yee-wo.

Jardine, Matheson & Co., merchants
Peter G. Laurie, agent
A. Forbes Angus, tea inspector
C. Noack
C. W. Nicholson
J. Wilson, tea inspector

怡興洋行
Yee-hein.

Kaw Hong Take & Co., merchants, commission agents, and shipbrokers
Kaw Hong Take

豐茂
Foong-mow.

Lalor, J. P., commission agent and public tea inspector

和記
Wo-kee.

Latham, Oliver, exchange broker

協昌
Hip cheong.

Morris & Co., B. J., merchants
B. J. Morris

隆文行
Loong-man-hong.

Newman & Co., public tea inspectors and commission merchants
Walter Newman
John Gittins
R. M. Ring

Odell & Leyburn, merchants
John Odell
Frank Leyburn
H. Deacon

同孚
Tung-fo.

Olyphant & Co., merchants
T. Pim
J. Bathgate
A. W. Rothwell, tea inspector

公裕
Kung-eu.

Phipps, Hickling & Co., merchants
A. L. Phipps (absent)
H. Hickling
H. G. Phipps
J. N. Sayce

同珍
Tung-chun.

Purdon & Co., merchants
John Odell, agent

阿化威
Ho-hwa-way.

Rodewald, Schönfeld & Co., merchants
F. Schönfeld
W. Krohn

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Robertson & Co., commission agents, shipchandlers, auctioneers, sailmakers and storekeepers, Pagoda Anchorage, and Customs Road, Foochow
H. G. Robertson
T. G. Brockett
T. D. Currie
C. S. Stokes

隆祥洋行
Loong-cheung-yong-hong.
Rozario & Co., D., commission agents
D. do Rozario

旗昌
Kee-cheang.
Russell & Co., merchants
S. W. Pomeroy, Jr.
E. Sheppard
T. Jones
B. Pereira

泰來
Tai loy.
Ruttonjee & Co., R.
Remtoola Devjee
Ruttonjee Muncherjee

Sassoon, Sons & Co., D., merchants
Wm. Wood

Saunders, J. C., marine surveyor for Lloyds' agents, and local offices

Schoenke, F., watchmaker & photographer

Shaw, Capt. S. L., marine surveyor for Germanic Lloyds' and local insurance offices, Mamoi Point, Pagoda Anchorage

禪臣
Seem-sun
Siemssen & Co., merchants
A. Gültzow
H. Lübbes

中和
Chung-wo.
Silverlock & Co., merchants
John Silverlock (England)
J. Gurney Fry, (do.)
Thomas Smith (do.)
R. H. Haslam
F. W. Fry
J. Sproule

富美醫生所
So-ma-foo-e-sung.
Somerville, J. R., physician, Pagoda Anchorage
J. R. Somerville, M.D, F.R.C.S. Ed.

司徒醫生
Sze-to-i-sang.
Stewart, J. A., M.D., physician

天利
Teen lee.
Taylor & Co., storekeepers, &c., Pagoda Anchorage, and Foochow
John R. Taylor
John H. Shearer

Thompson & Co., shipchandlers, storekeepers, &c., Pagoda Anchorage
C. R. B. Smith, assistant

華記
Wha-kee.
Turner & Co., merchants, and agents for P. & O. S. N. Company
A. W. Walkinshaw
H. Dunne

公易
Koon-yeek.
Westall, Galton & Co., public tea inspectors and commission agents
R. R. Westall
W. P. Galton
W. M. Reeves, tea inspector
J. A. H. Drought (do.)
H. A. Northey (do.)
H. R. Kinnear

Foreign Residents.
P. Giquel, J. Giquel, A. Borel, L. D. de Segonzac, E. Jouvet, Cabouret

Foochow General Chamber of Commerce.
Committee—P. G. Laurie, chairman; J. Odell, W. S. Young, R. H. Haslam, G. Hales
Secretary—B. A. Mitford

Foochow Seamen's Hospital.
PAGODA ANCHORAGE.
Committee of Management—Rev. W. W.

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Hawkins, Charles A. Sinclair, Monsieur P. Giquel, Captain S. L. Shaw, Captain Tracy, R.N., J. R. Somerville, M.D., F. W. Fry
Honorary Surgeon—J. R. Somerville, M.D., F.R.C.S.
Honorary Secretary—Geo. Phillips

FOOCHOW CLUB.
Hon. Treasurer and Chairman—C. G. Tatham
Committee—T. Pim, R. H. Haslam, H. R. Smith, T. Fairhurst, T. M. Dermer, W. O. Morison
Secretary—T. Jones

Missionaries.

同仁
Tung Ing.
BRITISH CHAPLAIN.
Rev. W. W. Hawkins, M.A.

美以美教會
Mi-e-mi-kow-wiú.
AMERICAN METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH MISSION.
Rev. Stephen L. Baldwin
Rev. Nathan Sites
Rev. Franklin Ohlinger
Rev. Nathan J. Plumb
Rev. B. E. Edgell
Rev. D. W. Chandler
Miss Beulah Woolston
Miss S. H. Woolston
Miss S. Trask, M.D.

ENGLISH CHURCH MISSIONARY SOCIETY.
Rev. John Wolfe
Rev. J. E. Mahood (absent)
Rev. J. H. Sedgwick

AMERICAN BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS FOR FOREIGN MISSIONS.
Rev. Caleb C. Baldwin, D.D., (in city)
Rev. Charles Hartwell (in city)
Rev. Simeon F. Woodin
D. W. Osgood, M.D.
Rev. J. E. Walker (in city)
Rev. —. Blakely
Miss A. M. Payson

南台衙船浦尾天主堂
Nan-tay-huan-sun-puo-muy-tsen-chio-tin.
ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH.
Right Rev. Dr. Thomas Gentili

STEAM TUG "WOOSUNG," AT PAGODA.
Captain—Geo Allen

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THE NINGPO DIRECTORY.

Consulates.

GREAT BRITAIN.

大英國領事衙門

Da-ing-koh Ling-z-ngô-meng.

Consul—R. Swinhoe (absent)
Acting Consul—R. J. Forrest
Assistant—J. P. M. Fraser
Post Office Agent—R. J. Forrest
Constable—Jose Torres

UNITED STATES.

大美領事衙門

Da-me Ling-s-ngô-meng.

Consul—Edwd. C. Lord

GERMANY.

Acting Consul—R. J. Forrest

DENMARK.

Consul—R. J. Forrest

AUSTRIA AND HUNGARY.

Consul—R. J. Forrest

SWEDEN AND NORWAY.

Vice-consul—P. K. Dumaresq

NETHERLANDS.

Acting Consul—F. Huchting

Imperial Maritime Customs.

浙海關

Tsih Hae-kwaen.

Commissioner—G. Detring
Assistants—W. T. Lay, Vte. de Sombreuil, Pascal Martin
Tide-surveyor and Harbour Master—A. Kliene
Examiners—G. Allcot, George Reeves
Tide-waiters—F. Wegener, N. Tattersell, T. O. Hanisch, H. I. Waller, W. H. Williams

CHINHAI STATION.

Acting Assist. Tide-surveyor—C. J. Eldridge

LIGHT KEEPERS.

Tiger Island—L. Antonio
Square Island—Felix José

ANGLO-CHINESE FORCE.

General—J. E. Cooke
Major—J. C. Watson

Police Station.

Controller and Magistrate General—J. E. Cooke
Superintendent—Thomas B. Golding
Sergeants—George Barr, Henry Rubart, Charles Bailey
Interpreter—John Yiang
Constables—12 Chinese

Insurances.

Coit & Co., agents,—
Chinese Insurance Company, Limited

Davidson & Co., agents—
North China Insurance Company
Canton Insurance Company
Hongkong Fire Insurance Company
China Fire Insurance Company, Limited
Commercial Union Assurance Company of London—Life Department

Mayer, H. B., agent—
China and Japan Marine Insurance Company

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Rees & Co., Wm., agents—
China Traders' Insurance Company, Limited
Victoria Fire Insurance Company, Limited

Russell & Co., agents—
Yangtsze Insurance Association of Shanghai

Wadman & Co., E., agents—
Union Insurance Office
Imperial Fire Insurance

SHANGHAI STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.
Russell & Co., agents

UNION STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.
Coit & Co., agents

GREAT NORTHERN TELEGRAPH COMPANY.
Hudson & Co., agents

Bank.

Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation (Limited)
Davidson & Co., agents

Merchants, Professions, and Trades.

寧順
Nying jing.
Coit & Co., merchants
F. Coit

廣源
Kwóng-nyün.
Davidson & Co., merchants
William Davidson (absent)
William R. Davidson,
Robt. M. Davidson
Patrick Davidson

裕順洋行
Yu-shun-yeong-hong.
Groth & Co., J., merchants, in liquidation
Carl Timm

遜昌
Seun-ts óng.
Hudson & Co., merchants
J. S. Hudson

馬根泗醫生
Mó-keng-s I-sang.
McKenzie, J. H., M.D., physician

美益
Me-ih.
Meyer, H. B., merchant and commission agent

利源
Li-nyün.
Rees & Co., William, merchants
Wm. Rees (absent)
Samuel Bowers
Jno. H. Hunt

旗昌
Gyi-ts óng.
Russell & Co., merchants
P. K. Dumaresq, agent
F. Huchting

利生
Li-seng.
Sassoon, Sons & Co., D., merchants
J. A. Nathan, agent
M. Aaron

新裕順
Sing-yü jing.
Timm, Carl F., merchant

得春
Teh-cing.
Tyree, A. F., merchant and commission agent
A. F. Tyree

華順
Wó-j ng
Wadman & Co., merchants
E. Wadman

SWANBERG'S HOTEL.
Wm. Swanberg, proprietor and manager

BILLIARD SALOON.
M. F. G. Knäpel, proprietor and manager

Toll Collector, Bridge of Boats, A. Rossich

Pilots.

Alarm, cutter—J. H. Hoar
Dido, cutter—J. Brun
Teazer, lugger—P. M. Petersen
Naomi, cutter—J. O. Smith

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Missionaries.

American Presbyterian Mission.

Rev. Joseph A. Leyenberger
Rev. John Butler
Mrs. M. E. Morrison
Miss M. L. Sellers
Rev. Samuel Dodd (at Hangchow)
Rev. David N. Lyon (do.)

American Baptist Mission.

Rev. Horace Jenkins
Rev. J. R. Goddard
Rev. M. A. Churchill

Church Missionary Society.

Right Rev. Dr. Russell, bishop of North China
Rev. F. F. Gough
Rev. A. E. Moule
Rev. J. Bates (absent)
Miss Laurence
Rev. Geo. E. Moule (Hangchow)
Jas. Galt, M.D., do.
Rev. A. Elwin do. (absent)
Rev. J. D. Valentine (Shaou-hsing)
Rev. H. Gretton do.
Rev. R. N. Palmer do. (absent)

English Baptist Mission.

Rev. Thos. H. Hudson

English and Continental Baptist Mission.

Conrad Bäschlin (Hangchow)

Independent Baptist Mission.

E. C. Lord, D.D.
S. P. Barchet (absent)

China Inland Mission.

Rev. George Crombie (Funghwa)
W. D. Rudland (Taichow) (absent)
G. Stott, (Wunchow)
J. A. Jackson do.
J. W. Stevenson (Shaohying) (absent)
J. Meadows do.
W. Douthwart do.
Rev. J. Williamson (Hangchow) (absent)

American Southern Presbyterian Mission.

Rev. M. H. Houston (Hangchow)
Rev. B. Helm do.
Rev. G. Painter do.
Mrs. Randolph do.

English United Methodist Free Church Mission.

Rev. F. Galpin
Rev. R. Swallow

CATHOLIC MISSION OF CHE-KIANG PROVINCE.

Mgr. E. F. Guierry, Evêque de Danaba, Vicar Apostolic of Chekiang

Missionaries.

At Ningpo—P. Montagneux
At Chusan—J. B. Brett, J. Vaissière
At Hangchow—J. B. Barbier
At Kia-shing—A. Guillot
At Taichow—J. M. Rizzi

Sisters of Charity.

At Ningpo, "Maison de Jésus Enfant"—Marie Louise Solomiac, Louise Louy, Stéphanie Mervé, Félicité Frontil, Elizabeth Geffroy, Française Carrère, Eugénie Parada, Germaine Dauverchain,
At Tinghai (Chusan), "Maison de la Présentation"—Marie Leclercq, supérieure, Gabrielle Perboyre, Catherine Cacqueray, Vincent Lacôte, Joséphine Duparc
At Hangchow, "Maison de St. Vincent"—Madelaine Dutrouilh, supérieure, Vincent Faure, Louise Roddier, Marie Lethimownier, Joséphine Houlès
At Ningpo, "Hospital St. Joseph"—Anne Allègre, supérieure, Madelaine Célard, Angélique Luscan, Jeanne Ridez

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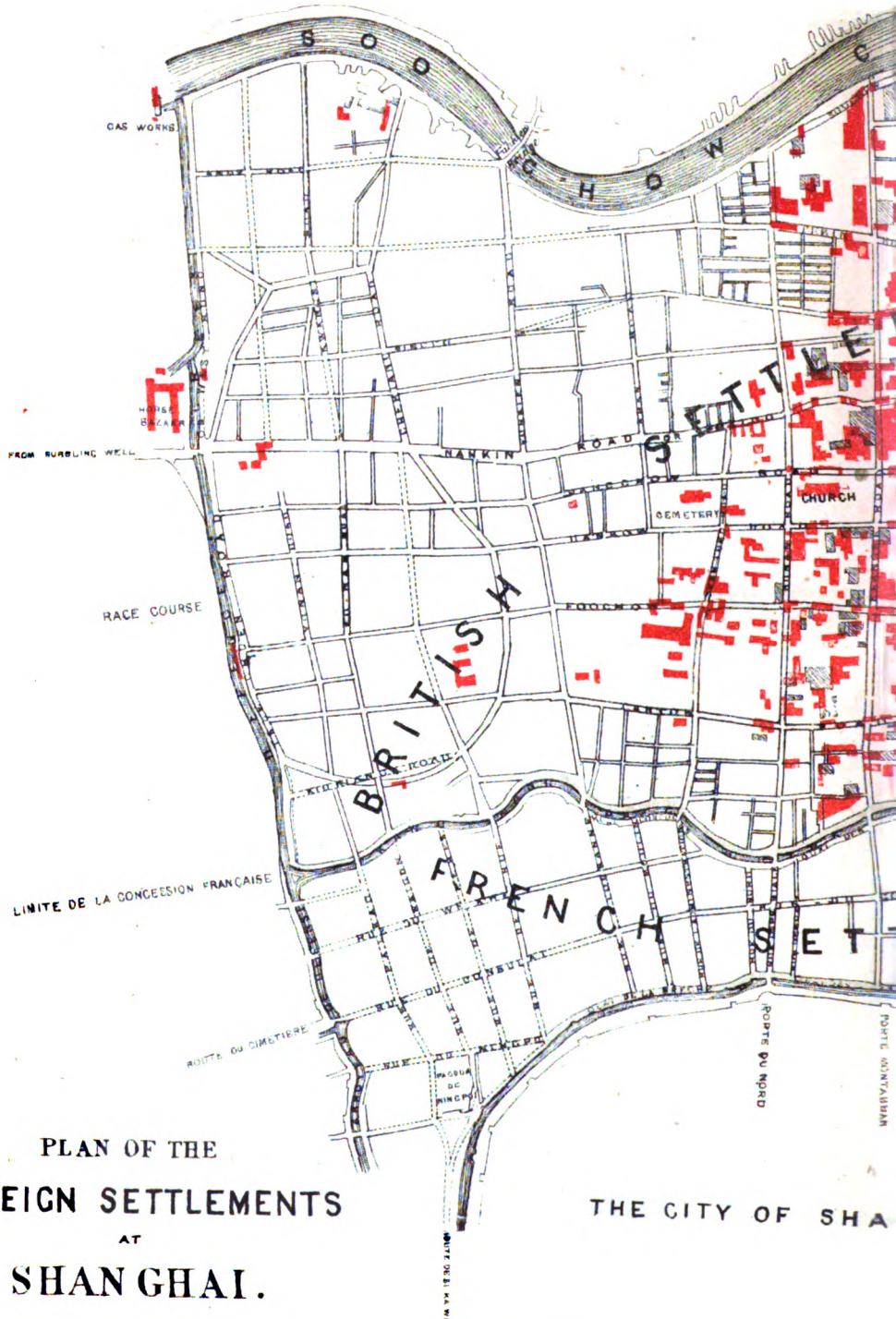

PLAN OF THE

FOREIGN SETTLEMENTS

AT

SHANGHAI.

THE CITY OF SHA

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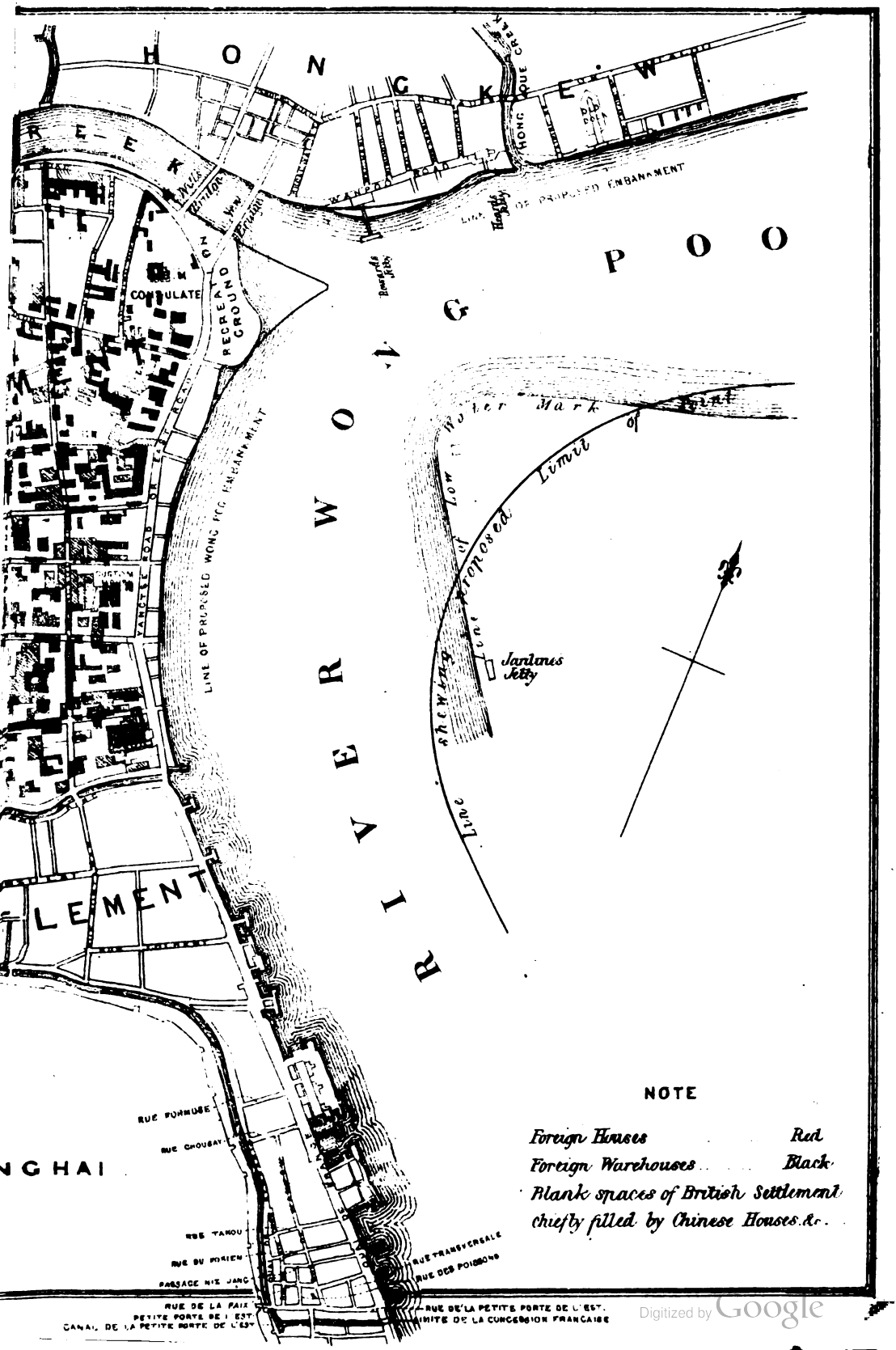
H O N G K E W
R E E K
CONSULATE
RECREATION GROUND
LINE OF PROPOSED EMBANKMENT
Boundary Jetty
Hongkew Creek
Public Jetty
Public Jetty
Public Jetty

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上 SHANGHAI. 海

The Names of the Streets in the English Settlement.

NORTH AND SOUTH ROADS.

ORIGINAL NAME.	SECOND NAME.	PRESENT NAME.	CHINESE NAME.
Bund	Yang-tsze	Yang-tsze	楊子路
None	Yuen Ming Yuen	Yuen Ming Yuen Upper	圓明園上路
None	Gnaomen	Yuen Ming Yuen Lower	圓明園下路
Bridge Street	Keangsoo	Sze-chuen	四川路
Church Street	Keangse	Keangse	江西路
Barrier Street	Honan	Honan	河南路
Temple Street	Shantung	Shantung	山東路
Lozaw	Shanse	Shanse	山西路
None	Chili	Chili	直隸路
Shackloo	Fukien	Fukien	福建路
Soochow	Soochow	N. of N'king R. Chekiang	浙江路
		S. of N'king R. Hoopeh	湖北路
Sikh	Quangse	Quangse	廣西路
None	Yunan	Yunan	雲南路
None	None	Thibet	西藏路

EAST AND WEST ROADS.

Bund on the Soochow Creek	Soochow	Soochow	蘇州路
None	Hongkong	Hongkong	香港路
Consulate	Pekin	Pekin	北京路
None	None	Amoy	廈門路
None	None	Woosich	無錫路
Kirk's Avenue	Ningpo	Ningpo	甯波路
None	Taewan	Taiwan	臺灣路
Fives' Court Lane	Tientsin	Tientsin	天津路
Park Lane and Maloo	Nankin	Nanking	南京路
Rope Walk Road	Hangchow	Kiukiang	九江路
Custom House Road	Hankow	Hankow	漢口路
Mission Road	Foochow	Foochow	福州路
North Gate Street	Canton	Canton	廣東路
None	None	King-loong-ka	金隆街
Bund on Yang-king-pang	Sung-keang	Sung-keang	松江路

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THE SHANGHAI DIRECTORY.

Consulates, Public Offices, and Institutions.

H.B.M.'s Supreme Court for China and Japan.

大英總理按察衙門

Ta-ying-tsung-li-an-cha-ya-mun.

Sir Ed. Hornby, chief judge
R. A. Mowat, law secretary and registrar
T. G. Smith, chief clerk and private secretary
R. Bishop, clerk, civil department
W. M. Jones, clerk, criminal department
Thos. Hore, chief usher

Netherlands Consular Court for China.

F. E. Heyden, acting president
W. Stok, acting chancelier
H. H. G. Rhein, usher

British Consulate.

大英領事署

Ta Ying-ling-shi-shu.

W. H. Medhurst, consul
W. G. Stronach, acting vice-consul
G. Jamieson, acting interpreter
H. B. Bristow, assistant in charge of shipping office
W. S. Ayrton, assistant in charge of record office
J. D. Crawford, ditto of accountant's office

Consulate Gaol.

J. Johnson, M.D., medical officer
G. Tyler, W. Cox, G. Whitlock, and W. Barnes, constables

British Post Office.
Peking Road.

大英書信館

Da-ying Su-sing-kwan.

J. P. Martin, post-master
G. S. S. da Silva, clerk

Consulat General de France.

大法蘭西國總領事衙門

Ta Fah-lan se Koong-kwan.

E. Godeaux, Consul Général
H. Rouhaud, chancelier
E. Blancheton, interprète
J. Arène, elève interprete
J. Collin, commis.

French Post Office.

大法國書信館

Fah-lan-se-su-sun-kwan.

H. Maignan Champromain, post-master
C. Malenfer, assistant

United States Consulate-General.

大美國總領事衙門

Hwo-ge Koong-kwan.

George F. Seward, consul-general
Matthew T. Yates, vice-consul general and interpreter
Oliver B. Bradford, deputy consul-general
George W. Abbott, consular clerk
Richard Phoenix, marshal
Dr. D. J. Macgowan, attending physician
H. H. Hendricks, jailer

美國書信局

Hwo-ge-su-sing-jooh.

United States Post Office, Consulate-General, Hongkew.

O. B. Bradford, postal agent

Russian Consulate.

大俄羅斯國公館

Ngoo-loo-sz Koong-kwan.

Albert F. Heard, consul (absent)
J. E. Reding, acting vice-consul
Chen Tsz Fong, Chinese secretary

Portuguese Consulate-General for China and Japan.

大西洋國總領事公館

Se-yang Koong-kwan.

A. H. de Carvalho, consul in charge
H. A. Pereira, chancelier and interpreter

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GERMAN CONSULATE.

大德意志國領事衙門

P. o-loo-sz Koong kwan.

W. Annecke, consul
K. Himly, interpreter
W. Ruprecht, secretary
Dr. Zachariae, physician
Ischön, linguist
M. Kock, constable

大奧斯馬加國領事衙門

Da Au Koong kwan.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN CONSULATE.

Rudolf Schlick, consul (absent)
J. Haas, interpreter in charge
Hsia J. Ni, linguist

SWEDISH AND NORWEGIAN CONSULATES.

大瑙威國公館

Nau-way Koong kwan.

F. B. Forbes, consul-general
J. D. Thorburn, vice-consul

DANISH CONSULATE.

大丹國公館

Ta Tan Koong-kwan.

F. B. Johnson, acting consul

ITALIAN CONSULATE-GENERAL FOR CHINA.

大意大利國公館

E-ta-lee Koong-kwan.

Lorenzo Vignale (cavaliere), consul-general

SPANISH CONSULATE.

大日斯巴呢亞國公館

Da Zeh-sz--pa-ne-ya Koong kwan.

Alberto de Garay, consul

NETHERLANDS CONSULATE.

大荷蘭國公館

Oo lan Koong-kwan.

F. E. Heyden, consul for Shanghai and the ports of the Yangtsze
J. J. Heemskerk, chancelier and griffier

BELGIAN CONSULATE.

大比利時國領事公館

Da Pe-li ze Koong-kwan.

E. Morel, consul

大日本總領事衙門

Nippon Koong-kwan.

JAPANESE CONSULATE-GENERAL.

No. 21, Wangpoo Road.

E. Shinagawa, consul
T. Kumashiro, Chinese interpreter
Y. Wada, S. Ban, student interpreters
K. Okura, assistant

Municipal Council.

No. 15, Honan Road, between Foochow and Hankow Roads.

John G. Purdon, chairman
A. G. Wood, vice-chairman
A. T. Carmichael
Geo. J. W. Cowie
F. E. Heiden
W. Kidner
F. A. Lemarchand
Robt. MacKenzie
L. D. Webb
E. B. Souper, secretary

MUNICIPAL COUNCIL OFFICES,

No. 12, Honan Road.

工部

Kung-boo.

E. B. Souper, secretary; J. A. Pond, accountant; A. E. Jones, G. M. Hart, J. M. Fabris, S. Reynell, assistants
Geo. Roggers, T. Laidler, T. Doyle, tax collectors
Chang Sang, linguist

ENGINEER'S OFFICE,

No. 14, Honan Road.

工部管理工務寫字樓

Kung-boo-sia-zz-vong.

E. H. Oliver, engineer
C. B. Clark, clerk of works
James Beckhoff, overseer of roads
J. Golud, assist. do.
John Pigeon, overseer of drains
Z. Keeshaw, linguist
S. Yung-Kiang, draughtsman

SANITARY DEPARTMENT.

E. Henderson, M.D., officer of health
J. Howes, inspector of nuisances, markets and livery stables

MUNICIPAL GENERAL STORES,

No. 16, Honan Road.

工部棧房

Kung-boo-dzan-vong.

W. Shaw, storekeeper

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LOCAL POST OFFICE,
No. 14, Nankin Road.

工部書信館
Koong-boo Su-sing-kwan.

J. McMillan, local postmaster

MUNICIPAL POLICE.
Central Station, No. 14, Honan Road.

巡捕聽房
Dzing-boo-vong.

C. E. Penfold, superintendent
A. Stripling, inspector, Hongkew Station
W. Fowler, inspector, Central Station
A. Wilson, (do.) Lowza Station
8 sergeants and 25 constables (European)
5 do. 89 do. (Chinese)
8 detectives (Chinese)

SHANGHAI FIRE DEPARTMENT.

上海水龍公所
Sz-loong Koong-so.

No. 1 Company Engine House, 15, Honan Road
No. 2 Company Engine House, Broadway, Hongkew
No. 3 Company Engine House, Kin-le-yuen Godowns, French Concession
No. 4 Company (Steam Engine "Deluge") Engine House, Central Police Station, Honan Road
No. 5 Company Engine House, French Municipal Hall
No. 6 Engine House, French Gas Works
No. 7 Steam Fire Engine, Gibb, Livingston & Co.'s Compound, Bund
No. 1 Hook and Ladder Company, Truck House, Central Police Station, Honan Road
No. 2 Hook and Ladder Company Truck House, Hongkew
R. Mackenzie, chief engineer
C. J. Ashley, engineer for district 1, Hongkew settlement
B. A. Clarke, engineer for district 2, English settlement, and acting chief engineer
A. Charrier, engineer for district 3, French settlement
E. Henderson, M.D., surgeon
W. Kite, engineer

French Municipal Council.

A. Voisin, chairman
A. Hennequin, vice-chairman
L. Ewald,
F. D. Hitch,
W. Lang,
H. Maignan,
E. Millot
} members
H. Sayn, secretary

SECRETARY'S OFFICE.

大法國公部局
Fah-lan-se Koong-hoo-jooh.

H. Sayn, secretary
J. Renucoli, comptable
J. Binos, percepteur
T. Giudecelli, do.
L. Legrand, do.
B. Sauné expeditionary

TRAVAUX PUBLICS.

C. Percebois, surveillant
A. Ramasse, clerk of works

FRENCH MUNICIPAL POLICE STATION.

大法國巡捕廳房
Fah-lan-sz Zing-boo-vong.
Rue de Consulat.

J. Barbe, superintendent
C. Berthelot, officier de paix
2 sergeants, 4 brigadiers, 27 foreign agents, 17 native agents, 3 native linguists

Imperial Maritime Customs.

INSPECTORATE GENERAL, PEKING.

Robert Hart, inspector-general
Robt. E. Bredon, chief secretary
F. E. Woodruff, Chinese secretary
F. E. Wright, audit secretary
E. B. Taintor, statistical do.

CUSTOM HOUSE.

江南海關
Kiang-nan-hai-kwan.

Commissioner—G. B. Glover
Deputy Commissioner and Chief Clerk—C. L. Simpson
Deputy Commissioner—G. H. Noetzli
Clerks, 1st class—F. N. May, J. Jones, W. S. Schenck, R. Markwick, J. Jaques, M. J. O'Brien
Clerks, 2nd class—H. J. Fisher, G. G. Lowder, H. H. Hollins, E. T. Holwill, D. G. Murray
Clerks, 3rd class—G. F. Müller, G. C. Stent
Clerks, 4th class—S. Campbell, L. von Fries, A. T. Piry, W. F. Spinney, H. B. Mose, C. C. Clarke

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STATISTICAL DEPARTMENT.
海關造冊處
Hai-kwan Tsao-tsé-chu.
7, Peking Road.

Commissioner of Customs and Statistical Secretary—E. C. Taintor
Clerk, 2nd Class—A. E. Hippisley
Manager of Printing Office—B. Palamountain
Assistant in Printing Office—T. Johnson

Consulting Physician, &c.—R. A. Jamieson
Medical Attendant—L. Pichon
Chief Tide Surveyor in charge of Local Lights—H. J. Meade
Tide-surveyor—J. S. Halsey
Assistant Tide Surveyors—H. C. Müller, W. Fennin, E. J. Smith
Chief Examiner—L. P. Möller
Examiners—W. Youngson, W. L. Sanders, J. Edwards, H. J. Liaigre
Assist. Examiners—J. Ross, J. Morgan, A. A. Godwin, W. Foster, G. H. Dredge, F. P. De la Cour, W. Lawless, R. Hales
Tidewaiters, 1st class—J. J. Boyol, T. Chartin, F. J. Hoskings, C. V. Bono, C. E. Cobb, J. Mahon, W. Gray, H. F. Lovett, W. F. Stevenson
Tidewaiters, 2nd class—A. W. Kindblad, P. R. Dubarry, T. J. Lant, F. W. Templemore, T. Manners, J. M. Elshont, J. T. Pearson, O. Dillon
Tidewaiters, 3rd class—M. F. Dzionk, W. R. Palmer, A. Lewis, E. Brandon, O. Middleton, E. MacCarty, W. E. Moxham

HARBOUR MASTER'S OFFICE.
司泊河
Oo-pluh-sz.

Divisional Inspector and Harbour Master—S. A. Viguier
Assistant Harbour Master—C. Deighton Braysher
Clerk—J. B. Dudfield

RIVER POLICE.
Inspector—U. W. Harris
Sergeant—J. Howell
Corporal—J. Fergusson
Constables—T. Macphail, G. Perkins
Signalmen—T. Sangster, C. Villanova

ENGINEER'S DEPARTMENT.
房樁浮樓望理管
Sing kwan Ta-yang-fang.

Engineer-in-Chief—D. M. Henderson
Mechanic—J. Malcolm

POOTUNG YARD.
Divers—A. Green, J. Wakfer
Godown Keeper—C. C. Gram

S. S. "KUA HSING."
Captain—N. P. Anderson
Chief Officer—J. H. Passmore
2nd do. —J. Grandon
Engineer—W. Houstoun

WOOSUNG INNER BAR STATION.
W. Carlson, lightkeeper in charge

LIGHTHOUSE AND LIGHTSHIPS IN SHANGHAI DISTRICT.
Lightship.
Tungsha, Langshan
Lighthouses.
Woosung, Kintoan, Gutzlaff, North Saddle, Shaweishan, West Volcano
Lightkeepers—W. Kraul, R. T. Creighton, J. Miller, M. Eckhold, A. W. Bochncke, N. Smerdeley, J. M. Coffin, C. Amy, G. W. Kayden, J. Wilson, J. Anderson, A. Mazziole, A. Stuart, M. Talty, M. Mackenzie, W. Davy, W. Korning, J. H. Veal, F. Careson

H.B.M. Naval and Victualling Yard and Coal Depot.
大英新棧房
Da-ying-sing-dzan-vong.

In Charge of Naval and Victualling Stores and Coal depot, and Naval Accountant, Shanghai,—D. Martin, Paymaster R.N.
Wm. E. Robert, carpenter, R.N.
Store Issuer—J. W. Oliver
do., —Thos. Cottle

FRENCH NAVAL YARD WOOSUNG.
Chief Commissaire de Marine—Meesemaecker, Woosung
Hall & Holtz, agents

Shanghai Club.
總會
T'soong-way.
2, Yangtsze Road.

Joseph E. Waller, secretary
F. R. Williams, assistant
T. R. Williams, steward

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Shanghai Temperance Society.
堂會國家公
Ma-ka-ch'eung Way-dong.
NEW HALL, 5, Hankow Road.
OFFICERS.
President—C. P. Blethen
Vice do. —Rev. J. Thomas
Hon. Secretary—A. Gordon
do. Librarian—L. Hassell
Manager—J. Grimmer
COMMITTEE.
Rev. G. B. Miller, Messrs. J. Mongan, W. R. Kahler, G. Baffy, J. Oliver, with the officers of the Society

Public Companies.

INSURANCES.

Adamson, Bell & Co., agents—
Lancashire Insurance Co. of Manchester

Barnet & Co., Geo., agents—
Scottish Imperial Insurance Company, Fire and Life

Birley, Worthington & Co., agents—
Liverpool and London and Globe Insurance Company

Blain & Co., agents—
Commercial Union Fire Assurance Co., London

Butterfield & Swire, agents—
Royal Exchange Insurance Company
British and Foreign Marine Insurance Company

Chapman, King & Co., agents—
Sun Fire Office, London

裕寶
Pan-yu.
CHINA & JAPAN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.
Waldemar Schmidt, secretary (absent)
J. Dunn, acting secretary
R. H. S. Woodward
A. L. Robertson

Dent & Co., Alfred, agents—
Norwich Union Fire Insurance Society

Frazar & Co., agents—
New York and Boston Board of Underwriters
American Shipmasters' Association
Queen Fire Insurance Company of Liverpool and London
Java Sea and Fire Insurance Company
National Marine Insurance Company of South Australia

Gibb, Livingston & Co., agents—
Lloyds'
Imperial Fire Insurance Co., Shanghai and Hankow
Bombay Insurance Company
Forbes & Co.'s Constituents' Insurance Company
China Fire Insurance Company, Limited
Merchant Shipping and Underwriters' Association of Melbourne

Gilman & Co., agents—
North British & Mercantile Insurance Company
Ocean Marine Insurance Company
Royal Exchange Assurance Co. of London
Universal Marine Insurance Company, Limited
Merchants' Marine Insurance Company, Limited
London & Lancashire Fire Insurance Company

Heard & Co., Augustine, agents—
China Traders' Insurance Company, Limited
London and Provincial Insurance Company
Victoria Insurance Company
Victoria Fire Insurance Company of Hongkong, Limited
Australian Insurance Company

Holdsworth, E., agent for China and Japan, and secretary to the Local Board of the Standard Life Assurance Company

Holliday, Wise & Co., agents—
Manchester Fire Insurance Company
London Assurance Corporation, Fire and Marine
Liverpool and Bombay Traders' Insurance Company
Thames and Mersey Marine Insurance Company, Limited

Iveson & Co., agents—
Royal Insurance Co. of Liverpool

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Jardine, Matheson & Co., agents—
Canton Insurance Office
Triton Insurance Company
Bombay Insurance Society
Ocean Marine Insurance Co. of Bombay
Hongkong Fire Insurance Co., Limited
Alliance Fire Insurance Company

Lind, Adam,, agent—
London and Oriental Steam Transit Insurance Company
Marine and General Mutual Life Assurance Society

Maclean & Co., P., agents—
Amsterdam Joint Underwriters' Association

行家保
Pau-ka-hong.

NORTH CHINA INSURANCE COMPANY.
21, Kiangse.
Secretary—Herbert S. Morris
Clerks—R. D. Starkey, W. Pardon, W. H. Percival, Thos. Church, W. M. Warrick, A. S. T. Clifton
Marine Surveyor—J. J. Tucker

HONGKONG.
Agent—J. Kennard Davis
Clerks—R. M. Leitch, A. F. J. Soares

YOKOHAMA.
Agent—W. G. Bayne

LONDON BRANCH, 25, CORNHILL, E.C.
Agent—J. S. Mackintosh
Agents for the Commercial Union Assurance Company (Marine Branch)

Olyphant & Co., agents—
Chinese Insurance Company, Limited
San Francisco Board of Underwriters
Guardian Assurance Company

Pustau & Co., Wm., agents—
Allgemeine Versicherungs Gesellschaft, Helvetia, St. Gallen
Hamburg & Bremen Marine Insurance Companies
Hamburg Bremen Fire Insurance Company
Rheinisch Westfälischer Lloyd
Dusseldorfer Allgemeine Versicherungs Gesellschaft für See Fluss und Land Transport
Baseler Transport Versicherungs Gesellschaft in Basel
"Schweiz" Transport Versicherungs Gesellschaft in Zürich
Dresdener Feuer Versicherungs Gesellschaft
Nederländische Allgemeine Versicherungs Gesellschaft in Tiel
Deutsche Transport Versicherungs Gesellschaft in Berlin
Dampfschiffahrt Gesellschaft Oesterreichischer Lloyd in Trieste

Russell & Co., agents—
Compagnie Lyonnaise d'Assurance Maritimes

Schellhass & Co., Ed., agents—
Transatlantische Güter Versicherungs Gesellschaft Berlin
Germanic Lloyd
Hanseatic Fire Insurance Company, Hamburg

Siemssen & Co., agents—
Samarang Sea and Fire Insurance Company
The Colonial Sea and Fire Insurance Company of Batavia
The Second Colonial Sea and Fire Insurance Company of Batavia
The Globe Marine Insurance Company Lloyd of London
The Transatlantic Fire Insurance Company, Limited
The North German Fire Insurance Co.

Shaw Bros. & Co., agents—
Union Marine Insurance Company, Limited, of Liverpool & London

Telge, B., agent—
K.K. Priv. Oesterreich Versicherungs Gesellschaft "Donau"

Thorne Brothers & Co., agents—
The Alliance Marine Assurance Company

Turner & Co., agents—
Northern Assurance Company

UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON.

安保
Pau-an.

19, Kiangse Road, corner of Kiukiang Road
Samuel Brown, agent
A. da Silveira, clerk

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Vogel, Hagedorn & Co., agents—
Swiss Lloyds' Transport Insurance Society of Winterthur

Westall, Brand & Co., agents—
Phoenix Fire Office

YANGTSZE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION.
Russell & Co., secretaries

行司公船輪火
Da-ying-koong-sz-ong.

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.
15, Yangtzse Road
Adam Lind, agent
G. Withers, chief clerk
H. H. Joseph
J. Vincent
H. Cooper, gunner (Pootung)
H. Fryer do. do.

司公船輪火國法大
Ta-fah-koo-ho-lan-so-kong-sz.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.
Agent—A. Hennequin
Premier Commis.—J. Bonabeau
Clerk—H. A. Beer
Commissaux Marchandises—F. N. de Campos

司公船火昌萬
Wan-ts ang koong-sz.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAM SHIP COMPANY.
G. F. Bowman, agent (absent)
M. B. Langhorne, acting agent
W. T. Clark, freight clerk
J. A. Fowle, Junr. assist. do.

COMPAGNIE RUSSE DE NAVIGATION A VAPEUR.
Olyphant & Co., agents

CHINA TRANS-PACIFIC STEAM-SHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.
Russell & Co., agents

CHINA COAST STEAM NAVIGATION CO.
Jardine, Matheson & Co., agents

局商招船輪
Lin-sin-chu-sang-ku.

CHINA MERCHANTS' STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.
Offices, 1, Hankow Road.
Tong-king Sing, manager

司公船輪古太
Ta-koo-lin-shen-kung sze.

French Bund.
CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY.
Butterfield & Swire, agents

OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
Butterfield & Swire, agents

SHANGHAI STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.
Russell & Co., agents
Myres Coryell, marine superintendent

SHANGHAI STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S WHARVES AND GODOWNS.

源利金
Kin-lee-yuen.

G. A Butler, godown superintendent
C. C. Kendall, wharf clerk
J. Fritz, storekeeper

東方金
Kin-foong-toong.

(Northern Steamers Wharf.)
E. W. Ellis, wharf clerk

新能金
Kin-wing-sing.

(Lower Godowns and Machine Shops.)
Jos. Perkins, godown keeper
F. H. Cook, assistant

H. B. M. OFFICE OF WORKS FOR THE TREATY PORTS OF CHINA & JAPAN.

大英工務總部
Ta Ying-kung-pu Tsung-shu.

Yuen-ming-yuen Road.
Robt. H. Boyce, C.E., surveyor in chief
C. P. M. Donaldson, clerk
C. R. Bennett, clerk of works
W. Power do. do.

行線電
Deen-seen-hong.

GREAT NORTHERN TELEGRAPH COMPANY.
Office, 5, Nanking Road.
Lieut. G. H. N. Dreyer, D.R.N., General Agent in China and Japan
J. Nielsen, chief engineer (absent)
H. F. G. Lepper, accountant (do.)
V. Hoffmeyer, electrician
C. A. J. Terp
C. Poulsen
A. Schultz
O. V. Steglich
A. S. Orsted
H. G. C. Bohr

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N. C. Schmidt
F. C. G. Irminger
O. Paulsen, acting accountant
V. Hanse
V. Müller

明和
Ho-ming.
REUTER'S TELEGRAM COMPANY, LIMITED.
18, Szechuen Road.
Walter Pearson, agent

行洋順源
Yuen-shun.
23, Szechuen Road.
ORIENTAL TELEGRAM AGENCY, London.
Charles Rivington, agent in Shanghai

ART UNION OF BOHEMIA.
Joseph Haas, agent

房火來自英大
Da-ying-za-lay-hoo-vong.
SHANGHAI GAS COMPANY.
J. G. Purdon, chairman
G. J. Yeo, engineer and secretary
W. C. Holmes, assist. engineer
E. Bellbin
J. Rogerson

INDEPENDENCE PILOT COMPANY.
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Ching-long.
Mustard & Co., Office, 4, Canton Road
Cutters, *S. C. Farnham* & *G. F. Seward.*
R. Smith
John Symons
Henry Wilson
H. Sutherland
W. B. Bain
J. W. Hume
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BLACK BALL PILOT COMPANY.
Schooner *New York.*
John Snowden
John K. Mooney
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J. S. Baron, agent, Rue du Consulat

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祥和公
Koong-oo-zeang.
Chapman, King & Co., agents
J. J. Cann, manager
G. Henderson, clerk
H. Batten, first assistant
C. E. Waller, second assistant
H. C. Müller, Customs officer
J. Liagre do.

廠船老
Law-zayn-tsang.
OLD DOCK.
Foundry, Machine Shop, and Ship Yard.
S. C. Farnham & Co., lessees

POOTUNG DOCK.
S. C. Farnham & Co., lessees

SHANGHAI TUG AND LIGHTER COMPANY.
The Bund.
駁船公司行
Pooh-zay-koang-sz.
Thorne, Rice & Co., agents
T. Pemberton

易高
Kaou-yih.
SHANGHAI DOCK COMPANY.
G. J. W. Cowie, secretary, and solicitor

所公木海東
Tung-hai-mu-kung-so.
WEST PACIFIC COMPANY, LIMITED.
Thorne, Rice & Co., agents, 5, Yang-tsze Road

明和
Ho-ming.
SHANGHAI GENERAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.
Walter Pearson, secretary; office, 18, Szechuen Road

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上海公共病院

Shang-hai-kung-ping-yuen.

SHANGHAI GENERAL HOSPITAL,
FRENCH BUND.
Dr. L. S. Little, physician

仁慈醫院

Ti-jén E-yuan.

GUTZLAFF HOSPITAL.
N. side of Ningpo Road, close to Lowza
R. A. Jamieson, surgeon
MUNICIPAL VACCINATION DEPÔT.
Hours, 2.30 P.M. on Mondays and Thursdays

仁濟醫館

Zung-tse-e-kwayn.

CHINESE HOSPITAL.
Johnston, James, M.D., medical officer, 7, Shantung Road

仁同醫館

Doong-zung-e-kwayn.

AMERICAN EPISCOPAL MISSION HOSPITAL.
rear of Hongkew Police Station
E. Henderson, surgeon
Rev. R. Nelson, rector, Hongkew

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順豐

Foong-zung.

SAILORS' HOME.
No. 27, Hong-kew Road
E. Bowen, superintendent
R. Reeve, steward
Geo. Bailey, constable

法蘭西自來火房

Fah-lan-se-zy-lay-hoo-vong.

COMPAGNIE DU GAZ, DE LA CONCESSION FRANCAISE.
Yang-kin-pang Creek.
Nachtrieb, Leroy & Co., agents
T. G. Ulbrick, chef d'Exploitation

矩規堂

Kway-chü-dong,

MASONIC HALL.
Thos. Hore, janitor, & usher Supreme Court

MASONIC LODGES—ENGLISH.
Royal Sussex, No. 501
Northern Lodge of China, No. 570
Tuscan Lodge, No. 1027

SCOTTISH.
Cosmopolitan Lodge, 428
Saint Andrew in the Far East, 493

AMERICAN.
Antient Land Mark

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"Keystone," Am. C.
"Rising Sun," No. 129, S.C.
"Celestial Encampment," E.C.
"Cathay"

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M.E.Z.—James Hart
H. — —T. W. Kingsmill
J. —. —W. A. Turnbull
Scribi E.—T. W. Eckfeldt
Scribi N.—A. L. Koch
P.S.—F. M. Smith
Treasurer—J. F. Rodewaldt

Banks.

呵加剌

Ah-ka-leh.

Agra Bank, Limited, 1, Kiukiang Road
F. W. Lemarchand, manager
T. D. Skelly, accountant
Wm. Leslie, assistant

利加麥

Ma-ka-le.

Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, Yangtsze Road
A. T. Carmichael, manager (absent)
H. Thorburn, acting manager
M. Banyard, acting accountant
J. C. Budd, sub-accountant

利有

Yew-lee.

Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London, and China, Kiukiang Road
James A. Taylor, acting manager
W. S. Robilliard, accountant
H. A. Allchin, assistant
J. E. Rozario, do.
F. V. Sanches do.

佛蘭西銀行

Fu-lan-se-ning-ong.

Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris, The Bund
L. Ewald, manager

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Th. Payne, chief accountant
D. Fitz Henry, cashier
J. P. Xavier
H. Jorge

德意志銀行
Toi-tche-ning-ong.

Deutsche Bank, 16A, Yangtsze Road
E. Seligmann, manager
E. Krug, accountant
G. W. Hartmann
R. Vogel

匯豐
Hwuy foong.

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation, The Bund
Ewen Cameron, manager
W. G. Greig, accountant
Andrew Veitch
A. H. C. Haselwood
G. C. de St. Croix
H. Moore
G. R. Johnston
M. A. de Carvalho
A. J. Diniz
D. M. Gutterres
C. Barton
S. J. Rangel

London and Westminster Bank—Gilman & Co., agents

National Bank of India, Limited—Turner & Co., agents

麗如
Le-tzu.

Oriental Bank Corporation, The Bund
George Harrisson, manager
G. Lethbridge, acting-accountant
S. L. Prior, asst. acct. & cashier
Sir Wm. Johnston, assistant accountant
P. M. de Carvalho
J. L. Pereira
Q. N. Gutterres

Russian Bank for Foreign Trade, St. Petersburg, Jardine, Matheson & Co., agents

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Merchants, Professions, Trades, &c.

天祥
T'ien-zeang

Adamson, Bell & Co., merchants, The Bund
F. H. Bell
Chas. Lyall Grant (absent)
F. M. Youd
H. G. Vachell
J. Welch
A. Anderson
T. G. Williamson
J. F. Quekett
F. E. Lewis
G. W. Skinner
O. Meuser
C. M. Senna
W. L. Hunter (Foochow)
T. M. Dermer (do.)
G. F. Dodwell (do.)
H. B. Souza (do.)
F. D'Iffanger (Yokohama)
H. Pryer (do.)
F. H. Thomas (do.)
H. A. Mylne (Hongkong)
A. A. Botelho (do.)

新永發
Sing yoong-fah.

Ashley & Co., sailmakers, 6, Wing-hong Road
C. J. Ashley
J. S. Ludlam (absent)

利查
Le-zo.

Astor House, Hotel, Billiard room and Livery Stables, 8, Hongkew Bund
D. C. Jansen, manager
F. E. Reilly

得利
Tuh-le.

Baron, J. S., ship and general agent, French Concession

惇信
Tung-sing.

Barnet & Co., Geo., merchants, 17, Keangse Road
E. W. Batt
Ellis Elias, (absent)
W. C. Newbigging
W. Glover

圓明園巴敦醫生
Po-toong-E-sung.

5, Yuen-ming-yuen
Barton, G. Kingston, M.D., F.R.C.S. Eng.
Burge, F. J., L.R.C.P. Lond, M.R.C.S.E., L.M.

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夭厘卑
Be-le-u.

"Belle Vue" Race Course
G. Roggers

門治平
Pen-ge-man.

Benjamin, B. D., 9, Rue Montauban

碧斯畢
Pih-sz-pih.

Bigsby, W. E. D., bill and bullion broker, the Club

泰祥
Zeang-t'a.

Birley, Worthington & Co., merchants, 18, Kiangse Road
W. A. Turnbull
W. Howie
J. W. Harding
C. Y. Macvicar
J. L. Scott
R. G. Ogle

和平
Bing-oo.

Birt & Co., W., silk, and commission merchants, cotton brokers and inspectors, 8, Honan Road
W. Birt
W. Thueson

者造機氣電
Deen-che-tsze Zau-chee.

Bishop, J. D., Telegraph Engineer and Contractor, agent for Liemens Bros., London, 2, Hongkew Road

利長
Chang-le.

Bisset & Co., J. P., land agents, share brokers, &c., 18, Szechuen Road
J. P. Bisset
William Mitchell
Jas. Buchanan
L. C. Hock
E. F. Pereira

濟公
Koong-tau.

Blain & Co., merchants, 21, Nankin Road
John Blain (absent)
Clement Lucas
S. Walker
R. Church
W. Hamilton

Blair, John H., piece goods and general broker, the Club

Barchardt, Ferdinand, accountant, 1, Foochow Road

華惇
Tung woo.

Borntraeger & Co., merchants, 26, Foochow Road
J. M. Borntraeger (absent)
F. Borntraeger

粵廣
Kwang-foong.

Bourjau, & Co., merchants, 2, Hongkong Road
Adolph Bourjau (absent)
E. Behre (Hongkong)
G. A. Wieler (absent)
E. Taumeyer
O. Wieler
J. A. Bryner
H. Hagge

威播
Poo-wai.

Bovet Brothers & Co., merchants, 9, Peking Road
A. Bovet
G. Bovet
W. Stok

生祥
Zeang-sung.

Boyd & Co., engineers and shipbuilders, Pootung
P. V. Grant
Wm. Robertson (Nagasaki)
John Riach
Chas. C. Fail
James Johnston
C. W. Hay
John Hill
W. Berwick
A. McCallum
M. F. Xavier

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源義
Ne-neuen.

Brand Brothers & Co., silk and tea inspectors, 6, Yang-tsze Road
J. T. Brand
D. Brand
Alex. Sim
John Brand
W. G. Herdman

泰來字
Beh-lay-t'a.

Brandt, O., bill, bullion, share, and general broker, 6, Bubbling Well Road, & the Club

棚牛英大
Da-ying New-na-bang.

British Dairy, Maloo, opposite the Grand Stand
A. Ferguson, proprietor

南哈
Ha-nan.

Broom, Augustus, broker

隆寶
Paw-loong.

Brown, Richd. C., commission agent, 23, Szechuen Road

生載
Tsay-sung.

Buchheister & Co., merchants, 4, Rue Colbert
J. J. Buchheister
H. S. Bidwell
F. W. Fabris
H. J. Limby
Chas. Schmidt

茂祥
Dziang-meu.

Burkill, A. R., public silk inspector, 11, Szechuen Road

記禮
Le-ke.

The Chaplaincy.

Butcher, Rev. Chas. H., M.A., Canon of St. John's Cathedral, Hongkong, and British Consular Chaplain, residence, 19, Kiangse Road

古太
T'a-koo.

Butterfield & Swire, Szechuen Road
William Lang
Herbert Watson
E. Mackintosh
F. B. Aubert
W. K. Kent
J. C. Bois
H. B. Endicott
J. Andrew
Jas. Hall
O. M. Wyatt
T. Gibson
T. Ford
A. F. dos Remedios
J. B. Fonseca
S. A. Remedios

昌廣
Kwang-nay.

Camajee & Co., D. N., merchants, 23, Keangse Road
D. N. Camajee
H. D. Camajee

利亨
Hang-le.

Canny & Co., J. M., merchants, 14, Pekin Road
J. M. Canny (absent)
Farquhar Carnie
J. Mackillop
Edgeworth Starkey (Chinkiang)
C. G. Frith (do.)

利中
Chung-ho.

Carter & Co., silk brokers, 10, Honan Rd.
W. H. Carter (absent)
C. A. Rees
W. H. Dalgliesh
F. Cummins

館紙益望
Vong-yuh-tsz-kwan.

Carvalho & Co., printers and stationers, 33, Kiangse Road
A. H. de Carvalho
H. A. Pereira
P. da Silva
J. F. d'Aquino
T. S. Pereira

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Kwong-ts'ang.

Cawasjee Pallanjee & Co., merchants, 4, Keangse Road
Pestonjee Rustomjee (absent)
Cooverjee Rustomjee
Sorabjee Maneckjee Metta
Framjee Bomanjee (absent)
Sorabjee Cursetjee

興豐
Foong-shing.

Chalmers & Co., painters, glaziers, upholsterers and paper-hangers, 17, Nankin Road
J. C. Chalmers
T. Binglane

隆申
Sun-loong.

Chalmers, Mackintosh & Co., public tea inspectors and general commission agents, 6, Kiukiang Road
W. Bryce Chalmers
L. Mackintosh

昇復
Vooh-sung.

Chapman, King & Co., merchants, Peking Road
F. Chapman (absent)
C. J King
H. H. McMinnies, Jr.
R. B. Williams
A. J. Pollock

合祥廣
Kwong-zeang-h'h.

Cheap Jack & Co., shipchandlers & storekeepers, and A-sing, stevedore, corner of Hong-kew and Minhong Roads
K. L. Cheap Jack

大英醫院
Da-ying-e-yuen.

Churton & Co., C. S., The British Dispensary, corner of Nankin and Szechuen Roads
C. S. Churton

裕豐
Foong-yu.

China and Japan Trading Company, importers of, and dealers in, general merchandise, commission agents and auctioneers; Head Office, 1, Bund; Branches in ports of Japan
H. Fogg & Co., general agents
F. E. Haskell, local agent
H. L. Gordon
J. C. Winn
C. Nail
C. H. Kahler

鳳正
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Loureiro & Co., proprietors
P. Loureiro, manager
R. F. Martins
C. M. da Silva

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Sz-mo-loo-dan-tsz-vong.

Club Concordia, 22, Foochow Road
Gust. Baffy, steward

密可克
Koo-ka.

Cook, M. H., sail-maker, Old Masonic Hall, Canton Road
M. H. Cook (absent)
J. Tregaskiss

Cooper, W., general commission agent, The Club

恒有
Yew-hung.

Cooper, D., solicitor, 20, Kiangse Road

恒高
Kaou-hung.

Corne, C., shoeing smith, Old Grand Stand

明和
Ho-ming.

Corner, George R., accountant, 18, Szechuen Road

茂豐
Foong-mow.

Coutts & Co., merchants, 15, Foochow Road
J. C. Coutts (absent)
G. W. Coutts
F. M. Hague

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Kaou-yih.

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George J. W. Cowie
L. Chubing

隆申
Sun-loong.

Cromie, Charles, public silk inspector, 6, Kiukiang Road

名錦
King-ming.

Cumine & Co., merchants, 8, Kiangse Road
Chas. Cumine (absent)
A. G. T. Cumine
John Cooper

行洋泰復
Vooh-t'á.

Dadabhoy Burjorjee, merchant, Nanking Road

Dallas, Barnes, bill and bullion broker, Bubbling Well Road

昇日
Yeh-sung.

Daly, S., broker, Thorne's buildings, Kiangse Road

順寶
Pau-zung.

Dent & Co., merchants, 9, The Bund
John Dent
Edward Wheeley
L. A. Tavares

順寶新
Sing-pau-zung.

Dent & Co., Alfred, merchants, 4, The Bund
Alfred Dent (absent)
H. P. Hanssen
H. R. Hearne
A. Johnsford

和信
Sing-oo.

Dickinson & Co., 3, Pekin Road
M. O. Fitz Gerald
E. G. Rose
F. Stokes

成聚
Chü-shéng.

Donaldson & Co., 2, Lyceum Terrace, Upper Yuen-ming-yuen Road
C. M. Donaldson

記和
Oo-ke.

Dow, James, bill and bullion broker, 17, Peking Road

行興德
Tuh-hsing.

Drysdale, Ringer & Co., 7, Canton Road
J. M. Drysdale
J. M. Ringer
M. Hawtry, tea inspector
J. Danenberg

密愛
Ay-mih

Eames, I. B., counsellor-at-law, 16, Yuen-Ming-Yuen Road
I. B. Eames
A. d'Encarnacio

利巴八
Pah-po-le.

10, Sunkiang Road
Ebrahimbhoy Pubaney, merchant
M. Fakeer, manager

廠冰記怡
Hee-ke-ping ts'ang.

E-kee Ice Houses, Soochow Creek, Hongkew
Woo-zing-fong
Mustard & Co., agents

店頭饅凡埃
A-van Man-dow-tien.

"Empire Brewery," 7, Ming Hong Road, Hongkew
H. Evans, proprietor
J. Knott
J. Josephs
F. Jims

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隆英
Ying-loong.

England, C. R., general store dealer and commission agent, 695 and 696, Hongkew Road

院書華英
Yung-wo-sû-yön.

Eurasian School, 21, Nanking Road, Hongkew
Mr. Gill, superintendent
Miss Gill, assistant

店頭饅凡埃
A-van Man-dow-tien.

Evans & Co., shipchandlers and bakers, 7, Minghong Road, Hongkew
Henry Evans
J. Knott

店頭饅凡埃新
Sing-a-van Man-dow-tien.

Evans & Co., Town Branch, Szechuen Road
J. Knott

鳳正
Ching-foong.

"Evening Gazette" and "Celestial Empire" office, 29, Keangse Roads
Loureiro & Co., managers
F. H. Balfour, editor
R. F. Martins, foreman
R. M. Senna
J. Williams
C. M. Silva

行洋昌順
Zung-ts'ang.

Fajard & Co., Eugene, public silk inspectors and commission agents, Rue Montauban
E. Fajard

松耶
Ya-soong.

Farnham & Co., S. C., shipwrights, engineers, &c., 19, Hongkew Road and Old Dock and Pootung Dock
S. C. Farnham
C. P. Blethen
James Simpson
Clark Blethen
F. W. Galles
A. Bruse
O. Armstrong
A Carmichael
T. Allan
T. Giles
G. Adams
W. Arnold
J. R. Wade
W. Nethersole

Fan Chung & Co., engineers, &c., Broadway, Hongkew
J. F. McLaughlin, manager

法士末
Mih-zz-fah.

Farr, F., aerated water manufacturer, 11, Foochow Road

行琴利德
Tuh le-jin.

Fentum, G. B., professor of music, 2, Soochow Road

和永
Yung-ho.

Findlay, Wade & Co., merchants and commission agents, 4, Hankow road
James Findlay, Senr. (absent)
H. T. Wade
W. E. Allum
John Findlay

理地會
Way-de-le.

Fisler, L. F., photographer, Old Masonic Hall, Canton Road

裕豐
Foong-yu.

Fogg & Co., H., merchants, The Bund
J. F. Twombly
S. D. Webb
A. J. Lines
A. F. Swany

裕天
Teen-yu.

Forster & Co., John, merchants
John Forster (Foochow)
Hugh Sutherland

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章順
Zung-tsang.

Framjee Hormusjee & Co., merchants, No. 7, Keangse Road
Framjee Hormusjee
D. Pestonjee
F. Cawasjee

茂英
Ying-mow.

Francis, R., & Co., 8, Peking Road
Robert Francis
W. H. Shaw (Kiukiang)

泰豐
Foong-t'a.

Frazar & Co., merchants, Szechuen Road, corner Foochow Road
Everett Frazar (New York)
W. S. Wetmore
John Lindsley (Hongkong)
R. F. Eastlack
Wm. White
M. G. de Souza
J. M. Marques
A. G. Botelho

生醫馬法
Fah-mo-e-sung.

French Livery Stables, French Concession
A. Charrier, proprietor
J. Hall, veterinary surgeon

雅蘭傅
Foo-lan-ya.

Fryer, John, translation department, Kiangnan Arsenal, (care of Mackenzie & Co.)

房病法
Fah-pin-fang.

Galle & Pichon, medical practitioners, 4, Hongkong Road
P. E. Galle (absent)
L. Pichon, M.D., Paris

生愼
Zung-sung.

Ghandy & Co., M.D.
Framjee Hormusjee & Co., agents

記仁
Zung-ke.

Gibb, Livingston & Co., merchants, The Bund
J. M. Vickers (absent)
A. G. Wood
A. McLeod
F. G. White
H. W. Daniel
C. S. Sharp
E. J. Caldbeck
C. V. Housman
R. J. Kerr

平太
Tai-ping.

Gilman & Co., merchants, 4, Kiukiang Road
E. H. Lavers
H. F. Ramsay (Hankow)
F. Gilman
E. Tobin
F. J. Green
W. Miller
W. de St. Croix
Lewis Fraser
R. W. Howell
G. Slade

行洋隆興
Hsing-loong.

Gipperich, E., merchant, corner Honan and Canton Roads

鋪句麵利葛
Van-le-mien-pau-poo.

Godenrath & Co., H., Bread and Biscuit Bakers and Confectioners, 2, Ming-ong Road, Hongkew
H. Godenrath

茂福
Fooh-mow.

Gombert, C., watchmaker, 3, Foochow Road
C. Gombert
C. Jenke
R. Rietschler

茂昌
Mo-chan.

Goolamally Mahomedazum, Mahomedan Priest, Mahomodan Church, Chekiang Road

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敦和洋行
Tun-wo.
Gore-Booth, E. H., broker, 16, Nankin Road

會總
Tsoong-way.
Gore-Booth, R. H., 2, Yangtsze Road

郭部醫生
Go-bu-e-sang.
Gottburg, W., M.D., 1, Foochow Road

Green, Mrs., milliner and dress maker, 11, Nanking Road

克勒儷洋行
Kuh-luh-noo.
Grenot, A., storekeeper, 50, Rue du Consulat, French Concession

記和
Oo-kee.
Groom, Francis A., stock broker and land and estate agent, 18, Peking Road

豐恒老
Laau-hung-foong.
Habibbhoy, Ahmedbhoy, merchant, Keangse Road
Ahmedbhoy Habbibhoy, (Bombay)
C. Khakeebhoy

行洋豐恒
Sing-hung-foong.
Habibbhoy, Rehemoobhoy, merchant, Keangse Road
Cassumbhoy Khakee, manager

泰德
Tek-ta.
Hague, W. A., public tea inspector, 4, Foochow Road

Halm, Albert, piano tuner and repairer, care of Mackenzie & Co.

利福
Foo-le.
Hall & Holtz, shipchandlers, general storekeepers, tailors, milliners, and bakers
H. Everall
W. H. Short
H. Dyer
H. Symons
A. B. Seel
A. Sheargold
B. E. Grisdale
W. R. Khaler
E. Hey
W. Kilner, outfitting department
H. Händel, tailoring department
A. Smith, millinery department
Mrs. A. Smith do.
F. Pugh do.

南哈
Ha-nen.
Hannen, N. J., barrister-at-law, 6, Lyceum Terrace

太華
Hah-ta.
Harris, Goodwin & Co., merchants, 3, Ningpo Road
T. Harold Vale

生利合
Ha-lee-sun.
Harrison & Co., G., auctioneers and general storekeepers, Rue du Consulat
G. Harrison

托華哈
Hah-wo-t'oh.
Harwood and Wainewright, solicitors, 2, Balfour Buildings
Wm. Harwood
R. E. Wainewright

記琼
King-kee.
Heard & Co., Augustine, merchants, Bund
Robert I. Fearon
E. G. Low
J. E. Reding
C. E. Endicott
T. O. S. Jenkins
J. S. Fearon
G. G. Hopkins
J. C. d'Aquino
A. Kleczkowski
R. R. Fonseca

牛醫栢
Pah-e-sung.
Henderson, Edward, M.D., L.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., Ed., municipal surgeon and health officer, 22, Foochow Road

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Henry, Mons. T. P., professor of French and Mathematics, 4, Lyceum Terrace

頭碼泰順
Zung-t'a-mo-dow.

Hill, Charles E., care of U. S. Consul-General

昌永
Yuen-chang.

Hirsbrunner & Co., Watchmakers, Jewellers and General Importers, 12, Foochow Rd.
J. Hirsbrunner
F. Gundorph
J. Manz

豐兆
Tsau foong.

Hogg, E. J., merchant, 18, Nanking Road
E. Jenner Hogg
Andrew Burman

記和老
Laou-ho-kee.

Holdsworth, Edward, public silk inspector, 2, Hankow road
E. Holdsworth
W. T. Phipps

記義
Ne-ke.

Holliday, Wise & Co., merchants, Keangse and Foochow Roads
J. P. Barnes
H. J. E. Barlow
Joseph Beattie
J. R. Reddie
J. B. Hogarth
J. C. Hughes
A. B. de Souza

德順羊牛肉庄
Tuh-zung-niew-yang nioh-tsong.

Hopkins, W., butcher, 2, Tientsin Road

錦福牙症醫生
Ching-foo-e-sung.

Hopkins, D. Lloyd, surgeon dentist, 10, Peking Road

Hotel des Messageries Maritimes
R. Chagneau & Cie., 12, Rue du Consulat

密采里
Mih-ts'ay-le.

Hotel et Restaurant des Colonies
J. Brossard & Co., Rue Montauban, French Concession
J. Brossard
A. Seisson

華洋行
Wah-le.

How, A. J., 2, Yuen-Ming-Yuen

頭碼泰順
Zung-t'a-mo-dow.

Hunt's Wharf, Heard's Wharf, and Jardine, Matheson & Co.'s Pootoong Wharf, 10, Hongkew Road
John H. Vail, manager
Gustav Rohl
R. Allen
J. P. Croal, Pootung
G. H. Dredge, Customs' officer

興和
Ho-ching.

Hutchings, C. H., general broker, shipping and commission agent

源生洋行
Sing-yuen yang-hong.

Hyde, Hertz & Co., 14, Peking Road
Wm. W. Hyde
Henry Hertz

茂公
Koong-mow.

Ilbert & Co., merchants, 22, Nanking Road
A. Ilbert

平公
Koong-bing.

Iveson & Co., merchants, 8, Nankin Road
Egbert Iveson
A. A. Ranken (London)
H. Stunzi, silk inspector
Adam Sykes
Robert H. Artindale (absent)
W. H. Anderson
J. S. Hodgson

記利
Le-ke.

Jairazbhoy Peerbhoy, merchant, 30, French Bund
Gangjeebhoy Mowjeebhoy, manager
B. Allarukhia

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孚仁
Yan-foo.

Jamaux, E., importer, Wright's Buildings, Honan Road

利廣
Kwang-li.

Jamieson & Co., brokers and commission agents, French Concession
W. B. Jamieson

生醫哲
Tseh-e-sung.

Jamieson, R. Alex., M.D., etc., consulting surgeon to Imperial Customs, Shanghai, 34, Kiangse Road

和怡
E-wo.

Jardine, Matheson & Co., merchants, Bund
F. B. Johnson
B. A. Clarke
W. Jaffray
J. Bell Irving
J. H. Cheverton
J. MacGregor
D. Glass
A. Yvanovich
E. J. de Couto
E. Ward
W. H. Gubbins
A. F. da Sa
R. H. R. Wood
J. J. Keswick
J. Ribertson

源彙
Way-nuen.

Jenkins, F. H. B., merchant, 3, Honan Road

生醫張
Sih-sang-e-tsung.

Johnston, James, M.D., 3, Shantung Road, Medical Officer, Judicial Department, H.B.M. Consulate

大成
Dzing-da.

Jürgens H. J., general broker, commission agent & auctioneer, 12, Canton Road

喊有
Ju-way.

Juvet, Leo, manufactory of soda water syphons, agent for the watches Juvet, and general importer, 48, Rue Montauban, French Concession

發別
Bih-fah.

Kelly & Co., booksellers, stationers, news and commission agents, 1A, Canton Road, next door to Shanghai Dispensary; agents for the *Straits Times Extra*
J. M. Kelly
J. F. Kelly
T. Scott

昌仁
Jin-chang.

Keong-soon & Co., French Bund
K. Keong-soon

廟昌高
Kau t'sang-meau.

局總造製南江
KIANGNAN ARSENAL.

人大馮
Fêng-ta-jen.

爺老大鄭
Chêng-ta-louye.

Mechanical and Engineering Department.
J. M. Allan
Alfred Bayley
Thomas Brimley
George G. Reid
Ch. Rey
John Stockes
John Ure

和同
Doong-oo.

Kidner, Wm., architect, 14, Peking Road
W. Kidner
J. M. Cory

恒有
Yew-hung.

Kingsmill, Thos. W., civil engineer and architect, 21, Kiangse Road
T. W. Kingsmill
W. Martin

店貨洋亨源
Neuen-hang-yang-hoo-tien.

Kiun Hang, storekeeper, shop No. 242, corner of Nanking and Honam Roads

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泰隆
Loong-t'a.

Knoop & Co., shipchandlers and general storekeepers, Szechuen Road, corner of Yang-king-pang
H. A. Knoop
H. Peters (absent)
J. Claus
Ad. Hübler
W. Kölling
S. B. Remedios

昌元
Neuen-chang.

Kosminsky & Co., J.
J. Kosminsky
J. Hoeflich

生先金
King-sien-sang.

Kreyer, Carl T., translating department, Kiangnan Arsenal

昌法
Fuh-ts'ang.

Lacroix, Cousins & Co., 6, Yang-king-pang, French Concession
M. Louvier
C. David
G. Bluntschli

豐宜
Ne-foong.

Ladage & Oelke, clothiers and general outfitters, 6, Canton Road
D. Oelke (absent)
E. Wennmohs
E. Wusterhausen
J. F. Ullrichs
O. Wilck

記利
Le ke.

Lalcaca, E. P., general broker, 30, French Bund

角嘴家陸
Loh-ka-tsz-koh.

Lambert, A. G., shipbuilder, 48, Broadway, Hongkew, and S. S. N. Co.'s Dock
A. G. Lambert
D. Black, foreman

興泰
T'a-hsing.

Lane, Crawford & Co., storekeepers, shipchandlers and auctioneers, Nankin Road
John Wilson
J. A. Harvie
Henry Relph
D. R. Crawford (absent)
Andrew Morton
W. R. J. Harris
W. H. Hewett
T. P. Fairbairn
J. W. Allen
R. B. Cuthbertson
J. Quinn
J. Purvis
R. McDermott
R. D. Cheetham

興泰老
Lau-t'a-hsing.

AUCTION DEPARTMENT.
28, Kiangse Road.
A. S. Triggs
F. C. Braga

十林羅
Lo-ling-zz.

Laurence, H. A., public accountant, Thorne's Buildings, Kiangse Road

源源
Yuen-yuen.

Lent, Wm., merchant, 19, Foochow Road

和德
Tüh-oo.

Lester, H., architect, builder and contractor, 14, Yuen-ming-yuen Road

Lewes and Barton, marine surveyors and surveyors for Lloyds' agents, Germanicher, Lloyds' Register Internationales, Union, and other local offices
Zeph Barton
G. Roman
E. Pereira

亨倍
Bay-hun.

Limby & Co., H. J., brokers and accountants, 14, Nankin Road
H. J. Limby
W. Papps

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昌景
King t'sang.

Lindsay & Co., merchants and commission agents, The Bund
G. A. Lindsay

Litchfield, H. C., barrister-at-law, Kiangse Road

德立
Lih-täh.

Little & Co., merchants, 23, Szechuen Road; residence, 1, Ningpo Road
Archd. J. Little
R. W. Little
W. Cance
J. G. B. Dillon
W. H. Siegfried (absent)

杏禮小
Siau-le-zo.

"Little Astor," 9, Wang-poo Road, Hongkew
A. Silverthorne

生醫加拜
Pa ka E-sŭng.

Little, L. S, M.D., F.R.C.S.E., 10, Keangse Road

行家保
Pau-ka-hong.

Lloyds' Register of British and Foreign Shipping, 21, Keangse road
Joseph J. Tucker, surveyor

記美
Me-kee.

Lowe & Co., W,, brokers, French Bund
W. Lowe
John Sharp

昌生
Sung-chang.

MacBean, John, 24, Nanking road

生醫家波麥
Ma-du-go-E-sang

MacDougal, Dr. A. Mason, physician and surgeon, 18, Whampoa Road

生醫温高瑪
Mà-kau-wŭn-E-sŭng.

Macgowan, D.J., M.D., 35, Hongkew Road
A. C. Carrigan

茂隆
Loong-mow.

MacKenzie & Co., commission merchants and agents, 10, Szechuen Road
Robert MacKenzie
James Powrie
C. W. Richards
AUCTION DEPARTMENT.
W. E. Stephenson
F. H. Rozario

Macomber, W. H., care of Adamson, Bell & Co.

茂天
Tien-mow.

McGregor, Wm., merchant and commission agent, 6, Nanking Road

McKenzie, R., bill and bullion broker, Szechuen Road

盛裕
Yü-zung.

Maclean, & Co., P., merchants, Canton Rd.
P. Maclean
J. J. Heemskerk

信順
Sing-zung.

Maclean, Wm. S., public tea inspector, &c., 5, Kiukiang Road

司登麥
Muk-tung-sz.

Maertens, Aug. H., public silk inspector, 9, Keangse Road

彙源
Wai-nuen.

Maitland & Co., J., temporary address, 3, Honan Road
John Maitland

棧洋查美
May-zo.

Major, Ernest, office of the *Shun Pao* Chinese newspaper, 197, Shantung Road

行洋生公商英

Malcolmson, & Co., W. L., agents of Matza Coal Company, Nagasaki
W. L. Malcolmson
H. Hawkins

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利南等洋行

Marinelli & Co., storekeepers, 26 and 28, Rue du Consulat, French Concession
E. Marinelli
A. Parlati

"Mariner's Home," 5, Hongkew Road
M. W. Murphy
J. H. Reardon

蘇州橋押卜孽

Nie-pŭ-doo-mo-vong.

Mawhood, F., livery stable keeper and carriage builder, Kiangse Road and Foochow Creek

---

第福來

Dee-fuh-lu.

Méilhan & Co., A., bakers, &c., 36, Rue du Consulat

乃爾

Mee-na.

Menard, A., manager, Shanghai Carriage Company, Claremont Cottage, Foochow Road

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隆全順

San-gee Loong.

Meyerink, W., merchant and commission agent, Old French Consulate
W. Meyerink
J. G. Pereira

納爾

Me-nah.

Meynard, Cousin & Co., merchants, 6, Keangse Road
Henri Meynard (absent)
H. Pelegrin (Yokohama)

泰義

Ne-l'a.

Meller & Co., auctioneers of real estate, shares, and damaged goods, 15, Szechuen Road
H. Meller
B. de Souza, Jr.

Miller, H. Brougham, barrister-at-law, 6, Soochow Road

庸中

Tsoong-yoong.

Miller, McKenzie & White, bill and bullion brokers, Nankin Road
Rowley Miller
Aug. White
J. I. Miller

羅爾

Me-loo.

Millot & Co., Yang-king-Pang—next door to the French Post Office—agents for Remi de Montigny and Vaucher Freres
E. Millot
A. Teillot

昌寶

Pau-ts'ang.

Moffat, Wieters & Co., merchants, 9, Kiangse Road
Robt. C. D. Moffat
E. B. Wieters
Alfred Bean

恒豐

Hung-foong.

Mody, P. C., general broker, 11, Sunkiang Road

成安

Oan-zung.

Monro & Co., G. A., public tea inspectors and commission agents, 12, Canton Road
G. A. Monro
D. McAllister
A. J. Vickers

賜賚

Lay-sz.

Möller, Nils, auctioneer, broker, and general agent, 4, Foochow Road
Nils Möller
P. Möller

摩師意魯

Loo-e-sz-mo.

Moore, L., broker commission agent and auctioneer, 13, Kiangse Road and 8, Canton Road

---

太升南

Na-sing-ta.

Moore, J. M., commission agent, Bund, French Concession

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汝莫
Moh zü.

Morel, E., bill, bullion and stock broker, 32, Kiangse Road

師立馬
Ma-le-sz.

Morris, Lewis & Co., general commission and ship agents, Yang King Pang, French Concession
John Morris
George Lewis (absent)
A. N. Brown

利加麥老
Laou Mak-ka-le.

Morriss, and Fergusson, bill and bullion brokers, Race Course; office, 12, Szechuen Road
Henry Morriss
Robert Fergusson

士亞地
Der-a-zz.

Müller & Co., J. W., merchants, 12, Szechuen Road
J. W. Müller
O. Müller
J. E. Jansen
Th. Ricke

記美
May-ke.

Müller, & Co., H., watchmakers, 10, Canton Road
L. Pfaff
R. Pfaff
E. Wilhelm

和天
T'ien-oo.

Müller & Fisher, contractors, house and sign painters, 20, Foochow Road
A. A. Fisher

益恒
Hang-yih.

Mullins, Lovel J., bill broker and public accountant, 22, Nanking Road (absent)

隆興
Ching-loong.

Mustard & Co., California Store and general commission agents, 4, Canton Road
R. W. Mustard
C. C. Bennett
S. S. Hinckley

閔博梅
May-poh-koh.

Myburgh, A., barrister-at-law, 1, Yuen-ming-yuen Buildings

昌泰
T'a-ts'ang.

Nachtrieb, Leroy & Co., merchants, 6, Keangse Road
A. Nachtrieb
E. Leroy
G. Schönhard
A. Baconnier
G. Buissonnet
A. Xiteo

行洋登南
Na-Dzong.

Nathan, Maurice J., 7, Foochow Road

能拿
Nol-ling.

Nolting, John, merchant and commission agent, 5, Ningpo Road

林宇
Zi-ling.

"North China Herald and S. C. & C. Gazette," and "North-China Daily News"
J. Broadhurst Tootal
R. S. Gundry, editor
G. W. Haden, sub-editor
D. Wares Smith, accountant
John Brown, clerk
F. S. Oliveira
J. A. Ribeiro
W. Milley
L. J. Jesus
P. J. Tavarez
C. Mirranda
P. A. Cordeiro

生隆
Loong-hsên.

"Nucleus" billiard saloon, 2, Canton Road
C. Garraway

Nursey, Kessowjee & Co., merchants
Jafferbhoy Khetsey

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源通
T'oong-neuen.
Oliveira & Co., general brokers, merchants, and commission agents, 17, Rue du Consulat
A. M. Oliveira

弗力阿
Ah-lih-feh.
Oliver, E. H., civil engineer and surveyor, Lower Yuen-ming-yuen Road

孚同
Doong-foo.
Olyphant & Co., merchants, Nankin Road
Talbot Olyphant
J. F. Seaman
J. H. Wisner
W. Chrystall
H. G. Hollingworth
J. C. Allen, Junr.
J. O. Fuller
A. Campbell
F. Reid
Thos. Nelson
C. A. Xavier
L. Barretto

Oriental Hotel, Hongkew Bund
J. Shadgett
S. H. Schmid
Miss J. Carnock

發順
Zung-fah.
Overbeck & Co., merchants, Macao Buildings, Yuen Ming Yuen
Hermann Overbeck
G. Scheeffer
A. Schroers

泰永
Yung-tah.
Papps, Wm., wine and spirit merchant and importer, French Bund and 14, Nankin Road

記裕
Yu-kee.
Paul, R., shipchandler & compradore, French Concession

利派
Pae-lee.
Peil, F., merchant, Szechuen Road
F. Peil (Hongkong)
F. E. Heyden
W. Goetz

和遂
Soe-we.
Pestonjee, R., general broker, 5, Canton Road

房藥發科
Ko-fa-yo-fong.
Pharmacie de L'Union, corner of Canton and Keangse Roads
Th. Koffer (Hongkong)
S. Voelkel, manager
B. Grimm

刺筆
Pe-la.
Pila & Co., Ulysse, 9, Pekin Road
Ulysse Pila (absent)
R. Geller

利波
Poo-le.
Polite, George, Nankin Road, opposite the British Post Office
George Polite
Edouard Vernet
J. Vuittord
J. Farbstein

浦東旗旌木行
P'ootoong-gee-ts'ang-mooh-ong.
Pootung Lumber Yard.
W. C. Law, manager
C. W. Schmidt

寶昇
Sung-pau.
Primrose & Co., commission agents, 13, Kiangse Road, corner of Foochow Road
J. A. Primrose

麟惠
Way-ling.
Primrose, W. M., 21, Canton Road

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隆萬
Van-loong.

Provand & Co., A., merchants, 3, Pekin Road
A. Provand (absent)
A. R. Dundas Mowat (absent)
J. Macgregor
A. A. E. Farrar

珍同
Tung-chin.

Purdon & Co., merchants, 8, Foochow Road
John G. Purdon
W. C. Tilghman

陵魯
Loo-ling.

Pustau & Co., Wm., merchants, The Bund
O. C. Behn
H. Detmering
Fr. Burchardi
Ch. Beyfuss
E. Spitz
G. Pandorf
G. Malteau, tea inspector
E. Rehders
A. von Gönner
Chas. Hellermann

塲球拋
P'au gew-zan.

Racquet Court, Maloo
John Cooper, hon. secretary

發立
Lih-fah.

Raphael, R. S., merchant, 3, Kiangse Road
R. S. Raphael
C. Y. Soojau

泰履
Le-t'a.

Reid, Evans & Co., merchants, 2, Pekin Road
D. Reid
M. P. Evans
J. B. Manson
Thos. Robertson
J. de Cardova
E. O. Arbuthnot
T. J. Macdonald
G. Boomer

和泰
T'a-oo.

Reiss & Co., merchants, 4, Hankow Road
Moritz Kalb
J. R. Bromley, tea inspector
R. H. Percival, silk inspector
F. S. Marçal

名利
Le-ming.

Remi de Montigny, merchant, Yang-king-pang, French Concession
Remi de Montigny (absent)
Millot & Co., agents

行洋隆晋
Chin-loong.

Remusat, M., professor of music, Nanking Road

師狀厘連
Lien Lee.

Rennie, R. T., barrister-at-law, and counsel to H.B.M. Government, 2, Yuen-ming-yuen Buildings
W. V. Drummond, barrister-at-law
L. J. V. Amos, solicitor
J. J. Aroozoo

杏南利
Le-nay-zo.

Reynolds, E. A., merchant, Pootung Point

順源
Yuen-zung.

Rivington, Charles, stock and share broker, commission agent, and general agent of the China Telegram Co., 23A, Szechuen Road

Roberts, John P., marine surveyor, office with Messrs. Thorne, Rice & Co.

生皮樂
Le-be-sung.

Robinson, A., solicitor, 4, Balfour Buildings
A. Robinson
John Bailey

威化阿
Ah-hwo-way.

Rodewald, Schönfeld & Co., merchants, 3, Hongkong Road
J. F. Rodewald
F. Schönfeld (Foochow)

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J. M. Young
W. Götze
W. Krohn (Foochow)

隆復
Vooh-loong.

Robison, J. S., public silk inspector, 16, Yangtsze Road
J. S. Robison
B. Gillett

行洋順和
Ho-zung yan-hang.

Rosenbaum & Co., auctioneers, 6, Szechuen Road
J. Rosenbaum

泰昇
Sing-tae.

Rothwell, Love & Co., merchants, 17, Canton Road
Thomas Rothwell
J. Love, Jr.

房藥生羅
Loo-sung yah-vong.

Rozario & Co., F., chemists, No 1, Broadway, Hongkew
F. Rozario

昌旗
Ke-chong.

Russell & Co., merchants, The Bund
E. Cunningham
Frank B. Forbes
W. Scott Fitz (Hankow)
F. D. Hitch
H. de C. Forbes
E. F. d'Almeida
F. D. Bush
H. Cordier
N. B. Hinckley
F. Du Jardin
T. W. Eckfeldt
W. Evarts
S. S. Gilbert
J. F. Goodfellow
F. Johanssen
W. W. Lowett
A. Milsom
M. C. Nickels
P. Robertson
E. Rohl
J. D. Thorburn
A Voisin
D. Weld
G. H. Wheeler

泰順永
Yoong-zung-t'a.

Russell, D. A., commission agent, top of Rue du Consulat

士朵桑
Sun-too-sz.

Santos, J. G., pharmacist, Honan Road

孫沙新
Sing-so-sung.

Sassoon & Co., E. D., merchants, 17, Foochow Road
J. E. Sassoon
S. E. Shellim (Hongkong)
S. J. David do.
D. Joseph
S. E. Moses
N. I. Sitas
S. A. Ezekiel
S. Abraham
J. Meckenzie

孫沙
So-sung.

Sassoon, Sons & Co., David, merchants, The Bund
M. S. Gubbay
S. M. Moses
I. S. Saul
D. E. Moses
S. A. Hardoon
Marcus Wolff
Geo. Clarke
W. E. Hunt
J. R. Michael
S. J. Solomon
R. E. Toëg

館象泰森
Sŭng-t'a Zeang-kwaay.

Saunders' Photographic Studio, 3, Wangpoo Road
W. Saunders
H. C. Saunders

棧酒福全
Dzien-fun-tsiew-dzan.

Savage & Co., wine merchants, &c., Nanking Road
H. Savage

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司公厘些
Say-le-koong-sz.

Sayle & Co., linen drapers, silk mercers, tailors, &c., corner of Nankin and Szechuen Roads
Robt. Sayle (England)
E. H. Spring
T. H. Sayle
W. H. Roberts
R. Johnston
W. G. Skipworth
W. R. Burton
T. Sime
H. Waples
W. Massey
H. Pickering
H. Rider
E. Wheen
Mrs. Richards
Miss Lourtie

亨元
Neuen-hang.

Schellhass & Co., Eduard, merchants, French Bund
Eduard Schellhass (Hamburg)
Ludwig Beyer (Hongkong)
C. Emil Bade
Franz E. Claussen
A. Schomburg
Emil Burmeister

行洋泰匯
Way-ha-yang-hong.

Schmidt, J. Meinhard, public accountant and bill collector, 16, Rue du Consulat, opposite French Consulate General

昌新
Sing-chong.

Schofield, R., French Bund, French Concession

大來
Le-da.

Schrader, H. L., chronometer and watchmaker, 13, Keangse Road, between Canton and Foochow Roads

棧西記公
See-bah.

Scott, Thomas, 11, Rue Colbert, French Consulate

Seamen's Library and Museum, adjoining the Seamen's Church, Pootoong
Rev. Canon Butcher, acting chaplain and librarian

館聞通
Toong-vŭng-kwan.

"Shanghai Evening Courier," office, 8, Foochow Road
H. Lang, editor and proprietor
L. Hassell, reporter
D. H. Batchelor

門對飛龍房乳牛海上
Shan hai new lu vong-loong-fe-tay-mŭng.

Shanghai Dairy, opposite the Shanghai Horse Bazaar, New Race Course
Sewjee, proprietor

Shanghai Steamboat Dock
A. G. Lambert, manager

海上老
Laou Shang-hai.

Shanghai Hotel, 10 and 11, Foochow Road
J. S. Kermath
H. McNutt

生醫補
Poo-e-sang.

Shanghai Dispensary, 1, Canton Road
Wm. Wallis
O. Holstins

飛龍
Loong-fe.

Shanghai Horse Bazaar, New Race Course
Crofts and Sewjee, proprietors
Sewjee
John Crofts
A. Orme
H. Maber

記德老
Loa-ti-ke.

Shanghai Medical Hall, 1, Nanking Road
J. Llewellyn & Co.
J. Bradfield (absent)
T. Brewer
T. A. Coate
F. M. Stickler

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里百李
Le-pah-le.
Shaw Brothers & Co., merchants, The Bund
A. A. Krauss
C. Nicholson
W. W. King

漢口信和
Hankow Sin-ho.
Shepherd, Walter, 5, Kiukiang Road

館報申
Shun-pau-kwan.
"Shun-pau" Daily News, 197, Shantung road
Ernest Major, general manager
Tsing Tsz-siang, editor
Ou Tsz-kiang, do.
Liu Hoh-peh, do.
Pau Yen-yun, do.

臣禪
Zay-zŭng.
Siemssen & Co., merchants, The Bund
F. Nissen
G. Peters
W. L. Koch, Junr.
H. Tornoe
C. Paasch
G. Ohlrichs
M. Tiefenbacher
O. Vogt

行洋昌義
Nee-chang-yang-hong.
Skeggs & Co., C. J., public silk inspectors and commission agents, 1, Kiukiang Road
C. J. Skeggs
F. M. Smith

泉麗
Le-zien.
Smith, E. M., 1, Honan Road

和廣
Kwang-ho.
Smith & Co., Geo., wine, spirit and beer merchants, 2, Foochow Road
George Smith
Thomas Smith (absent)
E. Pallister
J. S. Morphew

Steinmetz, A., merchant, 4, Peking road
A. Steinmetz (absent)
W. H. Aretz
C. Bohnen

園花和温時
Swinhoe, John, Nurseryman and Pomologist, Nursery Gardens, Shinze Road

興庚
Kang-hsing.
Tata & Co., merchants, 9, Rue Montauban
D. C. Tata (Hongkong)
D. B. Tata
P. Eduljee

立公
Koong-lih.
Tate & Hawes, merchants, The Bund
J. Priestley Tate
J. A. Hawes
A. T. Duval
W. L. Wulff

泰安
An-t'a.
Taylor & Keir, commission agents, Foochow road
Joseph M. Taylor
William Keir
J. W. Shepherd

來泰
T'a-lay.
Telge, B., merchant, French Bund
B. Telge (absent)
O. Fock

茂英
Ying-mow.
Thorburn, R. F., 7, Peking road

達廣
Qoong deh.
Thorndike & Co., J. K., Soochow Creek Godowns and Lumber Yard, 1, Hwang-poo Road
J. K. Thorndike
J. Rowse

芳元
Neuen-fong.
Thorne Brothers & Co., 9, Yangtsze Road
J. Thorne (absent)

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J. A. Maitland
W. B. Pryer
E. P. Hague
W. McKenzie Bradley

茂同
Doong-mow.

Thorne, Rice & Co., general brokers and commission agents, The Bund
John Thorne
E. W. Rice
Emil Hagelstange

行洋茂義
Ne-mow-yang-hong.

Thurburn, A, share broker, 25, Nankin Road

Tomlinson, W. L., gun maker and repairer, 17, Nanking Road

Ta-woo.

Tough, A. S., ship broker and commission agent, 3, Tientsin Road

記華
Wha-kee.

Turner & Co., merchants, The Bund
E. C. Smith (absent)
J. Hart
H. Reynell
R. E. Southwell
H. S. B. Usill
F. C. Cheetham

茂松
Soong-mow.

Twigg, Mrs. P. O'B., undertaker, Rue Montauban

Vaucher Freres, watchmakers and jewellers, Rue Montauban, agents for Millot & Co.

行洋源天
Tin-yuen yeong-hong.

Vogel, Hagedorn & Co., merchants, 9, Honan Road
Heinrich Kirchhoff
Edward Vogel
Arno Höhne
G. Hohn
H. E. Amoore, tea inspector

利達亨
Hang-dah-le.

Vrard & Co., L., watchmakers, 2, Kiangse Road
L. Vrard
F. Laidrich
H. Sillem
P. Loup (Tientsin)
T. Hirsbrunner do.
F. Ribert do.

匯報局馬大路
Wai-pau, daily Chinese Newspaper, Co., corner of Kiangse and Nanking Roads
H. Scott Gill, editor
Kwong Tsun Fuk, manager

師而華
Wo-urh-sz.

Walsh, & Co., F., printers and stationers, &c., 3, Canton Road
F. G. Walsh
A. Walsh
J. Symons

房藥大
Ta-yah-vong.

Watson, Cleave & Co., chemists and druggists, 2, Nanking Road
S. W. Cleave (absent)
T. H. Bateman
W. L. Clarke

盛公
Kung-zing.

Watson, Will., Rue Colbert, French Concession

臣挖
Wah-zung.

Watson & Co., Wm., drapers, 22, Nanking Road
T. Peacock (London)
E. Byrne
H. J. Skeels
J. A. Stewart (Yokohama)
J. Dunnill
C. J. Rawlinson
W. M. Hull
F. Wheeler
W. Goodwin
J. H. Osborne
J. H. Baker
Mrs. Allen
Miss M. D. Garrette
Mrs. Stewart (Yokohama)

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公易
Koong-yih.
Westall, Brand & Co., public silk inspectors, &c., 23, Nankin road
A. C. Westall
Wm. Brand
C. M. Dyce
S. T. L. Phillips

會德豐
Wa-tuh-foong.
Wheelock & Co., North end of French Bund
T. R. Wheelock
D. A. Silva
D. M. Souza
W. G. Matthews

牙醫生
Nga E-sung.
Winn, H. H., D.D.S., dental surgeon, 33, Szechuen road

行洋昌啟
Khee-chang.
Wong & Co., C. T., commission agents and importers of general merchandise, French Bund

行船駁泰榮
Yoong-t'a-poh-zayn-ong.
Yang-Tye Cargo Boat Company, Szechuen Road, four doors from Messrs. Little & Co.
Yangwell, manager

棧生悅
Yueh-zung-zan.
Yuet Sung & Co., general store-keepers, &c., Honan Road, near the English Church

廠冰記驛
Yuh-ke ping-ts'ang.
Yuk-Kee & Co.'s Ice Stores, at Soochow Creek, Chue-hoong-pang
Yuk-kee & Co., agents

牛醫厘架則
Tsa-ka-lee E-sang.
Zachariæ, V., M.D., No. 3, Balfour Buildings, No. 11, Yuen Ming Yuen Road

Missionaries.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN BIBLE SOCIETY.
A. Wylie, agent, 5, Shantung Road

LONDON MISSION.
圈家麥
Mah-ka-cheuen.
Rev. W. Muirhead, Shantung Road
Rev. E. R. Barrett

UNION CHAPEL.
Rev. James Thomas, minister; London mission, Shangtung road

堂善首
Seu-zay-dong.
PROCURE DES LAZARISTES.
A. Aymeri, French Concession
H. Salvan

生先馬
Ma-sien-sang.
CHURCH MISSIONARY SOCIETY.
Rev. Thos. McClatchie, M.A., canon of St. John's Cathedral, Hongkong, Foochow Road

AMERICAN.
BOARD OF MISSIONS OF THE PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH, U.S.A.
安恒
Hung-an.
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Miss L. M. Fay

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生先湯
Rev. E. H. Thomson, secretary of Shanghai Female School Society, Outside West Gate

BOARD OF FOREIGN MISSIONS, METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, SOUTH U.S.A.
生先林
Ling-Sien-sang.
Rev. Young J. Allen

生先藍
Lan-Sien-sang.
Rev. J. W. Lambuth, Yang King Pang, French Concession

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生先晏
Yeh-Seng-sang.
Rev. M. T. Yates, D.D.

BOARD OF FOREIGN MISSIONS OF THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, U.S.

大南門外清心堂
Ta-nae-mung-nga-tsing-sing-dong.
Outside the South Gate.

生先范
Van-Sien-sang.
Rev. J. M. W. Farnham (absent)
Rev. W. S. Holt, Soochow

生先費
Fe-Sien-sang.
Rev. Geo. F. Fitch, Soochow
Rev. A. Whiting do

美華書館
May-wo-su-kwan.
PRESBYTERIAN MISSION PRESS.
Little East Gate Street.
J. L. Mateer, superintendent
A. Gordon, foreman

禮拜船
Li-pah-yeh.
Rev. C. H. Butcher, acting Chaplain, Seaman's Church

生先輝
Fa-sien-sang.
Rev. G. Fitch, South Gate

Receiving Ships.

順記
Zung-ke.
"*Ariel*," British ship, Framjee Hormusjee & Co. and Cowasjee Pallanjee & Co.
R. W. Croal, commander
T. M. Stafford, chief officer
P. A. d'Azevedo, purser

源發
Neuen-fah.
"*Berwick Walls*," Jardine, Matheson & Co.
G. B. Hill, commander
J. Knox, clerk

源信
Sing-neuen.
"*Emily Jane*," British ship, E. D. Sassoon & Co.
E. J. des Landes, commander
G. Lindsay, acting chief officer
Jas. Sloane, second officer
E. Shellibeer, third officer
S. P. de Castillo, assistant purser

興復
Vooh-hsing.
"*Water Witch*,"
Lewes & Barton

源開
K'ay-neuen.
"*Wellington*," D. Sassoon, Sons & Co.
G. W. Bennett, commander
J. H. P. Parker, chief officer
A. Thomas, second do.
F. V. Fonseca

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THE CHINKIANG DIRECTORY.

Consulates.

BRITISH.

大英領事衙門

Ta-ying-ling-sze-ya-mun.

Interpreter in Charge—C. F. R. Allen

Constable—Charles Nunn

UNITED STATES CONSULATE.

大美國領事官

Ta-mei-kwoh-ling-shih-kwan.

Vice-Consul—Albert E. Salter

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN.

Consul—Rudolf Schlick, (absent)

DANISH.

大丹領事衙門

Ta-tan-ling-sze-ya-mun.

Acting Consul—C. F. R. Allen

NETHERLANDS.

Vice-Consul—Albert E. Salter

Imperial Maritime Customs.

鎮江關

Chin-keang-kwan.

Commissioner—G. Detring (absent)

Acting Commissioner—A. Novion

Assistants—J. Morgan, R. J. Abbott, W. B. Russell

Tide Surveyor and Harbour Master—R. J. Goldspink

Examiners—J. Lowe, A. B. Menzies, J. Dubois

Tide-waiters—J. Crouch, J. H. Hall, H. A. Wolfe, T. W. Maitland, J. Cavendish, J. D. Annatoyne

REVENUE CRUISER—*Ch'iao-shan*

Public Companies.

W. Bean, agent—
China and Japan Marine Insurance Company

Canny & Co., J. M., agents—
China Navigation Company, Limited
Chinese Insurance Company, Limited
Hongkong Fire Insurance Company, Limited
Hongkong Insurance Company
China Traders' Insurance Co., Limited

Salter, A. E., agent—
Yangtsze & Pacific Insurance Companies
S. S. Navigation Company

Spencer, A. W., agent—
Scottish Imperial Insurance Company

Merchants and Agents.

Bean, Wm., merchant

亨利洋行

Hang-le-yeong-hong.

Canny & Co., J. M., merchants & commission agents
J. M. Canny (Shanghai)
Farquhar Carnie
Edgeworth Starkey
Chas. Geo. Frith

德隆

Dah-loong.

Deslandes, F., ship-broker and general agent

順昌洋行

Soon-tchong-yeung-hong.

Duff, Thos. W., general merchant, commission agent, &c.

新德和

Sin-teh-wo.

Gearing, J. G. W., commission agent

中和洋行

Chung-ho-yeung-hong.

Jerdein, M. S., merchant & commission agent

旗昌

K'e-chang.

Salter, Albert E., agent, S. S. N. Company
Albert E. Salter
R. T. Williams

怡和

E-wo.

Spencer, A. W., merchant & commission agent

泰昌

Tai-chang.

Wadlingh, Emery & Co., merchants and commission agents
G. C. Wadlingh (New York)
D. A. Emery

裕順 *Yü-shun.* 裕昌 *Yü-chang.*

Walker, W. F., merchant & commission agent

Missionaries.

Rev. R. G. White (absent)
B. Bagnall

Receiving Ships.

Express, (Am.)—A. E. Salter, agent for S. S. N. Co.

Cadis.—J. M. Canny & Co., agents for C. N. Company, Limited

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THE KIUKIANG DIRECTORY.

Consulates.

大英副領事衙門
Ta-ying-fu-ling-shih-ya-mên.
BRITISH VICE-CONSULATE.

Vice-consul—W. E. King
First Assistant Acting Interpreter—H. P. McClatchie
Constable—M. J. Adams

法國領事官
Fat-kwok-ling-see-koon.
FRENCH CONSULATE.

Consul General at Shanghai

大美國領事官
Ta-mai-kwok-ling-shih-kwan.
UNITED STATES CONSULATE.

Vice-consul—S. C. Rose

大荷蘭國領事官
Ta-ho-lan-kwoh-ling-shih-kwan.
NETHERLANDS CONSULATE.

Vice-consul—S. C. Rose

大澳斯馬加領事官
Ta Ao-sz Makia Ling-shih-kwan.
AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN CONSULATE.

Acting Consul—W. E. King

大丹國領事官
Tai-tan-kwo-ling-shih-kwan.
DANISH CONSULATE.

Acting Consul—W. E. King

Imperial Maritime Customs.

九江新關
Kiu-kiang-hsin-kwan.

Commissioner—H. Kopsch
Assistants—H. Sidford (absent), J. Keymeulen, H. J. Merrill
Tide Surveyor—W. N. Lovatt
Examiners—J. Brackenridge G. Ballantine, C. F. Moore
Tide-waiters—R. Brown, A Castro, G. Swainson, A. J. Reeks, L. Osterholm, W. Weale

Municipal Council.

大英工部
Ta-ying-kung-poo.

J. H. Anderson, chairman
W. H. Shaw, treasurer
H. Kopsch, secretary
Three native policemen

Insurances.

Anderson & Co., R., agents—
Canton Insurance Office
Union Insurance Society of Canton
Hongkong Fire Insurance Company

Francis & Co., R., agents—
North China Insurance Company
China Traders' Insurance Company
China Fire Insurance Company
China and Japan Mar. Ins. Company
Chinese Insurance Company, Limited

Russell & Co., agents—
Shanghai Steam Navigation Company
Yangtsze Insurance Association
Liverpool and London and Globe Fire Insurance Company
Victoria Fire Insurance Company of Hongkong, Limited

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PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL S. N. Co.
Russell & Co., agents

CHINA NAVIGATION Co.
Francis & Co., R., agents

Merchants, Professions, Trades, &c.

怡和
E-wo.
Anderson, & Co., R., agents for Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co.
Robert Anderson, (absent)
J. H. Anderson
W. H. Haslam
E. T. Blair

英茂
Ying-mow.
Francis & Co., R., merchants
W. H. Shaw
J. Beaugie, wharfinger, C.N. Co.

Jardine, James, M.D., Edin., &c.

旗昌
Kye-cheong.
Russell & Co., merchants
S. C. Rose
J. D. Weld, Junr.

Receiving Hulks.
MESSRS. RUSSELL & Co.
Ganges and *Forrest Belle.*
Auguste Alsing, in charge

CHINA NAVIGATION Co.
Sultan.
J. Beaugie, in charge

Missionaries.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH MISSION.
Rev. Virgil C. Hart
Rev. H. H. Hall
Rev. A. Stritmatter
Rev. A. J. Cook
Rev. J. R. Hykes
Miss Lucy H. Hoag
Miss Gertrude Howe
Miss L. Mason, M.D.

INLAND MISSION.
J. Cardwell

ROMAN CATHOLIC MISSION.
Bishop—Bray
Peres—Anot, Portes, Rouger, Sassi, Moloney Lefebvre and D'Orio

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THE HANKOW DIRECTORY.

Consulates.

大英領事府
Ta-ying-ling-sze-foo.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Consul—P. J. Hughes
Acting Interpreter—H. A. Giles
Assistant—C. J. Andrews
Constable—T. Stevens

大法領事官
Ta-fat-ling-sze-kwoon.

FRANCE.

Acting Consul—E. Blanchetон

大美領事官
Ta-mi-ling-sze-kwoon.

UNITED STATES.

Consul—R. M. Johnson
Vice-consul—W. Scott Fitz
Interpreter—M. A. Jenkins
Acting Marshal—P. Carter

AUSTRIA AND HUNGARY.

Acting Consul—P. J. Hughes

大俄國領事官
Ta-ngo-kwock-ling-sze-kwoon.

RUSSIA.

Vice-consul—N. A. Ivanoff

PORTUGAL.

Consul—J. H. Evans

DENMARK.

Acting Consul—P. J. Hughes

NETHERLANDS.

Vice-consul—W. S. Fitz

Imperial Maritime Customs.

江漢關
Kiang-han-kwan.

Commissioner—F. E. Wright
1*st Assistant*—J. Mackey
3*rd* „ —E. L. Lépissier
„ „ —H. M. Hillier
Tide-surveyor & Harbour Master—J. H. May
Chief Examiner—W. Dix
Examiners—C. J. Eldredge (absent), W. J. Sayle (absent), J. H. Burnett, C. H. Pike, P. W. Sinnott, J. Mesny, P. H. Purcell, W. G. Harrison, J. Watson
Tide-waiters—R. Hastings, O. E. Bailey, N. D. Gika, O. Holstius, W. E. Clodd, J. G. Rylander, F. Borrowdale, A. J. Rooke

Municipal Council.

H. F. Ramsay, chairman; F. Major, F. Wood, M. R. Mackellar, secretary (absent); W. F. Sharp, acting secretary

Municipal Police.

Sergeant—H. Roberts
Fifteen Chinese constables

Insurance Companies.

Adamson, Bell & Co., agents—
Commercial Assurance Company

Drysdale, Ringer & Co., agents—
Sun Fire Insurance Company
Queen Insurance Company
China Traders' Insurance Company, Limited
Canton Insurance Office (Marine)
Hongkong Fire Insurance Company, Limited

Evans, Pugh & Co., agents—
Phoenix Fire Insurance Company
Merchants' Mutual Marine Insurance Company of San Francisco
Chinese Insurance Company, Limited

Gibb, Livingston & Co., agents—
The Imperial Fire Insurance Company
Union Insurance Society of Canton
China Fire Insurance Company, Limited

Gilman & Co., agents—
North British and Mercantile Insurance Company, Fire
London and Lancashire Fire Insurance Company
Universal Marine Insurance Company of London, Limited
Ocean Marine Insurance Company
Merchants' Marine Insurance Company, Limited

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Gordon Bros., agents—
Swiss Lloyds' Insurance Company

Major and Smith, agents—
China and Japan Marine Insurance

Russell & Co., agents—
Yangtsze Insurance Company
Victoria Fire Insurance Company of Hongkong, Limited
Compagnie Lyonnaise d'Assurance Maritimes

Shaw, Ripley & Co., agents—
Lloyds'
Royal Insurance Company of Liverpool
Union Marine Insurance Company

Turner & Co., agents—
Northern Assurance Company
North China Insurance Company

CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY.
Drysdale, Ringer & Co., agents
Hulks, *St. Louis*, *Lancefield*, and *Kinsan*,
T. Weatherstone, in charge

Hankow General Chamber of Commerce.

W. S. Fitz, chairman
A. H. Dawbarn,
H. S. Hancock, absent
T. M. Drysdale, do.
A. Price, secretary
} Committee

Hankow Club.

波樓
Po-lau.

Alexander Price, secretary

Banks.

密架釐
Ma-ka-lee.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.
Drysdale, Ringer & Co., agents—

匯豐
Wei-fung.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.
A. M. Townsend, agent
F. de Bovis

Professions, Trades, &c.

天祥
Tien-chang.

Adamson, Bell & Co., merchants

明利
Ming-lee.

Ballance, T. F., & Co., merchants
T. F. Ballance

長太
Chang-tai.

Beazley, Paget & Co., merchants
Henry Beazley
Thomas Guy Paget (absent)
G. A. Stein

廣豐
Kwong-foong.

Bröndsted, R., commission merchant

德興
Tuk-hing.

Drysdale, Ringer & Co., merchants
Thos. M. Drysdale (absent)
J. M. Ringer
Thos. Wood
D. A. Miller
A. S. Robertson
T. Weatherstone, hulk-keeper

寶順
Po-shun.

Evans, Pugh & Co., merchants, and agents for P. & O. S. N. Co.
J. H. Evans
W. Pugh
F. V. da Fonseca
W. Walter

和昌
Wo-cheong.

Falconer, J., medical practitioner

仁記
Yun-kee.

Gibb, Livingston & Co., merchants
Arthur M. Case, agent

太平
Tai-ping.

Gilman & Co., merchants
H. F. Ramsay

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Gordon Bros., commission agents
W. G. Gordon
C. W. Gordon
E. Fisher

Grosclaude, E. & U., watchmakers, &c.
E. Grosclaude
U. Grosclaude (Hiogo)

Hankow Printing Press Office
M. A. Jenkins

Heard & Co., A., merchants
J. K. Cunningham

Mackellar, M. R., bill and bullion broker (absent)

信和
Sin-ho.
Major & Smith, merchants
F. Major
Noel Smith

德典
Tak-cheong.
Matthews & Co., storekeepers, auctioneers, and general agents
A. E. Matthews

Price, Alexander, bill and bullion broker

Reid, A. G., M.D., F.R.C.S.E., medical practitioner

阿化威
Ho-hwa-way.
Rodewald, Schönfeld & Co., merchants

旗昌
Kee-cheong.
Russell & Co., merchants, and agents for the Shanghai Steam Navigation Company
W. S. Fitz
H. M. Cunningham
J. J. Howard

沙遜
Sa-soon.
Sassoon, Sons & Co., D., merchants
A. H. Dawbarn
S. A. Solomon

Sharp, W. F., bill and bullion broker

李百里
Lee-peh-lee.
Shaw, Ripley & Co., merchants
W. W. King

Steward, W. J. E., bill and bullion broker

順豐
Shun-fŏng.
Tokmakoff, Sheveleff & Co., merchants
J. F. Tokmakoff (absent)
M. G. Sheveleff (absent)
O. J. Molotkoff
W. T. Kolegin
T. Watson
A. D. Startseff (Tientsin)
N. G. Sacharoff
G. J. Gribooshin
N. A. Nölting

永福
Win-Fook.
Townend & Co., Edward, merchants
Edward Townend
F. J. Townend
R. Bourke

華記
Wa-Ke.
Turner & Co., merchants
A. Hickling

Receiving Ships.

Princess of Wales—Russell & Co., (C. Brown, in charge)

Chusan and *Sea Horse*—Russell & Co., (C. Smith, in charge)

Kinsan, *St. Louis*, and *Lancefield*—Drysdale, Ringer & Co., (T. Weatherstone, in charge)

Missionaries.

LONDON MISSIONARY SOCIETY.
Rev. Griffith John
Rev. Thomas Bryson (Wuchang)
Rev. A. Foster, B.A. (Hanyang)

WESLEYAN MISSIONARY SOCIETY.
Rev. Wm. Scarborough
E. P. Hardey, L.R.C.P., London, M.R.C.S.
Rev. Josiah Cox (Wuchang)
Rev. John Brewer do.
Rev. David Hill (Wusueh)
Rev. Joseph Race (do.)

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THE CHEFOO DIRECTORY.

Consulates.

GREAT BRITAIN.
大英領事署
Ta-ying-ling-shi-shu.
Consul—W. H. Lay
Interpreter—W. Marsh Cooper
Constable—A. Moulesworth

FRANCE.
大法領事署
Ta-fa-ling-shi-shu.
Acting Vice-consul—W. H. Lay

BELGIUM.
比利時領事署
Pi-li-shih-ling-shi-shu.
Consul—T. T. Fergusson (absent)
Acting Consul—W. J. Clarke

UNITED STATES.
大美領事署
Ta-mei-ling-shi-shu.
Vice-consul—W. A. Cornabé

GERMANY.
德意志領事署
Tay-eh-chu-ling-shi-shu.
Vice-consul—C. Hagen

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN MONARCHY.
布林晏領事署
Poo-lin-yen-ling-shi-shu.
Consul—W. H. Lay

SWEDEN AND NORWAY.
瑞瑙領事署
Suy-naou-ling-shi-shu.
Vice-consul—W. A. Cornabé

DENMARK.
丹國領事署
Tan-kwoh-ling-shi-shu.
Vice-consul—W. J. Clarke

NETHERLANDS.
大荷蘭領事署
Ta-ho-lan-ling-shi-shu.
Consul—W. A. Cornabé

Imperial Maritime Customs.

Acting Commissioner—T. F. Hughes
Assistants—J. Lloyd, E. Palm (absent), R. M. Hobson, A. Fauvel, W. Hancock
Tide-surveyor—W. C. Howard (absent)
do. Acting—W. Brennan
Examiner—W. Rae
do. Assistant—S. Young
Boat Officer—A. Olsen
Tide-waiters—A. Iffland, E. Hamilton, T. M. Campbell, E. F. Ottaway, A. Sweet, G. J. Elliot
Linguist—Chun An
On duty at Luson Light—E. F. Ottaway, G. J. Elliot
On duty at Shantung Promontory Light—E. Hamilton

CUSTOMS CRUISER "FEI HOO."
Captain—W. H. Clayson
Chief Officer—E. V. Brenan
Second do. —T. Goulding
Chief Engineer—J. Kirkwood
Second do. —F. A. Hitchcock
Quartermasters—W. Bird, H. Schnepel

Insurance Offices.

Crasemann and Hagen, agents—
Oosterling Sea and Fire Insurance Company of Batavia
Second Colonial Sea and Fire Insurance Company of Batavia
Colonial Sea and Fire Insurance Company of Batavia
China and Japan Marine Insurance Co.
Bremen Underwriters

Fergusson & Co., agents—
Lloyds'
North China Insurance Company
North British and Mercantile Fire Insurance Company
China Fire Insurance Company
Merchants Shipping and Underwriters' Association of Melbourne
Chinese Insurance Company, Limited

Hatch & Co., agents—
Union Insurance Society of Canton
China Traders' Insurance Co., Limited
Hongkong Fire Insurance Co., Limited

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Wilson, Cornabé & Co., agents—
Royal Insurance Company (Fire and Life)
Germanic and International Lloyds'
Canton Insurance Office
Yangtsze Insurance Association
Samarang Sea and Fire Insurance Co.
Imperial Fire Insurance Company
Victoria Fire Insurance Company

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. Co.
Fergusson & Co., agents—

SHANGHAI STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.
Wilson, Cornabé & Co., agents—

CHINA COAST STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.
Fergusson & Co., agents

Merchants, Professions, and Trades.

Carmichael & Myers, medical practitioners
J. R. Carmichael, M.D., M.R.C.S.
W. Wykeham Myers, M.B., C.M.

Chefoo Medical Hall
B. Forssblad, M.Ph.C., proprietor and manager

Consterdine, H., navy contractor and storekeeper
H. Consterdine
C. Killeen

Coutris, A., baker and provisioner

寶興
Po-hing.

Crasemann & Hagen, merchants
E. Crasemann
C. Hagen
H. Bauermeister

滋大
Tseu-ta.

Fergusson & Co., merchants
T. T. Fergusson (absent)
W. J. Clarke
R. L. Head
E. Cousins
W. Brown

Fuller, W. R., architect and builder

Gardner & Co., bakers and provisioners

寶順
Pow-soon.

Hatch & Co., merchants
John J. Hatch (Tientsin)
G. F. Maclean

Husden, James, general constable

Lyell, Thomas, marine surveyor

Morris, W. J., professor of music

老沙遜
Lau-sa-soon.

Sassoon, Sons & Co., D., merchants
I. Abraham
M. Solomon
I. A. Ezra

新沙遜
Sun-sa-soon.

Sassoon & Co., E. D., merchants
I. Joseph, agent
J. S. Perry

Sietas & Co., H., storekeepers and compradores
J. C. Kirschstein
E. Schroder
H. F. Stóger

Smith & Co., J., storekeepers and compradores
J. Smith

和記
Ho-kee.

Wilson, Cornabé & Co., merchants
Jas. Wilson
W. A. Cornabé
A. M Eckford
Jas. M. Farmer
A. R. Donnelly
A. P. Seth
L. Allin

Yentai Butchery, Broadway
W. Knight, proprietor

Hotels.

"Chefoo Family Hotel"
E. Newman, proprietor and manager

"Pignatel's Hotel"
J. Pignatel, proprietor

"Hoyrup's Hotel"
P. J. Michelsen

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"Beach Hotel"
N. P. Schütt, proprietor

"Glenvue House"
O. P. Darmstrom

"City of Hamburg Hotel"
H. Behrens

"German Tavern"
C. Luhrs

"London Tavern"
P. Starrick

Missionaries.

ENGLISH BAPTIST MISSION.
Rev. T. Richard

CHURCH OF ENGLAND SOCIETY FOR THE PROPAGATION OF THE GOSPEL.
Rev. Miles Greenwood, M.A.
Rev. Chas. P. Scott, B.A.

UNITED PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH OF SCOTLAND MISSION.
Rev. Alex. Williamson, B.A., LL.D.
W. A. Henderson, L.R.C.S.E. & P.E.

AT WEI HIEN.
Rev. John MacIntyre

AMERICAN PRESBYTERIAN MISSION.
Rev. John L. Nevius, D.D.
Rev. Hunter Corbett
Rev. L. W. Eckard (absent)
Miss C. B. Downing

AT TUNG-CHOW-FOO.
Rev. J. F. Crossette
Rev. C. R. Mills
Rev. C. W. Mateer
Rev. J. M. Shaw
Miss E. S. Dickey

AT CHE-NAN-FOO.
Rev. J. S. McIlvaine

NATIONAL BIBLE SOCIETY OF SCOTLAND.
Rev. Alex. Williamson, B.A., LL.D.
Robert Lilley

AMERICAN SOUTHERN BAPTIST MISSION.
Rev. J. B. Hartwell
Rev. T. P. Crawford
Mrs. J. L. Holmes
Miss E. Moon
Miss L. Moon

ROMAN CATHOLIC MISSION.
Rev. P. P. de Marchi

THE TAKU DIRECTORY.

Vice Consulate.
BRITISH.
Acting Vice-consul—J. T. Middleton
Constable—J. Moulls

Imperial Maritime Customs.
Tide-surveyor and Harbour Master—
Examiner in charge—T. Moorehead
Tide-waiter—J. Moulls
Signalman—W. French

Pilots.

TAKU PILOT COMPANY.

A. Ulderup, superintendent
A. G. Baxter
W. Boad
G. W. Collins
G. W. Hicks
G. Livingston (absent)
J. Young
J. Fölser
G. Mitchell (absent)
J. C. Hill
J. Luhders
Jas. Watts

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THE TIENTSIN DIRECTORY.

Consulates.

GREAT BRITAIN.
(For Tientsin and Peking.)

Consul—J. Mongan
Interpreter—T. Watters
Constable—T. Featherstone

FRANCE.

Consul—C. Dillon
Chancelier Interprete—G. de Servan de Pezaure

大俄國總領事衙門
Ta-ngo-kwo-tsung-ling-sz-ya-mun.
RUSSIA.

Acting Consul General for China—C. Waeber
Secretary—V. M. Ouspensky

UNITED STATES.

Consul—Eli T. Sheppard
Vice-consul and Interpreter—W. N. Pethick

大德國領事衙門
Tai-tak-kwok ling-sz ya-mun.
GERMANY.

Consul—C. Bismarck

DENMARK.

Consul—John A. T. Meadows

PORTUGAL.

Consul—John J. Hatch

NETHERLANDS.

Consul—John A. T. Meadows

SWEDEN AND NORWAY.

Vice-consul—M. G. Moore

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN MONARCHY.

Consul—J. Mongan

工部
Kung-pu.
MUNICIPAL COUNCIL.

Chairman—E. A. Solomon
Hon. Secretary—J. A. T. Meadows
Hon. Treasurer—J. J. Hatch
Members—M. G. Moore
W. Forbes
Acting Superintendent of Roads and Police—W. Jackson

Imperial Maritime Customs.

津海關
Ching-hai-kwan.

Commissioner—A. Huber (absent)
Assistant in Charge—J. Twinem
Assists.—A. Dillon, J. L. Chalmers, W. Krey
Tide Surveyor and Harbour Master—F. Gallagher
Examiner—T. Moorehead (Taku)
Assistant Examiners—F. Diercks, J. Newbury. J. McDonald
Tide Waiters—C. C. de Castro, J. Moulls (Taku), J. Collins, A. L. Virmaitre, W. C. Castle
Signal Man—W. French (Taku)

Insurances.

Cordes & Co., A., agents—
North China Insurance Company
Germanic Lloyds'
China & Japan Marine Insurance Co.

Forbes William, agent—
Imperial Fire Office
Lloyds'
China Traders' Insurance Company
North British & Mercantile Insurance Co.

Hatch & Co., agents—
Union Insurance Company
Liverpool and London and Globe Insurance Company

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China Fire Insurance Company, Limited
Chinese Insurance Company

Henderson, James, agent—
Sun Fire Office, London

Jardine, Matheson & Co., agents—
Canton Insurance Office
Hongkong Fire Insurance Company, Limited

Meyer & Co., E., agents—
Samarang Sea and Fire Insurance Co.

Russell & Co., agents—
Yangtsze Assurance Office
Victoria Fire Insurance Company of Hongkong, Limited
Compagnie Lyonnaise d'Assurance Maritimes

輪船招商津局

China Merchants Steam Navigation Company.

Jardine, Matheson & Co., agents
Official Superintendent—Hsü Chien Shen
Manager—Sung Chin
Managing clerk—Liao Too Sang

China Coast Steam Navigation Co.
Jardine, Matheson & Co., agents

Shanghai Steam Navigation Co.
Russell & Co., agents

Professions, Trades, &c.

Abar House Hotel
A. Gespit
S. H. Schmid (absent)

高林
Kao-lin.

Collins & Co., G. W., storekeepers, shipchandlers, &c.,
G. W. Collins
W. C. C. Anderson

信遠
Sin-yuen.

Cordes & Co., A., merchants
Aug. C. Cordes (absent)
Ad. S. Cordes
H. von Dreusche

Coutris & Co., A., compradores, auctioneers, &c.
A. Coutris
C. Myers
C. Nielson
C. Pope

仁記
Yan-ke.

Forbes, William, merchant

Frazer, John, L.R.C.P., L.M., M.R.C.S.I., medical practitioner

保順
Po-shun.

Hatch & Co., merchants
John J. Hatch
G. F. Maclean (Chefoo)

廣隆
Kwong-loong.

Henderson, James, merchant

Ivanoff & Co., N.A., merchants
A. A. Belogoleng, agent
P. S. Boordacheff

Jardine, Matheson & Co., merchants
H. Beveridge
F. H. Slaghek

Kierulff, P., merchant and commission agent

飛龍
Fi-loong.

Laen & Co., P. L., storekeepers & auctioneers
P. L. Laen
H. McC. Blow

世昌
Shih Chang.

Meyer & Co., E., merchants
E. Meyer (absent)
O. Grabe
H. G. Clasen

順隆

Nefedieff, N. A., merchant
A. A. Nefedieff
A. T. Worobieff
T. N. Briansky

旗昌
Kee chang.

Russell & Co., merchants
M. G. Moore, agent
E. Losch
R. H. Maclay

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Sassoon, Sons & Co., D., merchants
E. A. Solomon
D. Benjamin

新沙宣
Sing-sa-sun.

Sassoon & Co., E. D., merchants
J. B. Elias
E. Nathan

順豐
Chun-fung.

Tokmakoff, Sheveleff & Co., merchants
A. D. Startseff
A. P. Maligen
N. N. Sedneff
R. N. Shoolingin
W. M. Gomboeff

Vrard & Co., L., storekeepers
F. Luidrich
P. Loup
T. Hirsbrunner
F. Ribert

Missionaries.

LONDON MISSIONARY SOCIETY.
Rev. J. Lees (absent)
Rev. E. Bryant
Rev. J. S. Barradale

METHODIST MISSIONARY SOCIETY, TIENTSIN AND LAOLING.
Rev. J. Innocent
Rev. W. B. Hodge
Rev. W. N. Hall (absent)

METHODIST EPISCOPAL MISSION.
Rev. T. H. Pyke

AMERICAN.
Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions
Rev. C. A. Stanley
Rev. A. H. Smith
Rev. H. D. Porter, M.D.

Imperial Arsenal.
Superintendent—R. McIlwraith
Engineers—A. Keeton, J. Stewart
Pattern Maker, foreman—G. Bracegirdle
Powder maker—T. Wheeler

KALGAN.
順豐
Chun-fung.
Tokmakoff, Sheveleff & Co., merchants
N. P. Chechmareff, agent

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THE NEWCHWANG DIRECTORY.

Consulates.

BRITISH.

Consul—Thomas Adkins
Assistant—Geo. Brown
Constable—William Lister

FRANCE.

Acting Vice-consul—Thomas Adkins

SWEDEN AND NORWAY.

Vice-consul—Francis P. Knight

NETHERLANDS.

Consul—F. P. Knight

UNITED STATES.

Consul—Francis P. Knight
Vice-consul—A. M. Knight

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN MONARCHY.

Acting Consul—Thos. Adkins

DENMARK.

Acting Consul—Thos. Adkins

GERMANY.

Vice-consul—Francis P. Knight

Imperial Maritime Customs.

Commissioner—J. Alexander Man
Assistants—C. W. de Ste. Croix, C. F. W. Schjöth, J. Acheson
Medical Oficer—J. Watson, M.D.
Harbour Master and Tide Surveyor—T. B. Rennell
Chief Examiner—G. Clarke
Assistant Examiner—W. Stebbins
Tide-waiters—J. C. Hamlyn, R. P. Carr, W. M. Turner, J. Wells

REVENUE CRUISER "HWA SHU."

Master—W. Stone

LIGHTSHIP "NEWCHWANG."

Master—W. Trebing
Chief Mate—T. W. Harrison
Second do —P. O. Sjölund

CUSTOMS MILITARY POLICE.

Commandant—J. Alexander Man
Adjutant—C. W. de Ste. Croix
Sub-officers—C. F. W. Schjöth, G. Clarke
Medical Officer—J. Watson, M.D.
Sergeants—W. Stebbins, J. C. Hamlyn, R. P. Carr, W. M. Turner
Armourer—J. Wells

Insurance Offices.

Bush Brothers, agents—
North China Insurance Company
China and Japan Marine Insurance Co.
Canton Insurance Office
Lloyds', London
Hongkong Fire Insurance Office

Knight & Co., agents—
Yangtsze Insurance Company
China Traders' Insurance Company
Union Insurance Society of Canton
Imperial Fire Insurance
Chinese Insurance Co., Limited

CHINA COAST STEAM NAVIGATION CO.

Bush Brothers, agents

NORTH CHINA STEAMER COMPANY.

Bush Brothers, agents

GERMANISCHER LLOYD.

(For the classification of ships.)

Bush Brothers, agents

Professions, Trades, &c.

漣來
Yün-lae.

Bush Brothers, merchants and commission agents
Henry E. Bush
A. Bielfeld

Clyatt & Co., storekeepers
T. Clyatt

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Haliday & Co., shipchandlers & storekeepers
D. J. Haliday
L. J. Tandberg
T. Davies

Jardine, Matheson & Co., merchants
Bush Brothers, agents

Knight & Co., merchants
F. P. Knight
A. M. Knight

Lister, William, marine surveyor for London and German Lloyds and local offices.

沙遜
Sha-sun.

Sassoon, Sons & Co., D., merchants
S. A. Nathan, agent
A. Ezra

Sassoon & Co., E. D., merchants
Isaac Ezra, agent

Schultze & Co., F. A., storekeepers, auctioneers, &c.
F. A. Schultze
Max Tenhaeff

Watson, James, M.D., M.R.C.S.E., physician

National Bible Society of Scotland.
W. H. Murray, agent
—. Hunter, M. D., missionary
W. Carson, do.

United Presbyterian Church of Scotland Mission.
Rev. John Ross

Roman Catholic Mission.
M. Simon

Pilots.

B. F. Blatchford, B. Carlos, A. F. Frederiksen, D. J. Haliday, H. McThorne, A. B. O'Malley, J. Plunkett, C. H. Pulsipher, G. C. Richards, W. Sinclair, A. L. R. Smith, L. F. Tandberg

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THE PEKING DIRECTORY.

Legations.

BRITISH.

Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, and Chief Superintendent of British Trade in China.—Thos. Francis Wade, C.B.
Secretary of Legation—H. Fraser
2nd Secretaries—Honble. T. G. Grosvenor (absent), Honble. H. G. Edwards
Chinese Secretary—W. F. Mayers
Assistant do. —A. R. Hewlett
Accountant—A. E. Pirkis
Surgeon—S. W. Bushell, M.D. (absent)
Chaplain—W. H. Collins
Assistant and Private Secretary—W. R. Carles (absent)
Students—G. M. H. Playfair, W. Holland, O. Johnson, E. Allen, H. A. J. Taylor, L. C. Hopkins, J. R. Coulthard
Legation Escort—Sergt. John Crack
Chief Constable—R. D. Herring
Constables—J. Croft, and A. W. van Ess

UNITED STATES.

大美國公署
Ta Mei-kwoh Kung-shu.
Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary—Hon. Benjamin P. Avery
Secretary of Legation, and Chinese Interpreter—S. Wells Williams, LL.D.

FRENCH.

大法國欽差公署
Ta-fat-kwok-kin-chai-kong-shee.
Chargé d'Affaires—Comte de Rochechouart
Secretary of Legation—Guillaume de Roquette
Second Secretaries—Comte de Rochefoucould, Comte de Alaustier
Attachés—Comte de Kergariou, Comte de Imecourt
Interpreter—G. Devéria (absent)
Chancelier—F. Scherzer
Physician—Dr. Dugar Estublier
Student—Vicomte Gaston de Bezaure

IMPERIAL GERMAN LEGATION.

Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary— (vacant)
Chargé d'Affaires—Th. von Holleben
Acting Interpreter—C. Arendt
Student Interpreters—O. von Moellendorff, P. G. von Moellendorff, Ch. Feindel
Constables—E. Hinz, G. Nysten

NETHERLANDS.

Diplomatic Agent and Consul-General for China—J. H. Ferguson
Assistant Secretary—J. Rhein

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN.

Minister Resident and Consul-General for China—Chevalier Ignatz de Schäffer (residing at Shanghai)
Interpreter—Joseph Haas (residing at Shanghai)

SPANISH.

Minister Plenipotentiary—
Charge d'Affaires—Don Francisco Otin
Secretary—Don E. Moreno

PERUVIAN.

Chargé d'Affaires—J. Federico Elmore, LL.D. (residing in Yedo)

RUSSIAN.

Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary—H.E., M. E. Butzoff
Secretary of Legation—A. Koyander
Interpreter—A. Lenzy
Second do. —P. Popoff
Physician—E. Bretschneider, M.D.
Post Master—N. Gamboyeff

Imperial Maritime Customs.

INSPECTORATE GENERAL.

Inspector General—Robert Hart
Chief Secretary—Robert E. Bredon
Chinese Secretary—F. E. Woodruff
Audit do. —F. E. Wright
Statistical do. —E. C. Taintor (Shanghai)
Non-Resident do. —J. D. Campbell (London)
Marine do. — (vacant)
Assistant Secretary—Colin Jamieson
Assist. Chinese Secretary—E. McKean
Assist. Audit Secretary—J. H. Gibbs
Third Class Clerk—L. Rocher
do. —E. Ohlmer
Fourth do. —van Eetvelde, van Stappen, Odön Farago
Gas Engineer—Thos. Child
Medical Officer—J. Dudgeon, M.D.

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COLLEGE OF PEKING.

同文館

T'ung-wên-kwan.

President—W. A. P. Martin, LL.D.
Acting Professor of English—J. P. Cowles, Jun.
Professor of French—C. Vapereau
Professor of German and Russian—W. N. Hagen
Professor of Chemistry—Anatole Billequin (absent)
Acting Professor of Natural Philosophy—W. A. P. Martin, LL.D.
Professor of Anatomy and Physiology—J. Dudgeon, M D.
Professor of Astronomy—vacant
Professor of Mathematics— Li-shan-lan

Russian Observatory.

Director—Dr. H. Fritsche

Missionaries.

ENGLISH.

London Missionary Society.

Rev. J. Edkins, B.A. (absent)
J. Dudgeon, M.D.
Rev. J. Gilmour, M.A.
Rev. S. E. Meech

Church Missionary Society.

Rev. W. H. Collins

AMERICAN.

Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions.

Rev. Henry Blodget, D.D.
Rev. Chester Holcombe
P. R. Hunt, superintendent of Press
Rev. M. W. Hunt
Miss M. H. Porter
Miss J. E. Chapin

At T'ung-cheu.

Rev. L. D. Chapin
Rev. C. Goodrich
Rev. D. Z. Sheffield
Miss M. E. Andrews (absent)
Miss J. G. Evans

At Kalgan.

Rev. J. T. Gulick
Rev. Mark Williams
Rev. T. W. Thompson
Rev. W. P. Sprague
Miss N. Diament

At Pau Ting Foo.

Rev. I. Pierson
A. O. Treat, M.D. (absent)

American Presbyterian Mission.

Rev. John Wherry
Rev. Jasper S. McIlvaine
Rev. D. C. McCoy
Rev. J. L. Whiting

American Episcopal Mission.

Rev. S. I. J. Schereschewsky, D.D.

American Methodist Episcopal Church Mission.

Rev. Hiram H. Lowry
Rev. L. W. Pilcher (absent)
Rev. G. R. Davis
Rev. W. F. Walker
Rev. S. D. Harris
Miss M. Q. Porter
Miss L. L. Combs, M.D.

FRENCH CATHOLIC MISSION.

Monseigneur L. G. Delaplace, vicar apostolic
Rev. Alph. Favier, Sarthou, P. d'Addosiot, Chevrier, A. Humblot, G. Grasse, J. B. Thierry, J. B. Delemasure, J. Garrigues, J. B. Fioritti, Provost, Saupurin, A. David, Wynhoven

Russian Greek Catholic Mission.

Archimandrite Palladius
Père Joan
Père Gerontius
Père Flavius

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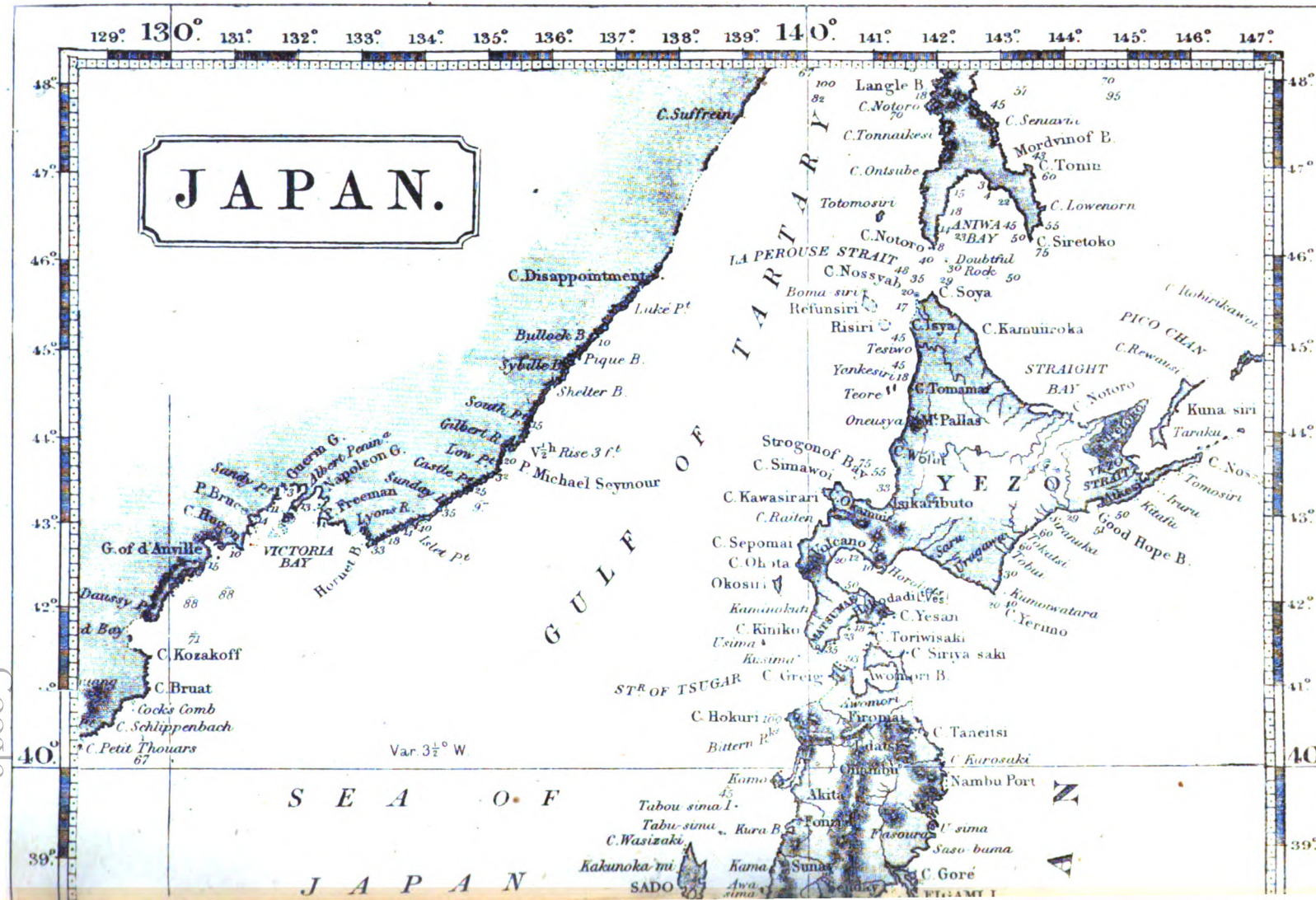

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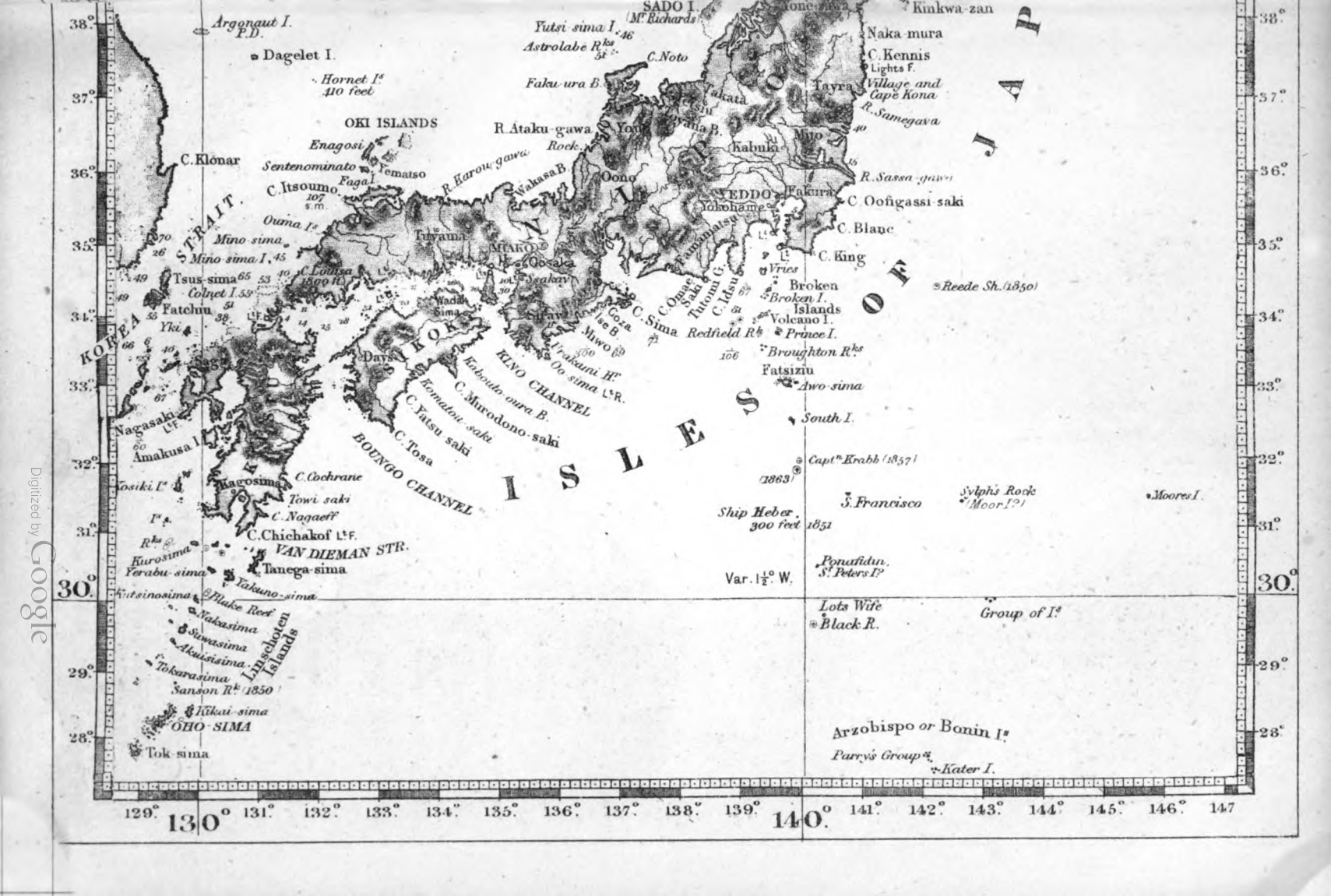
ISLES OF JAPAN
KOREA STRAIT
KOREA
BUNGO CHANNEL
KINO CHANNEL
VAN DIEMAN STR.
OKI ISLANDS
SADO I.
Mt Richards
Kinkwa-zan
Naka-mura
C. Kennis
Lights F.
Village and Cape Kona
R. Samegava
Tayra
Mito
Kabuka
R. Sassa-gawa
C. Oofigassi-saki
C. Blanc
C. King
Reede Sh. (1850)
Broken I.
Islands
Volcano I.
Prince I.
Broughton Rks
Fatsiziu
Awo-sima
South I.
Capt. Krabb (1857)
(1863)
S. Francisco
Sylphs Rock
Moor I.?
Moores I.
Ship Heber
300 feet 1851
Ponafidin
St Peters I.?
Var. 1½° W.
Lots Wife
Black R.
Group of Is
Arzobispo or Bonin Is
Parry's Group
Kater I.
Argonaut I.
P.D.
Dagelet I.
Hornet Is
410 feet
C. Klonar
C. Itsoumo
107 s.m.
Enagosi
Sentenominato
Yematso
Faga I.
R. Karou-gawa
Ouma I.
Mino-sima
Mino-sima I.
Tsus-sima
Colnet I.
Fatchiu
Yki
Nagasaki
Amakusa I.
Kagosima
C. Cochrane
Towi saki
C. Nagaeff
C. Chichakof
Kurosima
Yerabu-sima
Tanega-sima
Yakuno-sima
Kutsinosima
Blake Reef
Nakasima
Suwasima
Akuusisima
Tokarasima
Sanson Rk (1850)
Kikai-sima
OHO-SIMA
Tok-sima
Linschoten Islands
Yutsi-sima I.
Astrolabe Rks
C. Noto
Faku-ura B.
R. Ataku-gawa
Rock
Wakasa B.
Oono
Yokohama
Fakura
Tayama
MIAKO
Osaka
Seakay
Wadaki Sima
Days
Iwakuni Hr.
Oo-sima L.H.
Muro
Ise B.
Goza
C. Sima
Redfield Rk
C. Ogna-saki
Tutomi G.
C. Idsu
Kamamatsu
C. Murodono-saki
C. Fatsu saki
C. Tosa
Komatou-saki
Koboato-oura B.
Yaku-sima
Tosiki I.
Rks
Is
L.H.
L.F.
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129° 130° 131° 132° 133° 134° 135° 136° 137° 138° 139° 140° 141° 142° 143° 144° 145° 146° 147
38° 37° 36° 35° 34° 33° 32° 31° 30° 29° 28°

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THE JAPAN DIRECTORY.

YEDO.

Legations.

British.

Sir Harry S. Parkes, K.C.B., Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, and Consul-General
Hon. F. R. Plunkett, secretary
Christian W. Lawrence, second secretary
H. J. Loftus, third secretary
Ernest Satow, Japanese secretary
M. Dohmen, vice-consul chancelier
W. G. Aston, Japanese interpreter and translator
W. A. Woolley, student interpreter
J. G. Gubbins, do.
E. B. Paul, do.
W. Anderson, medical officer in charge

Consulate.

M. Dohmen, vice-consul
J. C. Bye, constable

Legation Mounted Escort.

P. Peacock, inspector
A. Aberdein, sergeant
Thomas Davies, constable
William Wood, do.
Henry Reeve, do.
J. Hooper, C. Bennett, clerks of works

French.

J. Berthemy, Ministre Plenipotentiaire
A. de St. Quentin, secretaire
Comte de Sinety, attaché
Midon, secrétaire interprète
Oscar Colleau, consul
Emile Kraetzer, chancelier

Italian.

Conte A. Fé d'Ostiani, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary
Conte Litta Biumi, secretary
Prince de Camporeale, consul
Carlos Brembati, vice-consul

United States.

Hon. John A. Bingham, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary
D. W. Stevens, secretary
Nathan E. Rice, interpreter

Netherlands.

W. F. H. von Weckherlin, Minister Resident
T. W. van den Brok, secretary

German.

M. von Brandt, Minister Resident
P. F. Kempermann, secretary and interpreter
H. Krien, student interpreter

Attached to the Legation without diplomatic character.

Dr. Müller, chief staff surgeon of the Prussian Army
Do. Hoffman, staff surgeon of the Prussian navy

Professors at the Medical College in Yedo.

Dr. Dönitz, Dr. Hilgendorf, Dr. Cochius, Dr. Funk, Niewerth, Holtz.

Consulate.

M. Bair (absent), consul
P. F. Kempermann, acting consul

Austro-Hungarian.

Chevalier Ignatz de Schäffer, Minister Resident and consul-general for Japan
Henry von Siebold, attaché-interpreter

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BELGIAN.

Ch. de Groote, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary for China and Japan (nommé)
L. Strauss, consul
E. Moulron, vice-consul for Yokohama

SWEDEN AND NORWAY.

W. F. H. von Weckherlin, Minister Resident

DANISH.

W. F. H. von Weckherlin, diplomatic Representative for Denmark
E. Bavier, consul-general

HAWAIIAN.

——— Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary
Robert M. Brown, consul-general (Hiogo)

SPANISH.

Emilo de Ojeda, chargé d'affaires
Enrique, third secretary

PORTUGAL.

H.E. José Maria Lobo d'Avila, Minister, Plenipotentiary (absent)
Dr. H. de Castro, secretary (absent)

SWISS CONSULATE-GENERAL.

C. Brennwald, consul-general
A. Wolff, chancellor

PERUVIAN.

J. Federico Elmore, LL.D., chargé d'affaires
Kinzabro Yaye, interpreter

GOVERNMENT SERVICE.

KARGUNSHO.

Gunnery Instructors—Lieut. F. Brinkley, R.A., Lieut. Hawes, R.M.A.
Professor of Music—J. W. Fenton
Albert A. Pilkington
B. H. Chamberlain

GAMISHO.

P. Smith
Le Gendre, general
P. Jaudon

FRENCH MILITARY MISISION.

Officers.

Marquerie, lieut.-col. (absent)
Deschamiers, captain, Sakowrada
Jourdan, do. do.
Villard, do. do.
Lebon, do. Mitoyashiki
Echemann, do. Wasseda
Orcel, lieutenant, Sakowrada
Ohl, do. Ministre de la Guerre

Sous Officers.

Francois, adjutant, Sakowrada
Cros, do. Wasseda
Cartier, do. Sakowrada
Moulin, chef armourer, Mitoyoski
Haurie, chef artificier, do.
Lassere, do. Sakowrada
Joquel, do.
Philippe, do.
Barberot, Mitoyoski
Dagron, chef de musique, Sakowrada
Viest, marechuf-ferronl, do.
Legandeur, do.
Schiles, Mitoyoski
Fortant, Kogimatchi
Bouffier, do.
Jauris, Mitoyoski

NATIONAL MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY OF JAPAN.

C. Pfoundes, director's office
J. Ellis, J. Bell, W. Jenkins, E. Mathews, E. Carlisle, J. Kirkman, D. Cahill, J. Mercer, G. Castel, engineers
J. Drummond, J. Eckstrand, masters
— Bonger, navigating officer
J. Steadman, chief officer
J. Kasby, boilermaker

Naimushiyon.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

Section of Surveys.

Chief Commissioner of Surveys—Yoyo Yamao Daijo
Assistant of Surveys—Matsuo
Surveyor-General—Colin A. McVean, C.E.,
Chief Assistant—Henry Scharban
Assistant Teachers—A. McArthur, R. Wilson, A. J. Klasen, W. E. Cheesman, R. Stewart
Secretary & Accountant—J. Simpson
Teacher of Mathematics—E. H. Burgess, M.A. (absent)
Meteorological Branch—H. B. Joyner, C.E., in charge

JAPANESE GOVERNMENT HOSPITAL.

Dr. L. Mulier, director
Dr. Hoffman

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Dr. W. Donitz
Dr. H. Cochius
Dr. F. Hilgendorf
Dr. H. Funk
R. Niewerth, apothecary
W. Praun, architect

NAVAL COLLEGE.

L. A. Douglas, commander, R.N.

Officers.

C. W. Jones, commander
C. W. Baillie, navigating lieutenant
F. W. Sutton, chief engineer
T. S. Girsing, W. J. Harding, engineers
J. W. Austin, gunner, 1st class
Joseph Niggins, do. 2nd class
James J. Willoughby, Edwin St. John, boatswains, 2nd class
Charles Bryant, carpenter, 2nd class

Petty Officers and Seamen.

Yeo. Emmanuel, chief gunner's mate
C. W. Nicholls, chief boatswain's mate
John Christison, ship's corporal
William Sibson, gunner's mate
W. Chipps, boatswain's mate
Frederick Hammond, Alexander Baillie, quarter-masters
Henry Bennett, Reuben Grant, Thomas Smith, Timothy Gribble, William Woodward, Cornelius Collins, John Collins, Donald Donaldson, James Crocker, Samuel West, Roger Granville, James Turpin, George Peperill, leading seamen
Halburt Hopton, William H. Quick, Mark Allis, Able-bodied seamen

WARDLAW PAPER MILLS.

Mita, Tokio, Japan.

James Wardlaw, special agent (New York)
Wm. H. Doyle, general manager
H. Tokoyiemon do.
Y. Ippai do.
Rober Maher, 1st foreman
Martin Shea, 2nd do.
C. Cobyash, foreman dressing department
T. Abee, do. finishing do.
Thos. Kelly, engineer
T. Kohay, accountant
Agents in Japan—National Bank
Do. New York—M. J. Gallagher, 34, White St.
Do. San Francisco—M. C. Smith

Professions, Trades, &c.

Ahrens & Co., H., merchants, No 41, Foreign Concession
H. Ahrens
M. M. Bair (absent)
E. Schmidt
J. Winckler
J. K. Scott
Th. Hake

Alexander, Dr., dentist

Batchelder, Capt. J. M., No 1, Foreign Concession

Black, J. R., genko-in shiba sonnai

Caudrelier, S., storekeeper, Tskidji

Clark, S. J., chief engineer of steamer *Kurodo*

Clautaud, M., storekeeper—No 12

Escombe, F., merchant

Everson, A., captain of steamer *Capron*

Favre Brandt, C. & J., watchmakers and importers—Owari-cho
C. Favre Brandt
J. Favre Brandt

Hare & Co., merchants, No 46, Foreign Concession
D. J. Hare
A. J. Hare

Hill, G. W., solicitor, shihosho

Holbens, G., hairdresser, Tskidji place

"Hotel des Colonies," No 18
F. Ruel
A. Michel

House, E. H. gaimusho

Marshal George, 3, Tskidji (Yedo Butchery)

McCanse, R., 3, Tskidji

"Nisshin Shin Jishi"
J. R. Black, manager
F. da Roza

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Pfoundes, C., shiba Sonnai

Rosentand, A., 3, Tskidji

Roza, F. da, moto bizen yashiki

Schmidt, C., captain of steamer *Kurado*

Siber & Brennwald, merchants, No 40, Foreign Concession
C. Muller

Smith F. H., merchant

Stone, W. H., Katagiri Yashiki, atangoshta

Summers, Rev. James, Moto-sei-do (Yedo)

The Mitzui Bishi Shokwai
F. Krebs
M. H. Francis
J. Rose

The "Tokio Journal," 9, Ginza Shi-chome,
F. Bevill, editor

"Yedo Hotel," No 12
T. Delcare
A. Blockley

Yarinda Company, 16 Tskidji
Eaton & Gilbert, managers

ATAGO CHO.

F. Prowse

YAMATO YARHITSI.

W. E. Cheesman, No. 3
H. B. Joyner, No. 2
A. J. Klasen, No. 4
C. A. McBean, No. 1
J. Simpson, No. 5
H. Scharban, No 8
R. Stewart, No. 9

KAITAKUSHI OF HOKAIDO.

Horace Capron, B. S. Lyman, Lieut. M. Day, H. S. Munroe, Edwin Dun, Albert Bates, Louis Boehmer, Miss de Ruyter

OKURASHO.

General G. B. Williams, Mrs. G. B. Williams, Samuel W. Williams.

KAITACUSHI.

Albert G. Bates

SERVANTS.

Charles Hornback, coachman
Richard Williams, cook
Alex. Hawley, watchman

Missionaries.

AMERICAN EPISCOPAL MISSION.

Rev. J. Newman

AMERICAN METHODIST EPISCOPAL MISSION.

Rev. J. Soper

AMERICAN PRESBYTERIAN MISSION.

Rev. D. Thompson
Rev. C. Carrothers
Miss M. Parke

CANADIAN METHODIST MISSION.

Rev. G. Cochran
Rev. D. Macdonald

ENGLISH CHURCH SOCIETY.

Rev. John Piper, secretary
Rev. P. R. Fyson

ENGLISH CHURCH SOCIETY FOR THE PROPAGATION OF THE GOSPEL.

Rev. W. B. Wright
Rev. A. C. Shaw

REFORMED CHURCH IN AMERICA.

Rev. G. F. Verbeck

ROMAN CATHOLIC MISSIONS.

L'Abbé J. M. Marin
J. Langlais
P. Vigroux
A. Pélu
L. Drouart de Lezey
C. A. Brotelande

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THE YOKOHAMA DIRECTORY.

Consulates.

AMERICA, U. S.
Legation, Yedo.
Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary—Hon. John A. Bingham
Secretary of Legation—D. W. Stevens
Interpreter—N. E. Rice

Consulate.
Consul General—Thos. B. Van Buren
Vice-Consul—H. W. Denison
Marshal—J. S. Van Buren
Deputy Marshal—G. W. Elmer

BELGIUM.
Legation, Yedo.
Ministre Résident—Ch. de Groote (nommé)

Consulate.
Consul for Yedo—L. Strauss
Vice-consul for Yokohama—E. Moulron

DENMARK.
Diplomatic Representative for Denmark—W. F. H. von Weckherlin
Consul General—E. Bavier

FRANCE.
Legation, Yedo.
Ministre Plenipotentiaire—J. Berthemy
Sécretaire de première classe—A. de St. Quentin
Secretaire de 3me. classe—de Monbel
Attaché—Cte. de Sinety
Secrétaire Interprète—Midon

Consulate.
Consul—Oscar Colleau
Elève Consul—Ildefonse Plichon
Chancelier—Emile Kraetzer
Premier Commis.—F. Silvin
Second Commis—F. Groupiere
Interprète Auxiliare—C. Oueda
Interprète pour les langues Anglaise et Espagnole—A. Dousdebes

GREAT BRITAIN.
Koji-machi.
Legation, Yedo.
Envoy Extraordinary, Minister Plenipotentiary and Consul General—Sir Harry S. Parkes, K.C.B.
Secretary of Legation—Hon. F. R. Plunkett
Second Secretary—C. W. Lawrence
Third Secretary—H. J. Loftus
Japanese Secretary—Ernest M. Satow
Vice Consul Chancelier—M. Dohmen
Interpreter and Translator—W. G. Aston
Student Interpreters—W. A. Woolley, J. G. Gubbins, Edward B. Paul
Medical Officer in Charge—Wm. Anderson

Consulate, Yedo.
Koji-machi.
Vice-Consul—Martin Dohmen
Constable—Sergeant J. C. Bye

Consulate.
Consul—Russell Robertson
1st Assist. & Interpreter—H. S. Wilkinson
3rd do. —J. H. Longford
Constables—F. E. White, George Hodges
Gaoler—H. Vincent
Turnkeys—J. Goodman, M. Coyne

H. M.'s Provincial Court.
Acting Assistant Judge—C. W. Goodwin
Acting Registrar—C. Bate
Interpreter—J. C. Hall
Court Usher—F. E. White

Mounted Escort, Yedo.
Inspector—P. Peacock
Sergeant—A. Aberdein
Constables—T. Davies, W. Wood, H. Reeve
Clerks of Works—J. Hooper, C. Bennett

HAWAIIAN LEGATION.
Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary—

Consulate.
Consul General—Robert M. Brown

ITALY.
Legation, Yedo.
Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary—Conte Allessandro Fé d'Ostiani
Secretary—Conte Litta Biumi
Consul—Prince de Camporeale
Vice-Consul—Carlos Brembati
1st Interpreter—Senkichi Quabara
2nd do. —S'dsumé Yoshida
3rd do. —A'sai-giro

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Consulate.
Consul—Nobile N. Barrilis
Vice-Consul—F. Bruni

GERMAN EMPIRE.
Legation, Yedo.
Minister Resident and Consul General—M. von Brandt
Secretaire Interprete—P. F. Kempermann
Student Interpreter—H. Krien

Consulate.
Consul—Ed. Zappe
Secretary—E. Zebauer
Assistant—C. Kritsch
Interpreter—Inada

NETHERLANDS, YEDO.
Legation.
Minister Resident—W. F. von Weckherlin
Secretary—T. W. van den Brok

Consulate.
Acting Consul—M. Dames

PERUVIAN.
Consul General—Th. Grenet (absent)
Acting Consul—F. Bruni

PORTUGAL.
Minister—H. E. José Maria Lobo d'Avila (absent)
Secretary—Dr. H. de Castro (absent)

Consulate.
Consul General—E. Loureiro

RUSSIA.
Legation, No. 9, Bluff.
Chargé d'Affaires & Consul General—C. Struvé

Consulate, No. 71, Bluff.
Secretary and Acting Vice-Consul—G. Arnitsky
Interpreter—A. Malenda

SPAIN.
Legation.
Secretaire—Emilio de Ojeda, *Chargé d'Affairs ad interim*
Troisiemo Secretaire—Enrique
Chargé du Consulat à Yokohama—Dupuy de Lòrne

SWITZERLAND.
Consulate.
Consul General—C. Brennwald
Chancellor—A. Wolff

SWEDEN AND NORWAY.
Legation.
Minister Resident—W. F. H. von Weckherlin

Consulate.
Acting Consul—

Imperial Government.

IMPERIAL GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS.
Director—W. W. Cargill, F.R.G.S.
Consulting Engineer—Wm. Pole, F.R.S.
London Agents—Malcolm, Brunker & Co.

Principal Japanese Officials.
Chief Commissioner—Enoye Masaru
Chief Assist. Commissioner—S. Ohota
Assistant *do.* —Y. Takeda
Do. *do.* —Sabata Kanski
Do. *do.* —K. Yegawa
Do. *do.* —S. Yaima

Principal Foreign Officials.
(Construction and Maintenance.)
Engineer in Chief—R. Vicars Boyle, C.S.I. and M.I.C.E.
Assistant Engineers—A. W. Blundell, Jas. E. Day, J. A. Dewing, J. Diack, J. England, M.I.C.E., (chief assistant engineer), C. S. F. Fagan, W. Galwey, T. Gray, C. Hardy, E. G. Holtham, T. R. M. Jones, C. W. Kinder, E. Newcombe, N. N. Noordenstadt, W. F. Potter, J. Purcell, W. Rogers, T. Shanu, C. Sheppard, T. D. Sherwinter, J. B. Young, G. H. Pole, (secretary to the engineer-in-chief)
Draughtsmen—E. S. Cartman, J. P. Geckie, W. Morley, W. E. Andrews, W. Sharp
Foremen Mechanics—G. Balaam, J. Colomb, T. Conwell, J. E. Cooper, J. Denny, W. Edwards, J. Gough, G. Impey, G. King, J. S. Saim, J. Lewis, E. Livick, H. Matthews, G. Mightom, C. Newton, H. Patterson, C. Phillips, N. C. Rasmussen, J. Pitkin, W. Riley, W. Shaw, G. Smith, A. Sutherland, A. Taylor, C. Thompson, T. Walker, W. Watt, A. Wilson, J. Woodhead

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(Traffic.)

Police Inspectors—W. F. Page, P. J. Hellendall, yard man
[redacted] (Locomotive Department.)
Locomotive Supt.—F. C. Christy, Shinbasi
[redacted] *Do.* *do.* —W. M. Smith, Kobé
Clerk—G. Charlesworth
Head Foreman—J. Annand
Foreman—Henry Houghton
Engine Drivers, Fitters, &c., &c.—H. Bristow, A. Carroll, J. Carroll, S. Caswell, E. Focks, G. Cripps, H. Cross. F. Doherty, R. Eage, G. Ellis, H. J. Fennell, D. Gray, J. Gray, C. J. Gibson, W. Grover, J. Hall, H. A. Hartman, R. King, J. Mackenzie, C. Martin, E. Martin, H. Roberts, J. Robertson, J. Strandberg, W. Tempest, J. L. Trotter, R. Ward, H. B. Webber

(General.)

Chief Accountant — S. Aldrichs
Assistant do. —J. R. Smith
Clerks—C. Benny, W. K. Board, J. M. Brookes, W. H. Death, G. Elliott, F. C. C. Ribeiro, T. C. Swift, R. W. Thorpe, W. G. Devilman, storekeeper

(Medical.)

Principal Medical Officer—T. A. Purcell
Assistant Surgeons—J. Harris, M.D., E. Wheeler, M.D., J. C. Longegg, Renwick

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IMPERIAL GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPHS.

Staff.

Director—W. W. Cargill, F.R.G.S.

Japanese Officials.

Chief Commissioner—A. Yoshikawa
Vice-Commissioner—Tadsukai Ishie
Assistant Commissioner—T. Ikuda
Vice-Assist. Commissioner—M. Okumura

Principal Officers.

Chief Superintendent—E. Gilbert, Yedo
Electrician and Mechanician—L. Schaefer
do. *do.* —J. R. Jones
Correspondent—W. H. Stone
Assistant Superintendents—J. T. Foster, J. O. Fry, T. J. Larkin, J. Morris, W. Teale
Inspectors—T. Dunk, F. Fisk, J. S. Waite, J. Smith, F Prowse, storekeeper; J. W. Malcolm, English teacher; J. Longham, English teacher; W. Bramsen
Clerks—A. J. Driver, W. Kennedy, J. Mayhew, W. F. O'Brien, J. R. Skey, F. Ward, W. Webb

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.—LIGHTHOUSE SECTION, BENTEN.

1st Commissioner—Satow Yozo
2nd do. —Hara Tskayoshi
Assist. do. —Nishimuda Toyoiyasu,
do. do. —Hasingawa Yoshimishi
Chief Eng.—R. Henry Brunton, M.I.C.E., R.F.G.S, F.G.S.
Assistant Engineers—Stirling Fisher, J. McRitchie
Secretary & Accountant—G. Wauchope
Clerk—A. Urquhart
Superintendents of Works—J. Pearce, J. Oastler, W. Simpkins, J. Herdman
Light Keepers—G. Charleson, J. Dick, W. Bowers, C. Harris, T. Forrest, W. Hurdle, H. Legg, A. F. Figgins, G. Riddock, C. Seitz, J. Budge, W. Down, W. Roach

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LIGHTHOUSE TENDER, S.S. "THABOR."

Captain—A. R. Brown (absent)
Acting do.—A. Haswell
Chief-Officer—J. C. Pendred
Chief Engineer—A. F. McNab
2nd do. —F. Jones
Chief Steward—J. Gray
2nd, do. —A. Hearne

THE YOKOHAMA GAS COMPANY.
(Works at Nonge.)

Japanese Director—Takashimia Kayemon
Chief Engineer—J. G. Ulbrich
Asst. Engineers—L. Berlingard, G. Sarda
Interpreter—J. A. Fleury

THE SAIBANSHO—JUDICIAL COURT OF KANAGAWA.

President—Ozaki Tadaharu
Vice-Presidents — Kawaguchi-Sadayoshi, Ohkubo Chikamasa
Attorney-General—Kita Chikai
Chief Officer Civil Department—Yatz Sekiguchi
do. Criminal do.—Ohyagi, Tagawa
do. General do.—Yoshino, Yoshida
Interpreters and Translators—Todoki, Moriyama, Ori Miyai, Shimidz

(Foreign Secretaries.)

Interpreters—Robert Motz, George Wills
Legal Adviser—G. W. Hill

THE KENCHO.

Governor—
Vice-Governor—Santo Naôtô
Acting Vice-Governors—Iwamura, Kojima
Head Police Superintendent—Hirate
Chief Land Officer—Maida
Finance Officer—Nomura

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Interpreters—Gab, Sakakibara
Foreign Secretary—Percival Osborn

MUNICIPAL OFFICE.
Municipal Director—E. S. Benson
Chinese Interpreter—Leong Cheew Shing

MUNICIPAL POLICE.
English.
Sergeant—F. Chester
Constables—R. H. Clow, J. Braund, J. Connor, J. Plunkett, W. Carter
French.
Corporal—Benjamin Laffette
Constables—G. Nontant, G. L. Eravegnica

JAPANESE IMPERIAL CUSTOMS.
Commissioner—Nakashima
Assistant—Hoshi
Cashier—Saki
Head Inspector—Yanagiya
Supt. of Bonded Warehouses—Ashiwara
do. Stores—Ishiwara
Acting Supt. of Boarding Office—Watanabe
Legal Adviser—F. Lowder
Appraisers—H. M. Miller, L. Wertheimber

YOKOSKA ARSENAL.
Employés Francais.
Ingénieur de la Marine, Directeur—Verny
Ingénieur de la Marine, Sous-Directeur—Thibaudier
Medecin de ere classe de la Marine—Savatier
Chef des Travaux Hydrauliques—Jouet
Sous-Ingr. des Constructions Navales—François
Secretaire—Maurice Verny
Charpentiers—David, Provost
Charpentier calfat—Quillien
Modeliste—Michel
Forgeron—Vannier
Serrurier—Alouis
Mécaniciens—Dubois, Mange, Capitaine,
Fondeur—Grandmontagne
Chaudronniers—Berger, Join
Maitre de Manœuvres—Monot
Chef-dessinateur—Fautrat
Maitre Maçon—Caill
Architecte—Fabre
Capitaine d'Armes—Bonville
Professeurs—Sarda, Laurent

Officials Japonais.
Hida, *Kaidan-daijo, Sussen-no-kami;* Chiodo, *Sussen-no-ské;* Yassoui, Ynagaki, *Chefs Comptable;* Fossoya, Ohiva *Chef des Magasins;* Vakassegny, *1st Interprète;* Minami, *2nd Interprète*

ATELIERS DE CONSTRUCTIONS MECANIQUES DU GOUVERNEMENT A YOKOHAMA.
Employés Français.
Ingénieur—Darbier
Mécaniciens—Le Barbanchon, Barelle
Fondeur—Evey
Chaudronnier—Deniaud

Officiers Japonais.
Yamagata, Yamagoutchi, Foukoumori, *Comptable et Interprète*

BATTALION OF ROYAL MARINE LIGHT INFANTRY.
Lt.-Colonel Commanding—Fleetwood J. Richards, Colonel
Captains—Edmund B. Snow, (Bt. major) Arthur H. H. Walsh, Arthur Hill, E. O. B. Gray
Lieutenants—St. Andrew St. John, Gerald A. Heseltine, O. Tracey, F. B. Drury, Barry St. L. Denny, Arthur C. Smyth, F. M. Faulkoner, O. Nepean
Paymaster—Capt. J. D. Broughton
Lieut. and Adjt.—John H. Sandwith
Control Officer and Superintending Civil Engineer—Captain Sidney T. Bridgford, (R.M.A.)
Acting Quartermaster—Lieut. T. E. Hungerford
Staff Surgeon—John Caldwell
Surgeon—William H. Putsey

4TH REGIMENT D'INFANTERIE DE MARINE
Capitaine 24th Comp—Corion
Lieutenant do.—Adam
Sous-Lieut. do.—Coiffier

H. B. M.'s NAVY.
Staff.
Vice-Admiral—Sir Chas. F. A. Shadwell, K.C.B., F.R.S., Commander-in-chief, (to be relieved by Vice-Admiral Alfred P. Ryder and Staff)
Flag Lieutenant—Fred. R. Dicken
Secretary—William B. Hutchinson
Assistant Paymaster, Clerk to Secretary—Charles E. Gifford

Vice-Admiral and Commander-in-Chief of H. B. M.'s Squadron in the China Sea—Alfred P. Ryder (to relieve Vice-Admiral Sir C. F. A. Shadwell)
Flag Captain—Philip H. Colomb
Flag Lieutenant—C. F. St. Clair
Secretary—T. H. L. Bowling, paymaster, R.N.

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ROYAL NAVAL VICTUALLING DEPÔT.
Naval Accountant and Storekeeper—Frank Pittman, paymaster, R.N.
Ship's Steward—Charles Bremner
do. —Charles Blackadar

ROYAL NAVAL SICK QUARTERS.
Staff Surgeon, 2nd class in charge—Duncan Hilston, M.D.
Surgeon—Michael U. Greany
Steward—Geo. E. Dennis

U. S. NAVY.
Rear-Admiral and Commander-in-chief of the U. S. Squadron in the China Sea—A. M. Pennock
Captain of Fleet—J. J. de Krafft
Lt. Com. do. —E. M. Sheppard
Master do. —J. A. Rodgers
Surgeon do. —T. W. Leach
Paymaster do. —E. Stewart
Engineer do. —J. W. Moore
Fleet Marine Officer—H. A. Bartlett

U. S. NAVAL HOSPITAL.
99, Bluff.
Surgeon in Charge—Dwight Dickinson
Employes—Ephraim Eagling, Silvester Kauppe

FRENCH NAVAL DEPÔT.
Medecin de 2nd classe Chargé du Service de Sante—M. Bochard
Aide-Commissaire, Chef du Service Administratif—M. Martin

YOKOHAMA GENERAL HOSPITAL.
Committee—Russell Robertson, E. Zappe, A. J. Wilkin, J. A. Fraser, H. Allen, Jr.
Hon. Sec. and Treasurer—E. C. Kirby
Physician—J. J. R. Dalliston, M.D.
Steward in charge—N. O. Nicolayson
Assist. Steward—J. Miller
Nurse—A. Franks

CEMETERY.
Committee—Capt. A. Hill, R.M., F. Geisenheimer, E. Piquet, J. C. Pearson, H. Allen, Junr.
Superintendant—Geo. E. Wake

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Rev. David Thompson, No 6, Ts'kiji; Rev. C. Carrothers, No 6, Ts'kiji; Miss M. Parke, No 6, Ts'kiji

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Rev. George Cochrane, Yedo; Rev. M. McDonald, M.D.

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Treasurer—F. S. James

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(Nagasaki.)
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(Yedo.)
L'Abbés J. M. Marin, A. J. Langlais, F. P. Vigroux, A. Pélu, L. Drouard de Lezey, C. A. Brotelande, Missionaires Apostolic
(Nagasaki.)
H. G. Mgr. Laucaigne, bishop of Apolonia; L'Abbés Jean François Poirier, Marc de Rotz, Marie Amedée Salmon, Jean Marie Lemaréchal, Denis Jamault, Jules Chatron, Theodere Pierre Frain[illegible], Missionaires Apostolic
(Kobe.)
L'Abbés A. Villson, L. Sutter, Missionaires Apostolic
(Osaka.)
L'Abbés Jules Cousin, André Léonarde Noel, Missionaires Apostolic
(Hakodadi.)
L'Abbés Marin Justinien Plessis, Reanè Leblanc, Missionaires Apostolic
(Niigata.)
D'Abbés Felix Everard, Urbain Faurie, Missionaires Apostolic

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(Pensionnat du St. Infant Jesus.)
Soeurs St. Norbert, supérieure; St. Grégoire, St. Wilfrid, St. Gélase, Ste. Marthe, St. Ephrem

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U. S. POST-OFFICE.

Postal Agent—T. B. van Buren

FRENCH POST-OFFICE.

Directeur—H. Degron
Clerk—O. Sens

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Vice-Chairman—A. Winstanley
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Auditors—E. G. Vouillemont, J. Thurburn
Secretary—G. K. Dinsdale

RACE CLUB.

Stewards—J. H. Sandwith (Royal Marines), J. Davison, J. A. Fraser, W. M. Strachan, Ed. Whittall

YOKOHAMA UNITED CLUB.

Manager—W. H. Smith
Steward—W. Lipsett
Cook—J. Pauline

CLUB GERMANIA.

President—H. Ohl
Vice-President—C. Ziegler
Secretary—E. Bollenhagen
Steward—A. Vollhardt

EASTERN CLUB.

Secretary—A. Major

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CRICKET CLUB.
Secretary—E. Abbott

RACQUET CLUB.
Secretary—H. J. H. Tripp

YOKOHAMA FOOT BALL ASSOCIATION.
Committee—Capt. Hill, R.N., J. Leckie, H. F. Abell

AMATEUR ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION OF YOKOHAMA.
Hon. Sec.—J. J. Dare

YOKOHAMA AMATEUR ROWING CLUB.
Acting Secretary—H. J. H. Tripp

ART UNION OF LONDON.
Hon. Sec.—Drummond Hay

SWISS RIFLE CLUB.
President—F. Schoene
Secretary—Jules Colomb
Assessor—W. Baader

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Corresponding Secretary—Rev. E. W. Syle
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YOKOHAMA RIFLE ASSOCIATION.
Committee—Capt. Hill, R.N., E. S. Benson, A. Milsom, H. J. H. Tripp
Secretary—A. Barnard

TEMPERANCE HALL.
Secretary—J. Y. Henderson
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Manager—R. Willis

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.
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AMERICAN FIRE BRIGADE.
Foreman—H. B. Haskell
Foreman Hose-carriage—J. Endicott
Hon. Secretary—H. Allen, Junr.

STEAM FIRE BRIGADE CO.
Engineer—E. E. Johnson
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VICTORIA STEAM FIRE ENGINE COMPANY.
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Right-Hose—G. Hamilton
Left-Hose—F. Abell
Suction and Split-Hose—J. Leckie
Hose Cart, Sec. and Treasurer—F. S. James
Members—J. Walter, E. J. Geoghegan, W. J. S. Shand, G. Wood, M. Brown, Jr., H. Pryer, J. A. Fraser, A. Vivanti, — Hutchison, R. H. Cook, J. Symomds, P. Whittall, E. F. Kirby

PRIVATE FIRE HOOK AND LADDER BRIGADE.
Foreman—H. W. Hohnholz
Asst. do. —H. Mills
Leading Hose—J. Watson
Asst. do. —Y. Kubick
Suction Hose—P. Claussen
Asst. do. —H. Rogers
Officers of Hook and Ladder—N. Stibolt, J. Laufenberg, D. McKenzie
Secretary and Treasurer—J. Liebermann

YOKOHAMA LODGE—No 1,092, E.C.
Worshipful Master—E. J. Geoghegan
Senior Warden—A. Urquhart
Junior Warden——. Sutton
Secretary—A. Mitchell
Treasurer—
Senior Deacon—A. A. Pistorius
Junior Deacon—
Inner Guard—Sandeman
Tyler—W. A. Miller

OTENTOSAMA LODGE—No 1263, E.C.
Past Masters—E. J. D. Rothmund and J. R. Black
Worshipful Master—W. A. Crane
Senior Warden—A. Langfeldt
Junior Warden—H. Moss
Secretary—W. A. Crane (acting)
Treasurer—E. J. D. Rothmund
Senior Deacon—W. E. Clark

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Junior Deacon—J. Laufenberg
Inner Guard—F. G. Woodruff
Tyler—W. A. Miller

NIPPON LODGE, YEDO—No 1344, E.C.
Past Master—W. H. Freame
Worshipful Master—A. Weiller
Senior Warden—J. H. Boulet
Junior Warden—T. Johnston
Secretary—W. H. Freame
Treasurer—T. A. Singleton
Senior Deacon—Duncan MacDonald
Junior Deacon—J. Hooper
Inner Guard—A. Prouse
Tyler—J. Ruel

INDEPENDENT ORDER OF GOOD TEMPLARS.
Atyha Lodge, No. 86.
L. D.—Rev. I. H. Correll
W. C. T.—T. M. Whitehead
W. S.—W. Keeling

Hope of Yedo Lodge.
L. D.—J. Kennedy
W. C. T.—W. Cook
W. S.—H. Ayre

Public Companies, &c.

INSURANCES.

Bavier & Co., agents—
Norwich Union Fire Insurance Company

Bayne, W. G., agent—
North China Insurance Company

Butterfield & Swire, agents—
Royal Exchange Assurance Corporation
British and Foreign Marine Assurance Company, Limited

Cornes & Co., agents—
Lloyds', London

Clark, W L., agent—
New England Mutual Life Insurance Company of Boston

Findlay, Richardson & Co., agents—
Borneo Company, Limited
North British and Mercantile Insurance Company
Scottish Commercial Fire Insurance Company

Fisher & Co.. agents—
Chinese Insurance Company, Limited
Scottish Imperial Fire and Life Insurance Co.

Fletcher, C. A., agent—
New York Board of Underwriters

Fraser & Co., J. C., agents—
Thames and Mersey Marine Insurance Company

Gilman & Co., agents—
Commercial Union Fire and Marine Assurance Company
Queen Insurance Company, Liverpool
Union Insurance Society of Canton
Universal Marine Insurance Company, Limited
Merchants' Marine Insurance Company, Limited
London and Lancashire Fire Insurance Company

Gutschow & Co., agents—
London Assurance Corporation
Allgemeine Versicherungs Gesellschaft Für See, Flus und Land transport, Dresden

Heard & Co., Augustine, agents—
China Traders' Insurance Company, Limited
Victoria Fire Insurance Company, Limited
London and Provincial Marine Insurance Company

Hecht, Lilienthal & Co., agents—
Compagnie Lyonnaise d'Assurance Maritimes

Hemert, J. Ph. von, agent—
Second Colonial Sea and Fire Insurance Company of Batavia
Java Sea and Fire Insurance Company of Batavia

Hudson, Malcolm & Co., agents—
Lancashire Fire Insurance Company
Batavia Sea and Fire Insurance Company

Jardine, Matheson & Co., agents—
Canton Marine Insurance Company
Hongkong Fire Insurance Company, Limited

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Kingdon, Schwabe & Co,
Phœnix Fire Insurance, London
Manchester Fire Assurance Company

Kniffler & Co., L., agents—
Transatlantische Feuer Versicherungs Actien Gesellschaft in Hamburg

Macmahon, E. L. B., agent—
Staffordshire Insurance Company

Macpherson & Marshall, agents—
Imperial Insurance Company
Ocean Marine Insurance Company

Reis, Von der Heyde & Co., agents—
Colonial Sea and Fire Insurance Company of Batavia
North German Fire Insurance Company in Hamburg
Vaterlandesche Transport—Versicherings-Actien-Gesellschaft, Elberfeld

Rhode, Carl, agent—
Hamburg Bremen Fire Insurance Co.

Rickett, J., agent—
London and Oriental Steam Transit Insurance Company

Siber & Brennwald, agents—
Helvetia Marine Insurance Company

Simon, Evers & Co., agents—
Hanseatic Fire Insurance Co., Hamburg

Smith, Baker & Co., agents—
Guardian Fire and Life Assurance Company, London

Strachan & Thomas, agents—
Northern Assurance Company, Fire and Life
China and Japan Marine Insurance Co.

Van Oordt & Co., agents—
Netherlands India Sea and Fire Insurance Company
Samarang India Sea and Fire Insurance Company

Walsh, Hall & Co., agents—
Yangtsze Insurance Association, Marine

Wilkin & Robison, agents—
Sun Fire Office
Transatlantic Marine Insurance Company

Ziegler & Co., agents—
Swiss Lloyd's Marine Insurance Company, Winterthur
German Fire Insurance in Berlin

ORIENTAL TELEGRAM CO.
Cheshire & Co., agents, No 32

REUTER'S TELEGRAM CO.
E. L. B. Macmahon, agent—

Banks.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON & CHINA.—No 78
John Thurburn, acting manager
H. Steele, accountant
H. Gree, assistant do.
H. F. Abell, do. do.
N. F. Gordo

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.—No 57
E. G. Vouillemont, manager
V. Cautelli, accountant
W. S. Swaby, assistant accountant
E. R. da Silva

DEUTSCHE BANK—No 79
J. Mammelsdorff, manager
M. Hübner, cashier
J. A. da Fonseca, clerk
A. Vivanti do.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.—No 62
T. Jackson, manager (absent)
H. Cope, acting manager
J. G. Hodgson, accountant
J. W. Symonds
R. H. Cook
C. B. Rickett
A. J. Smith

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.
Gilman & Co., agents—

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION—No 11
John Robertson, agent
J. Russell, accountant
G. W. Thompson, acting accountant
E. L. Reid, assistant do.
B. A. Peres, clerk
E. J. Marques, do.
William Smeaton, messenger

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J. Rickett, agent
H. B. Henley
F. G. Davidson
J. H. Wong
COAL HULK "TIPTREE."
T. Stollery, in charge
J. Duncan
COAL DEPÔT—No 162
W. Hood, in charge

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY—No 4A.
Henry Hart, general agent
Capt. Harris
Walton Beebe, (absent)
C. D. Harman
Sumner Hill
H. Ferris
E. H. R. Manley
F. A. Goddard
F. B. Mills
J. S. Van Buren
W. B. Skidmore
J. W. Brown, supt. of coalyard
J. R. Conners, supt. carpenter
J. Wilson, engineer, tug
P. Jansyn, foreman
C. Rapke, N. Miller, H. Cook, stewards

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES—No 10B.
J. Chapsal, acting agent
H. Jeury
P. Falque
E. Bonneau
P. Jourdan, coal depôt

OCEAN STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.
Butterfield & Swire, agents

GREAT NORTHERN TELEGRAPH COMPANY.
Holmblad, agent

COMPTOIR BELGE, No 162.
E. Moulron, agent
T. Martel

WHEATLEY & CO.'S GLOBE PARCELS EXPRESS, No 59.
Benjamin & Co., receivers

PILOTS' OFFICE, No 40
William Rees, Thomas Hodnett, W. Ewalt, W. Johnson, Thomas Hosford, H. Cook, — Scott, Oliver Smith

Merchants, Professions, Trades, &c.

Abbott, Edgar, bill, bullion and ship broker, No 28

Abegg, Borel & Co.—No 10
F. Abegg
L. Borel
H. Becker

Adamson, Bell & Co., merchants—No 36
F. D'Iffanger
H. Pryer
F. H. Thomas

Ahrens & Co., H.—No 29
H. Ahrens
M. M. Bair (absent)
E. Schmidt
Th. Hake
J. Winckler
J. K. Scott

Allen, H., Jr., commission agent—No 33

Anthony, J., No 183

Arratoon, M. T., merchant, No 85B

Aymes, Madam, hotel keeper, No 164

Aymonin & Co., V., merchants—No 64
V. Aymonin
A. Devèze
J. P. A. Zembsch
F. Sarra-Gallet

Barnand, Emile, jeweller, watchmaker and storekeeper—No 10

Bar, Mrs. de, No 160

Barruca, P., watchmaker, No 80

Batavus & Co., shipchandlers—No 31
E. Batavus

Bavier & Co., merchants—No 76
E. Bavier
A. Bavier (absent)
E. Bavier, Jr.
H. Andersen
H. Ludwig
P. M. Simoni
R. Trueb

Bayne, W. G., agent, North China Insurance Co.—No 75

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Beato & Co., F., merchants, No 32
F. Beato
S. C. Pass

Beato & Co., F., photographers—No 17
Felix Beato
H. Woollett

Benjamin & Co.—No 59
E. M. Isaacs
A. Benjamin

Bennett, W. R., bill and bullion broker, No 98

Berger, E., No 235, Bluff

Berrick Brothers, stationers, &c.—No 60
G. L. Berrick
J. Berrick

Bland and Tripp, bill brokers—No 67
C. S. Bland
H. J. H. Tripp

Blundell, B., accountant—No 173

Bolmida, G., merchant—No 202
G. Bolmida
G. Triulzi

Boulangerie Française—No 80
Giovani Franchi

Bourne & Co., public tea inspectors, commission agents, and auctioneers—No 70
Wm. Bourne
James Winstanley
Geo. Marsh

Bouvet, Henri—No 164

Brent, Walter, bill and bullion broker—No 32

"Britannia" Tavern—No 168
H. Mills

"British Queen" Tavern—No 80
R. F. Livingstone (absent)
E. Greensward

"Brooklyn Hotel"—No 40
B. Harold

Brower, J. L.—No 88

Brown, W. T., drayman—No 128

Buckle, W. T., M.B., (London) L.R.C.P., M.R.C.S., (Drs. Siddall, Wheeler and Bucke) medical practitioner—No 75

Burgess & Co., bakers, butchers, and compradores.—No 42B
G. van Hovenburgh
H. Reuter

Busch, Schraub & Co., shipchandlers and general storekeepers—No 55
H. Busch
E. Schraub
A. Shunck

Bush & Co., I., shipchandlers and general storekeepers—No 71
Isaac Bush
M. Blass (San Francisco)
M. Blass
S. Bush

Butterfield & Swire, merchants—No 4
James Dodds
H. O. Jeyes
E. J. Geoghegan

Calliens, J., saddler, &c.—No 52

Campbell, Miss—No 129

Carroll & Co., J. D., commission agents—No 16, Bund
J. D. Carroll (Hiogo)
F. C. Spooner (absent)
Charles Wiggins
G. P. Spooner
H. M. Roberts
E. S. Smith
J. Helm
H. Titjen (Hiogo)
A. Helm do.

Carst, Captain—No 25

Carter & Co., J. E., storekeepers—No 37

Cheshire & Co., average staters, accountants &c.—No 32
W. Cheshire
J. W. Hall
H. Silva
W. Merriman

China & Japan Trading Company, importers of, and dealers in, general merchandise,

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commission agents, and auctioneers—No 75
J. Brunier, agent
J. G. Brandäo

Chipman, Stone & Co.—No 28
H. S. Chipman
N. J. Stone
E. de Law
H. J. Lambley
C. Dimock

Clark, W. L., ice depôt—No 43

Clarke, Robert, bread and biscuit baker—No 129

Cobb & Co., carriage builders and livery stable keepers—No 61
J. Farmer
J. W. Sutherland
T. Hinge
W. Loxton
T. MacCabe

Cocking & Singleton, merchants—No 171
Samuel Cocking, Jr.
Theo. A. Singleton

Cohen & Co., M., merchants—No. 28
M. Cohen
— Opitz

Cohen, H., storekeeper—No 81

Colomb & Co., merchants—No 10
Jules Colomb
Paul Colomb

Cook, Mrs. D., milliner, and dealer in fancy goods, No 52

Cook, Henry, shipbuilder—No 115
Henry Cook
E. P. Weaver

Cornes & Co., merchants—No 36
Frederick Cornes (absent)
W. H. Taylor
A. Winstanley
R. A. Wylie
W. Jamieson

Crane, W. A., pianoforte tuner, No 125, Bluff

Culty, F., hairdresser—No 45

Curnow & Co., storekeepers—No 83
A. Mitchell
M. Russell

Dalliston, J. J. R., medical practitioner, No 85, Club street

Davis, Lewis, general trader—No 87

Davis, T., general contractor, No 16

Davis, Mrs. E., millinery rooms—No 16

Davison & Co., public silk inspectors and commission merchants—No 28A
James Davison

De Jong, Dr. C. G.—No 177

Dell'Oro & Co., merchants—No 156
Isidoro Dell'Oro
Jos. Dell'Oro (absent)
Arnold Vock
C. Bartesaghi

Dickins, Frederick Victor, barrister-at-law.—No 28

Domoney & Co., G., butchers, ship compradores and storekeepers—No 17
G. Domoney
A. Plummer
A K. Noble
M. Morris

Douglas & Co., F., ship compradores—No 42
F. Douglas
J. Gelowitz

Driscoll & Co., tailors, &c.—No 61
W. F. Driscoll
C. J. Frischling
E. Powys
T. J. Groves

Druse, R., baker—No 97

Ducret, H., sign and ornamental painter—No 166

Duncan, A., solicitor—No. 22

Durand & Co., sadlers, No 5

Edwards, James, storekeeper—No 89

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"Echo du Japon"—No 183
C. Lévy, proprietor and editor
L. Lévy, manager
P. Gros
Scoll, compositor
Boudah, machineman

Eldridge, Stuart, M.D.—28

Elliott, W. S. George, M.D., D.D.S., dentist—No 75

Esdale, James, No 31

Esdale, J. T., No 87

E'Sprit, Andreis, No 84, Bluff

Farfara & Grenet, in liquidation—No 90
G. Farfara (absent)
J. Grenet
E. A. Daniels
P. Berretta

Favre Brandt, C. & J., watch and clock importers—No 175
C. Favre Brandt (Osaka)
J. Favre Brandt
F. Vannes

Findlay, Richardson & Co., merchants—No 7
Robert Johnstone
C. G. Dunlop (absent)
Matthew Brown, Jr.
J. C. Wood

Fischer & Co., merchants—No. 14
Edward Fischer
Thomas Lepper (Osaka)
Robt. Morrison Brown (Hiogo)
R. W. Irwin
S. Kirkland Lothrop
J. Mackrill Smith
Julius Bryner
F. S. Goodison
C. A. Flanders
C. R. Simpson
D. Anderson
S. D. Hepburn
C. H. Cobden (Hiogo)
E. T. Loomis do.
T. F. dos Remedios
G. M. dos Remedios (Hiogo)
A. Alion (Osaka)

Fletcher, C. A., commission agent and public auctioneer—No 70
C. A. Fletcher
C. McGerrow

Fourcade, J. J., storekeeper—No 10

Frankling & Co., H., printers—No 88
Daily Bulletin Office

Fraser & Co., J. C., merchants—No 48
J. C. Fraser (absent)
J. P. Mollison
E. J Fraser
E. D. Murray
Geo. Hamilton
F. Vivanti

Fulton Market—No 81
T. Pearce

Gargan, Miss, millinery warehouse—No 46 Bluff

Geffeney, C. H., hairdresser—No 59

Geogahan, E. J., tea inspector—No 93

Gerard, A, manufacturer—No 188
A. Gerard
G. Hoffmann

Gibson, —, solicitor—No 28

Gilman & Co., merchants—No 74
C. J. Melhuish
A. W. Glennie
W. H. D. Tyler

Godo, A. F.—No 123

"Golden Gate" Livery Stable—No 123
A. Jaffray
G. Shieras

Grand Hotel—No 20
W. H. Smith, managing director
J. Lyons
J. Davieson, manager
J. Smythe
S. Furumatz
J. Nangai
— Leopold
A. Caveaux
Mrs. Harley
L. Béguex
C. Adds

Grauert, H., merchant.—No 179

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Grosser & Co., merchants—No 180
E. Grosser
E. Hagens
F. Grosser

Grussani, C., public silk inspector and general broker—No 168 B

Guerineau, Abel, architect

Gutschow & Co., merchants—No 92
P. Gutschow
H. Ohl
T. H. Kempermann,
R. Reiff
J. Naudin
G. Schmidt

Gutschow & Co., Otto, merchants
Otto Gutschow (absent)
A. Machanhauer
H. Hudoffsky (Hiogo)
Eug. H. Gill (do.)

Haber, L.—No 25
H. Finke

Herlow, L.—No 163

Hartley & Co., J.—No 24B
John Hartley
Ernest Amsden

Havana Cigar Company—No 59
F. Jonas

Heard & Co., Augustine, merchants—No 6
John A. Fraser
Gustavus Farley, Jr.,
F. S. James
J. Pinel, Junr.

Hearne & Co., A., storekeepers and provision dealers
A. Hearne
Morris Russell

Hepburn, J. C., M.D.—No 39

Hecht, Lilienthal & Co., merchants—No 8
F. Geisenheimer
J. Wolfs
F. Schaal
P. Dourille
F. Schaeffer
F. von Fischer (Hiogo)
H. Broeschen do.
P. Brunat (Tomyoka)

Hegt & Co., M. J. B. Noordhoek, brewers—No 68
M. J. B. Noordhoek Hegt (absent)
J. L. O. Eyton
F. Harryman
C. Priebee
C. Thomsen
P. Routkes

Heinemann & Co., Paul, merchants—No 198
Paul Heinemann
H. O. de la Camp (absent)
Otto Reimers
Hugh McGregor
Herm Heinemann
H. J. Hawkins

Hermert, J. Ph. von, merchant—No 25

Herzof and Roth, No 179
M. T. Herzof (absent)
B. Roth do.
M. Bieber

Hiltz & Co., sailmakers and riggers, No 161
I. T. Hiltz
Donald James

Hohnholz, & Co., H. W., shipchandlers and storekeepers—No 82
H. W. Hohnholz
T. Wulf

Honolulu Restaurant and Oyster Saloon, No 179
Roderick Joseph

Hooper Bros., merchants—No 22
H. J. Hooper
C. F. Hooper

Hotel de l'Univers—No 187
E. Andries
G. Gandaubert

Hudson, Malcolm & Co., merchants & commission agents—No 73
John Hudson
W. A. Malcolm (absent)
Arthur Brent
E. Lewis Hyde
C. R. Hardman (Nagasaki)
A. Bellamy
E. F. Kilby
C. H. Thorp
J. Ritchie

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Hunter & Co., E. H., merchants, No 68
E. H. Hunter

Isaacs Brothers, gen. merchants—No 42
Israel Isaacs
R. Isaacs
Marcus Isaacs

Jacobs, F. S.—No 57A

James & Wilson, truck and draymen No 98
R. Jaffray, manager
T. Herring
W. G. Reed

Japan Dispensary—No 60
W. R. Brett

"Japan Hotel"—No. 44
W. Curtis
J. H. Lee

Japan Gazette Office—No 85
J. R. Black, editor
C. D. Moss, manager
J. R. Anglin, superintendent
H. Liddle, sub-editor
T. M Whitehead, reporter
J. D. Welsh, collector
W. A. Miller, foreman
B. A. Klyne, compositor
Watanabe, interpreter

Japan Herald Office—No 28
J. H. Brooke, proprietor and editor
J. F. Pinn, manager
J. H. Brooke Junr., reporter
J. Viney, foreman
B. Long, compositor
R. Mucklejohn, do.

Japan Mail Office—32, Water Street, opposite Oriental Bank
W. G. Howell, editor
G. H. Howell, sub-editor
H. Collins, foreman
J. M. Santos, compositor
F. Placé, do.
A. Kimbie, collector

Japan "Punch"
C. Wergman, proprietor

Jaquemot, J. M., merchant and public silk inspector—No 82
J. M. Jaquemot (absent)
C. R. Jaquemot

Jardine, Matheson & Co., merchants—No 1
Edward Whittall
W. B. Walter
G. L. Montgomery
C. F. Reimers

Joseph & Co., L., No 71
L. Joseph
H. Joseph
M. Joseph
J. Braga
M. Sangster

Kingdon, Schwabe & Co.—No 89A
N. P. Kingdon, 16 & 17, Bluff
R. S. Schwabe (absent)

Kirby & Co., E. C., merchants—No 100
E. C. Kirby
W. Cowderoy

Kirkwood, —, solicitor

Klotz, Dr., medical practitioner—No 81

Kniffler & Co., L., merchants—No 54
L. Kniffler (absent)
G. Reddelien
C. Illies
Wm. Pardun (Hiogo)
A. Oestmann (do)
O. Francke
E. Bollenhagen
H. Elfen
J. Bergau, godown man (Hiogo)
M. Raspe (do.)
E. von Leesen (Nagasaki)
V. Röhr (do.)
C. Falck, godown man (do.)
H. Kniffler (Hiogo.)

Knoblanch, F., merchant—No 121

Kubik & Brown, shoemakers—No 106
J. Kubik
J. Brown

Kuhn & Co., H., dealers in Japanese and Chinese Curios and Antique Ware—No 51
H. Kuhn

Ladage & Oelke, merchant tailors, clothiers and general outfitters—No 53
J. D. W. Oelke, (absent)
R. Haeger
E. Wennmohs (Shanghai)
J. F. Moshelred

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J. Wolter
J. W. Mielenhausen

Lane, Crawford & Co., store-keepers and commission merchants, auctioneers and compradores, tailors and outfitters—No 59, Main Street
David R. Crawford (H'kong) (absent)
John S. Cox (do.)
John Fairbairn (do.)
Frederick Townley
Thomas Wallace
James Wilson
J. Y. Henderson
A. Owston
T. G. Richmond
R. de Nully
T. Ford
C. Wood
G. Booth, tailoring department
W. Waggott

Langfieldt & Mayers, storekeepers—No 52
A. Langfieldt
S. Mayers
J. L. Mayers
Jos. Deidenbach
Jas. Bunch

Leiberman, J. L., commission agent—No 51

Lescasse, J., civil engineer and architect—No 176

Lichtenstein, L.—No 57

Lohmann & Kuchmeister, tailors, &c.—No 70
T. Peltzer
H. Lohmann
A. Kuchmeister
O. Molin
W. Goltze

Lyons, J., merchant—No 5B, & 101 Bluff

McDonald & Dare, bill, bullion, and ship brokers—No 5, Water street
W. McDonald, Lloyds' surveyor (absent)
G. M. Dare
J. J. Dare
D. Scott, Lloyds' surveyor

Machefer, F., Pharmacien—No 185

Macpherson & Marshall, merchants—No 58
Angus J. Macpherson

Macrae, Kenneth—No 5B

Maigre & Co., engineers—No 174

Mantelin, Madame—No 174

Marks, T. W., solicitor—No 12

Marcus & Co., S., general importers—No 56
S. Marcus (absent)
A. Marcus
E. Marcus

"Marine Hotel,"—No 41
J. Giaretto
T. Greffier, cook

Maron & Co., merchants—No 153
J. H. Maron
J. Reynand (absent)
A. Dousdesbes

Marques, C. V. M.—No 130

Martin & Co., coal merchants—No 108
J. Martin
J. Martin, jun.
T. Burrell

Massais, Dr. E.—No 149

Meier & Co., merchants—No 70
A. Meier
L. Meier

Mendelson Bros., commission merchants—No 71
S. Mendelson
J. Mendelson

Merriman, J., commission and forwarding agent—No 51

Michel, Louis, merchant—No 71

Miller, G. W., stevedore—No 107

Mitchel, Cope & Co., auctioneers—No 55
W. P. Mitchell
F. A. Cope
G. W. Gordon (absent)

Morf & Co., H. C., merchants.—No 176
H. C. Morf
F. Grunwald

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Moritz & Co., G., general storekeepers, No 31
G. Moritz
A. Marmelstein

Mourilyan, Heimann & Co., merchants—No 33
Walter Mourilyan (absent)
Chas. A. Heimann
W. J. Cruickshank
G. H. Allcock
Drummond Hay

Ness, G. P., barrister-at-law—No 24A

Netherlands Trading Society—No 5A
W. C. Korthals, chief agent
P. E. Pistorius, agent
R. A. Mees
M. Dames
J. de Wringer, godown man

"New York Saloon"—No 170
M. Scott

Noronha & Co., printers and agents for Manila Lottery—No 70
D. L. Noronha
F. Pinna

Norowjee & Co., D., bakers, storekeepers, and commission agents—No 87B
D. Nowrojee (absent)
J. Pestonjee
E. Sapoorjee

North, Thompson & Co., chemists, &c.—No 61
J. North
J. Bradfield (absent)
J. Thompson do.
J. Hardley
A. T. Watson
H. Rees

"Occidental Hotel"—No 18
G. T. M. Purvis, manager
J. Braga
H. A. Messinger
T. Vinnicombe
Mrs. Young, housekeeper
C. Esdale
— Joseph

"Oriental Hotel" and depôt of the Golden end Havannah Cigars—No 84
L. Bonnat
P. Zicavo
P. Voyron
J. Voyron
S. Peyre

Orny, V., French store—No 80

Pagden, H., sailmaker—No 120

Parry, S., architect—No 85

Pearson & Laurance, merchants—No 99
G. C. Pearson
M. Bazing

Pequignot & Co., French Livery Stables—No 137
M. Pequignot

Perregaux & Co., F., Ærated Water Works
F. Perregaux
R. Greppi
T. Johannsen

Perrin, E., hair cutter—No 31A

Petrocochino, P. E., bill and bullion broker—No 89C

"Pharmacie Française."—70
— Machefei

Pier Tavern—No 40
F. Crittenden

Pinto, A., hairdresser—No 188

Pitman & Co., No 32A, Water street
John Pitman
Wm. Cargill

"Plymouth Arms"—No 81
Mrs. Boyce

Poitevin, L., confectioner—No 52

Pohl Freres & Co.—No 67
John Pohl
H. Pohl
S. Pohl

Rangan, W.—No 122

Rappeport, J. M.—No 82

Raud & Co., J., merchants—No 186
Joseph Raud
A. F. Nègre
T. Fraissinet
A. Raud

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Raymond, C. E., sign and ornamental painter—No 45

Reiss & Co., merchants—No 30
J. P. Sichel
G. Hurlimann
C. V. Marques

Reis, von der Heyde & Co., merchants in liquidation—No 23
Adolph Reis
E. von der Heyde
E. Behncke (Hiogo)
A. Garcia
A. Schaeffer
H. Snethlarge

Retz, F., jeweller, watchmaker, inporter of fancy goods, &c., No 51

Rhode, C., merchant, No 23

Roe, Pratt & Co., hosiers, haberdashers, &c., No 16
C. Roe, London
B. Pratt do.
B. H. Pratt
E. A. Bird

Rose, T., engineer, No 107
T. Rose
A. T. Watson

Rosenthal, J. W.—No 166

"Sacramento Restaurant and Tavern"—No 136
J. Williams

Sassoon, Sons & Co., D., merchants—No 75
Arthur Barnard

Schiller, G., tailor, No 51

Schinne & Francke, merchants, No 154
Otto Schinne
H. Francke

Schmidt, C. H., stevedore and ballast master—No 159

Schultze, Reis & Co., merchants, (in liquidation)—No 24

Schultze, Adolph, merchant—No 24
A. Schultze
C. Hildebrand

Schwartz & Co., E., watchmakers and jeweller, &c., in liquidation—No 80
E. Schwartz

Scott, Capt. D., broker, Customs agent, &c. No 29

"Shakespeare Saloon," No 106
T. Hamill

Shaw & Co., merchants—No 94
Henry Barlow
T. K. Shaw, Jr. (absent)
F. Walker

Siber & Brennwald, merchants—No 90
H. Siber (absent)
C. Brennwald
A. Wolff
J. Walter
C. Haenni

Simmons, D. B., M.D., medical practitioner —No 109

Simon, Evers & Co. merchants—No 25
J. Simon (absent)
A. Evers
M. Burchard
C. E. Lienhardt
O. Krause

Sitwell, Schoyer & Co., merchants—No 32,
Isla A. Sitwell
S. J. Stransome

Smedley, J., architect—No 32
J. Smedley
A. Molesworth

Smith, Mrs. T., dressmaker, No 104

Smith, Baker & Co., merchants—No 178
W. H. Morse (Hiogo)
E. R. Smith
P. A. Ramée
C. Drake
D. B. Taylor
F. H. Olmstead

Snow, J. H., No 32

"Snug Saloon."—No 41A
J. B. Gibbs, proprietor

Société Anonyme Franco-Japonaise—No 91
Emile Jubin (absent)

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G. Blakeway
C. Jubin
F. Biagioni
C. Dorel
A. Hammond, silk inspector

Stentz, Harvey & Co., butchers and compradores.—No 179
J. Harvey
Alex. Clarke

Stephen, James, carpenter, shipwright, &c. —No 88

Stillfreid, Baron, photographer—No 59

Stitbolt, N.—No 24, Bluff

Strachan & Thomas, merchants—No 63
W. M. Strachan
T. Thomas (absent)
J. Bisset
F. L. Pollard
J. P. Reid
J. D. Hutchison

Strauberg, Mrs., hotel keeper—No 108

Talbot, W. H., average adjuster—No 89

"The Far East" and Sailors' Home—No 136
Evan Lewis

Thompson, William—No 70

Thorel & Co., Charles, merchants—No 23
C. Thorel
W. J. Mills
O. Sadewasser

Ullmann, M., watchmaker, jeweller, &c.— —No 52

Valmalle, Schoene & Milsom, merchants—No 177
C. Valmalle (absent)
F. Schoene
Ad. Milsom
Von Torp

Van Oordt & Co., merchants.—No 12
W. C. Van Oordt
J. M. Reynvaan
A. Bernheim
O. Eckels
C. W. Reynders
E. Popp

Van Lissa Brothers, instrument makers and armourers—No 10
J. van Lissa
A. M. van Lissa

Vidal, Dr. L.—No 20

Vincent, Mrs. E. A., milliner and draper —No 85B
E. A. Vincent
Miss A. M. Vincent

Wagner, C., professor of music, 220, Bluff

Wainwright, J. L., 219, Bluff

Walker, Mrs. J., washing establishment—No 131c

Walsh, Hall & Co., merchants—No 2
John G. Walsh
Thomas Walsh
A. O. Gay (Kobé)
E. Piquet
F. Cramer
A. Milne
R. J. Walsh
C. P. Hall
M. Engert
R. M. Varnum
J. W. Henderson (Kobé)
R. G. Walsh do

Watson, E. B., merchant—No 157

Watson & Co., drapers (late Mrs. Searle)—No. 82
J. A. Stewart
Mrs. Stewart
J. P. Cottam

Weigert, P., truck and drayman—No 125

Wetmore & Co., F. R., importers, printers, publishers, booksellers, and stationers—No 28
F. R. Wetmore
P. L. Wetmore

Whitfield & Dowson, engineers, &c., Yokohama Iron Works—No 69
George Whitfield
P. S. Dowson (absent)
R. Dowson
J. Higginbotham
T. Taylor
J. Hendry
B. T. Ford

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Wickers, John, horse shoer and trainer—No 119

Wientraub, J. H., importer—No 145

Wilkin & Robison, merchants—No 3
Alfred John Wilkin
Richard Durant Robison (absent)
E. Stanley Polley (do.)
John Leckie
W. J. S. Shand
J. T. Esdale

Williams, Miss—No 159

Wheeler, Dr.—No 67

Wolf, L., commission agent—No 121

Woodruff & Co., F. G., ship compradores—No 26
F. G. Woodruff
W. Hyde
F. G. Wilson
J. H. Boulet
B. Blundell

Wylde, W., gunsmith, No 123

Wylie, A., consulting engineer, iron merchant, and surveyor to Lloyds' agents—No 159

Yokohama Furniture Depôt—No 83
E. Rothmund
O. Meinhold

Yokohama Aerated Water Manufactory—No 16
H. Harding
W. Dillon
W. F. Palmer

Yokohama News Agency, No 52, Main street
H. L. Cook

Young, Captain (S. S. *Acantha*)—No 24, Bluff

Ziegler & Co., merchants—No 47
Chas. Ziegler
A. Dumelin
T. R. Merian

THE NIIGATA DIRECTORY.

IMPERIAL GERMAN CONSULATE.
Consul—C. E. Adolph Leysner

IMPERIAL JAPANESE GOVERNMENT HOSPITAL.
Dr. —

IMPERIAL JAPANESE CUSTOMS STEAMER.
Niigata Maru.
Capt. J. van Boven Fagg

IMPERIAL JAPANESE GOVERNMENT SCHOOLS.
Niigata Gakko—E. J. Moss
Niigata Go Gakko—M. N. Wyekoff

CATHOLIC MISSION.
L'abbé Felix Everard
do. Urbain Faurie

Merchants.

Leysner C. E. A., merchant

Weber, A. R., merchant

SADO ISLAND.
Adolph Reh, chief mining engineer
Alexis Janning, assayer
James Scott, mechanic
John Symons, miner

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THE NAGASAKI DIRECTORY.

Consulates and Government Offices.

GREAT BRITAIN.
Consul—Marcus Flowers
1st Assistant—G. L. Hodges
Packet Agent—G. L. Hodges
Constable—John Brown

FRANCE.
Acting Consul—Marcus Flowers

AUSTRO-HUNGARY.
Acting Consul—Marcus Flowers

SPAIN.
Acting Consul—Marcus Flowers

UNITED STATES.
Consul—Willie P. Mangum
Vice-consul—Chas. L. Fisher
Marshal—Rodney H. Powers

RUSSIA.
Consul—Alex. E. Olarovsky

PORTUGAL.
Acting Consul—Willie P. Mangum

DENMARK.
Consul—M. E. van Delden

SWEDEN AND NORWAY.
Acting Consul—J. J. van der Pot

NETHERLANDS.
Consul—J. J. van der Pot

GERMANY.
Consul—E. von Leesen

ITALY.
Acting Consul—A. E. Olarovsky

BELGIUM.
Acting Consul—A. Visscher van Gaasbeek

HAWAII.
Consul—Chas. L. Fisher

Japanese Government Employment.

HOSPITAL.
Dr. W. K. M. van Leeuwen van Duivenbode

MEDICAL SCHOOL.
Chemical and Physical School for the education of natives—Dr. A. J. C. Geerts

Insurance Companies.

Alt & Co., agents—
Lloyds'
North China Insurance Company
Marine Commercial Union Fire Assurance Company
China Fire Insurance Company, Limited

Boeddinghaus, Dittmer & Co., agents—
Transatlantic Fire Insurance Company of Hamburg

Delden & Co., van, agents—
German Lloyds'
China Traders' Insurance Company, Limited
Samarang Sea and Fire Insurance Company, Samarang
Netherlands India Sea and Fire Insurance Company, Batavia
Victoria Fire Insurance Company of Hongkong, Limited
Correspondents de la Compagnie de Messageries Maritimes
Basel Transport Versicherungs Gesellschaft

Gribble & Co., Henry, agents—
Canton Insurance Office
Hongkong Fire Insurance Company, Limited
Northern Assurance Company of London

Holme, Ringer & Co., agents—
The Chinese Insurance Company, Limited
The China and Japan Marine Insurance Company

Hudson, Malcolm & Co., agents—
Lancashire Insurance Company
Batavia Sea and Fire Insurance Company

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Kniffler & Co., L., agents—
London Assurance Corporation
Imperial Fire Insurance Company

Maltby & Co., agents—
Union Insurance Society of Canton
North British and Mercantile Insurance Company

Reddelien & Co., agents—
Oosterling Sea and Fire Insurance Company's Fire Branch

P. AND O. S. N. COMPANY.
Gribble & Co., agents—

OCEAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.
Gribble & Co., agents—

PACIFIC MAIL STEAM SHIP COMPANY.
H. N. Tileston, acting agent
J. Bellows, accountant
C. J. Ferreira, clerk
E. G. Furber, barge master
Joseph Moore, shipping clerk

U. S. NAVAL DEPOT.
H. T. Skelding, Paymaster U.S.N. in charge
Geo. H. Vernon, paymaster's clerk
Pascal Martin, yeoman

Banks.

Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation
Delden & Co., Van, agents

Oriental Bank Corporation
Gribble & Co., agents

Merchants, Professions and Trades, &c.

Adams & Co., M. C., butchers and compradores
M. C. Adams
G. Sutton

Alt & Co., merchants
H. J. Hunt
F. Hellyer
A. Wright
J. R. Elliott

Anderson, John, storekeeper

Bezier, Thos., proprietor "London Tavern"
George Bezier

Boeddinghaus, Dittmer & Co., merchants
C. E. Boeddinghaus
F. Dittmer
Hermann Busch

Boyd & Co., engineers
Wm. Robertson
W. Macherise
J. F. Calder
A. Robertson
H. Hunter

Breen, John, supplier of fresh water

Caldwell, R., M.D., physican and surgeon

China and Japan Trading Company, importers of, and dealers in, general merchandise, commission agents and auctioneers
H. Fogg & Co., Shanghai, general agents
D. D. Inglis, local agent
J. Fonteyne

"Commercial Hotel," J. U. Smith, proprietor

Delden & Co., Van, merchants
M. E. van Delden
A. Visscher van Gaasbeek

"Falcon Hotel," Carl Nickel, proprietor

Fischer & Co., E., agents for the Sen Shin Gaisha, for the sale of Takasima coal.
Julius Bryner
C. R. Simpson

"Germania Hotel and Bowling Saloon"
J. W. Umland, H. Shannigan } proprietors

Glover & Co., Estate of, in liquidation
J. J. van der Pot, trustee

Great Northern Telegraph Company
Thos. Russell, superintendent
J. Petersen
F. C. Nielsen
C. Czarnewsky
F. Kolvig
F. L. Nielsen

Gribble & Co., Henry, merchants and commission agents
Henry Gribble
H. A. Howe, Junr.
A. B. Glover

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Holme, Ringer & Co., merchants
E. Z. Holme (England)
F. Ringer
J. C. Smith
Jas. Webster
A. M. Almeida
C. Brown

Hudson, Malcolm & Co., merchants and commission agents
C. R. Hardman

Hyver, J. P., general store-keeper and commission agent

Kassburg & Co., A., storekeepers and compradores
A. Kassburg
R. H. Powers

Kniffler & Co., L., merchants, No 4, Desima
L. Kniffler (absent)
G. Reddelien (Yokohama)
C. Illies (do.)
W. Pardun (Hiogo)
E. von Leesen
Victor Röhr
C. Falck

Lake & Co., Geo. W., merchants
Edward Lake
J. Davis

Maltby & Co., merchants
John Maltby
Samuel Maltby
George J. Colthrup

Mitchell & Co., J. F., shipbuilders, carpenters and blacksmiths
J. F. Mitchell

"Nagasaki Medical Hall"
W. Jalland, proprietor

Netherlands Trading Society
J. J. van der Pot, agent
C. Keg

Occidental Family Hotel
J. H. Mackie, proprietor

Pignatel & Co., storekeepers
Victor Pignatel
Charles Pignatel
J. C. Couder

Reddelien & Co., A., merchants
A. Reddelien

"Rising Sun" and "Nagasaki Express" printing office
Alfred J. Clode, manager
S. R. de Souza, foreman
J. D. Clark

Russell, Thos. C., auctioneer and commission agent

Smith, Capt. J. U., surveyor to the Local Insurances offices

Stone, F. G., keeper "Nagasaki Club"

Stube & Co., R., tailors, clothiers and shirt makers

Sutton, C., contractor

Takasima Colliery
Henry Wm. Martin, mining engineer
Alex. Hall, engineer
Henry Wake, overman
J. S. Beresford do.
S. Millership do.

Van de Pol, L., storekeeper

Missionaries.

REFORMED CHURCH IN AMERICA.
Rev. Henry Stout
Rev. C. H. H. Wolff

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH OF AMERICA.
Rev. J. C. Davison

CHURCH MISSIONARY SOCIETY.
Rev. H. Burnside

FRENCH ROMAN CATHOLIC.
Bishop J. Laucaigne, apostolic vicar
Rev. J. F. Poirier
Rev. de Rotz
Rev. A. Salmon
Rev. J. M. Lemaréchal
Rev. D. Jamault
Rev. J. Chatron
Rev. T. P. Fraineau

Pilots.

J. Breen, G. Anderson, C. Johnson, O. Smith, J. White

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THE HIOGO (KOBE) DIRECTORY.

Consulates.

BRITISH CONSULATE.—No 122.
Acting Consul—A. A. Annesley
2nd Assistant—T. R. H. McLatchie
Constable & Post Office Agent—H. A. Miles
Constable—M. Foot

BELGIUM.—No 7.
Acting Consul—F. Low

NETHERLANDS.—No 5.
Acting Consul—W. C. Korthals

FRANCE, SPAIN & ITALY.—Ikuta no Mia.
Acting Consul—A. A. Annesley

SWITZERLAND.
Consular Agent—P. H. Fricke

AUSTRO-HUNGARY.
Acting Consul—A. A. Annesley

GERMAN EMPIRE.
Acting Consul—A. von Knobloch
Constable and Clerk—H. Gutbrod

UNITED STATES.—35, Native Town.
Consul—Daniel Turner

RUSSIA.—29, Native Town.
Acting Consul—A. von Knobloch

PORTUGAL.
Consul—R. M. Brown

Municipal Council.

The Governor of Hiogo
The Consular Body
Edward Byrne
H. Faber
H. Trolzig, superintendent

Police.

J. Peterson, (sergeant), J. Swanson, G. Green, C. Müller, G. Crowder, A. Hezlett

Imperial Government.

IMPERIAL GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS.
A. W. Blundell, J. M. Brookes, C. Benny, W. K. Board, E. S. Cartman, S. Caswell, J. Diack, J. E. Day, J. A. Dewing, W. G. Durham, W. H. Death, J. England, G. Elliott, C. S. F. Fagan, W. Galwey, T. Gray, J. P. Geekie, J. Harris, M.D., E. G. Holtham, C. Hardy, H. Houghton, H. Hartman, N. N. Noordenstadt, E. Newcombe, W. F. Page, W. F. Potter, J. Purcell, T. D. Sherwinter, W. M. Smith, W. Sharp, T. Shann, W. Renwick, M.D., W. Rogers, J. Rymer Jones, J. B. Young.

IMPERIAL TELEGRAPHS.
T. J. Larkin, superintendent
J. Smith, inspector
W. F. O'Brian
J. Mayhew
J. R. Skey

Insurances.

Browne & Co., agents—
Lloyds'
Union Insurance Society of Canton
China Fire Insurance Company, Limited
British & Foreign Marine Insurance Company, Limited
London and Oriental Steam Transit Insurance Office
Phœnix Fire Assurance Company
Sun Fire Insurance Company

Cornes & Co., agents—
Northern Assurance Company Fire and Life

Fischer & Co., agents—
Canton Insurance Office (Marine)
Hongkong Fire Insurance Company
Scottish Imperial Association Insurance Company
London and Lancashire Fire Insurance Company

Gutschow & Co., agents—
London Assurance Corporation

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Heard & Co., Augustine, agents—
China Traders' Insurance Company, Limited
Victoria Fire Insurance Company, Limited

Holme, Ringer & Co., agents—
China and Japan Marine Insurance Company

Hughes & Co., agents—
Commercial Union Assurance Company
Commercial Union Marine Insurance Company
Queen Insurance Company (Liverpool and London)

Joseph & Co., L., agents—
Ocean, Railway, and General Travellers' Assurance Company, Limited

Kniffler & Co., agents—
Transatlantic Fire Insurance Company of Hamburg

Langgaard, Kleinwort & Co., agents—
North British and Mercantile Insurance Company

Lenz, T., agent—
Swiss Lloyds' Insurance Company

Lucas & Waters, agents—
Home and Colonial Marine Insurance Company, Limited

Lunau & Polano, agents—
Second Netherlands-India Sea & Fire Insurance Company of Batavia
German Lloyds'

Mourilyan, Heimann & Co., agents—
North China Insurance Company
Imperial Fire Insurance Company

Scheuten & Co., agents—
Union of Underwriters of Amsterdam

Smith, Baker & Co., agents—
Chinese Insurance Company, Limited
Guardian Fire & Life Assurance Co.

Stucken, Rasch, & Ruyter, agents—
Schweizerischer Lloyd
Transport Versicherungs Gesellschaft

Van Oordt & Co., agents—
Manchester Fire Insurance Company
Netherlands-India Sea and Fire Insurance Company of Batavia
Samarang Sea & Fire Insurance Co.

Walsh, Hall & Co., agents—
Yangtsze Insurance Association of Shanghai

Professions and Trades.

Abell, Jno. C., broker—No 35

"Astor House"—No 15
Frank Fisher

Badge, Geo., draper—No 18B
Geo. Badge
Miss Martyn

Bergeu, J.—No 46

Blass, H., 145, Division Street

Bögel, F. W. Nering, merchant—No 46

Bonger Brothers, architects and surveyors—No. 2, Ikuta Baba
M. C. Bonger
W. C. Bonger

Browne & Co., merchants—No 26
H. St. John Browne
L. R. Goldsmith
M. T. B. Macpherson (Osaka)
B. T. Kimpton
Wm. Warburton

Buchannan, J. R.—No 69

Byrne, Ed., broker, 101, Hana Kuma

Cabeldu, P. S., merchant tailor and general outfitter—No 16
P. S. Cabeldu
E. Smith (Osaka)

Carroll & Co., J. D., shipchandlers—No 38, Carroll's Block
J. D. Carroll
H. Titjen
A. Helm

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China and Japan Trading Company, importers of, and dealers in, general merchandise, commission agents and auctioneers, No 80
H. Fogg & Co., Shanghai, general agents
A. S. Fobes
J. W. Beauchamp
W. Posch

Collins, J. M., Saki Dori Sanchome

"Continental Exchange Saloon"
F. Correll

Cornes & Co., merchants, No 1

Cunha, F. de, hairdresser—No 35

Custom House
C. Scott, superintendent
F. Upton, interpreter

De Ath, A.—No 18A, Hiogo Auction Mart

Domoney & Co., compradores—No 81 Native Town
Geo. Domoney
G. Whymark
M. Voysey
C. Henderson

Duncan, A., barrister-at-law, No 29

"Eureka Saloon," 22, Native Town
J. H. M. Sloos

Faber & Voigt, merchants—No 25
H. Faber
O. Voigt (absent)
T. Lenz (Hamburg)
A. M. Kuhhardt
C. G. F. Birt

Fischer & Co., E., merchants—No 9
Ed. Fischer (absent)
Thos. Lepper (Osaka)
R. M. Brown
C. H. Cobden
E. T. Loomis
G. M. Remedios

Goldman, S., 82, Native Town

Gordes & Co., 93, Native Town
A. Gordes
H. Gordes

Gottlinger, L., 133, Native Town

Grosclaude, E. & U., chronometer, clock and watchmakers—No 35
U. Grosclaude
E. Grosclaude (Hankow)

Gutschow & Co., merchants—No 10
Paul Gutschow (absent)
H. Ohl, (Yokohama)
T. Kempermann

Gutschow & Co., Otto, merchants
Otto Gutschow (absent)
H. Hudoffsky
A. Machanhauer (Yokohama)
E. H. Gill

Hagart & Co., brokers—No 80
H. W. Hagart

Harbour Master's Office, Western Custom house—No 80
Jno. Marshall, harbour master

Harris, J., M.D., medical attendant, Imperial Railway—No 59

Hart, J. W., architect and civil engineer —No 79

Heard & Co., Augustine, merchants—No 7
F. Low
H. W. Livingston
J. Hunt

Hecht, Lilienthal & Co., merchants—No 22
F. von Fischer
H. Broschen

"Hiogo News" Office, F. Walsh & Co —No 83, Native Town
F. Walsh
W. G. Johnson
C. F. Walsh, editor
C. Oxley
J. M. V. Ribeiro

"Hiogo & Osaka Herald,"—No 56
F. Cruchley, editor
J. Blackmore
R. S. Collaço

"Hiogo Hotel," Western Bund
Mrs. Green
J. Nicholls

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Hiogo Gas Company
Browne & Co., general agents
E. Byrne
L. R. Goldsmith
H. Pardum
C. H. A. Rappard
H. Lucas } Directors

Hiogo Livery Stables—No 123, Native Town
W. A. Thompson

Holme, Ringer & Co.—No 85
Ryle Holme
J. R. Evans

Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation—No 81
John Walter, agent
E. J. Pereira, cashier

Hughes & Co., merchants—No 53
Robt. Hughes (Osaka)
Wm. G. Sands
M. C. Hutton
H. M. Fleischer

International Hospital of Hiogo
H. St. J. Brown, chairman
H. Baehr, treasurer
R. Holme
F. Low
H. Hudaffsky } Trustees
T. C. Thornicraft, medical director

Isaacs & Co., S., merchants, No 40
S. Isaacs
J. Marians

Johnson & Co., auctioneers—No 1, Native Town
W. G. Johnson

Joseph & Co., L., brokers—No 41, Native Town
M. Joseph
M. Sangster

Kaga Foundry—No 41

Kennelly, T. F., broker—No 38, Native Town

Kirby & Co., E. C., merchants—Nos 13 & 14
E. C. Kirby (Yokohama)
B. A. Valantine
G. Bayfield
H. J. Garman
G. Clarke
J. J. Cowderoy
R. Kirby (Osaka)

Kobe Iron Works
R. Huggan, manager
J. Taylor, superintendent
J. Owens, boiler department
G. Taylor, machinery department
J. Z. Keetch, bookeeper
J. Reid, moulding department
P. West, ship yard

Kobe Club—No 79
Jno. Marshall, honorary secretary
G. van der Vlies & Co., stewards

K. R. & A. Club
A. H. Groom, captain
A. McKenzie, hon. sec. and treasurer

Kniffler & Co., L., merchants—No 12
L. Kniffler (Dusseldorf)
G. Reddelien (absent)
C. Illies do.
W. Pardun do.
A. Oestmann
H. Kniffler
M. Raspe
H. Shoening
J. Bergau

Lehmann, Hartman & Co., merchants, in liquidation—No 6
F. Hermann

Lentz, A., 49, Native Town

Lucas & Waters, merchants—No 50
Henry Lucas
R. J. K. Benjamin

Lunau & Polano, merchants, in liquidation—No 118
C. Lunau

Medical Hall—No 18
A. C. Sim
W. Rae

Marmelstein & Co., storekeepers—No 5
E. Marmelstein
W. Hart

Mascarenhas, J., 19, Native Town

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Mourilyan, Heimann & Co., merchants, and agents for P. & O. S. N. Co.—No 1
Walter Mourilyan (Osaka)
Chas. A. Heimann
Arthur H. Groom
Arthur W. Gillingham
J. Gillingham

Nachtigal & Co., Geo., compradores—No 97, Native Town
Geo. Nachtigal
J. Olsen
H. Brown

Netherlands Trading Society—No 5
C. Rappard, acting agent
J. Martens
H. Bosma
D. J. van Ewyck

Oriental Bank Corporation—No 11
D. A. J. Crombie, act. agent (absent)
C. S. Stewart, assist. accountant do.
H. MacKenzie, assistant accountant
B. H. Burns
G. M. Carvalho

Pacific Mail Steamship Company—No 34
H. M. Blanchard, acting agent
B. R. Lewis
J. F. Gorman

Piotrowski, K. de, auctioneer and general commission agent—No 36, Division Street

Pilots,
O. Smith, W. Lees, Thos. Hosford, & Thos. Kavanagh

Ravetta, F., baker—No 62
F. Ravetta
C. Guien

Real, Dubief & Co., No 91
A. Real, (Paris)
A. Dubief
G. Duplaquet
L. Dubief

Reimers, Baehr & Co., No 70
O. Reimers
H. Baehr

Richter, R., storekeeper—No. 47

Scheuten & Co, merchants—No 87
J. A. A. Groenewont
H. A. Scheuten
P. Roulez

Scott & Co., land and commission agents and auctioneers, 40, Concession
John Marshall Scott
F. F. Guterres

Scott & Frost, No 8, Belle vue Building
John Scott
A. Frost

Skipworth, Hammond & Co.
W. H. Hammond
T. Collins

Smith, Baker & Co., merchants, No 3
W. H. Morse
H. Wyesnar

Strome & Co., C. J., carpenters, shipbuilders, divers, &c.—Benten no hama
C. J. Strome
J. K. Taylor

Stucken, Rasch, & Ruyter, merchants, No 28
E. Stucken
C. Rasch (absent)
J. L. Ruyter, Junr.

Tabor & Co., H. W., compradores, shipchandlers and coal merchants, No 122
H. W. Tabor
B. Jones

Thornicraft, Thos. C., M.R.C.S. Eng., No 73

Tillson & Co., D. H., compradores, &c., 18, Native Town
D. H. Tillson
W. Henriques
L. Hansen

Union Club—No 29
J. L. Ruyter, Junr., hon. sec. & treasurer

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Van der, Polder, L., interpreter, Hiogo Saibansho

Van Oordt & Co., merchants, No 101
C. Braess
F. Plate

Vincienne, E., 7, Old Belle Vue Buildings

Vlies & Co., G. van der, No 79
G. van der Vlies
E. Bonger

Wachtels & Co., merchants, No 90
H. P. M. Wachtels

Walsh, Hall & Co., merchants—No 2
Arthur O. Gay
J. W. Henderson
R. C. Walsh

Wignall, J. W., Belle vue buildings, Native Town

Wimmer, H., watchmaker, No 31
H. Wimmer
B. Jennings

HIOGO AND OSAKA GENERAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.
A. O. Gay, chairman
L. R. Goldsmith, W. C. Korthals, G. Westphal, W. Mourilyan, } Committee
J. C. Abell, secretary

REUTER'S TELEGRAM COMPANY, LIMITED.
K. de Piotrowski, agent

UNION PROTESTANT CHURCH.
A. S. Fobes, R. S. Hughes, H. Lucas } Trustees

Missionaries.

CATHOLIC MISSION.
Notre Dame des sept douleurs, No 37.
Abbé A. Pelu
Abbé J. B. Arrivet

AMERICAN BOARD'S MISSION.
Rev. O. H. Gulick
Rev. J. D. Davis
Rev. J. L. Atkinson
J. C. Berry, M.D.
Rev. Wallace Taylor, M.D.,

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THE OSAKA DIRECTORY.

Consulates.

BRITISH CONSULATE, No 16.

Acting Vice-Consul—J. J. Enslie (absent)
Constable—M. Foote

Professions & Trades.

Bavier & Co., No 12
H. Geslien

Beer, G. de, Furukawa Machi

Blackwell & Co., 25, Concession
A. H. Blackwell
W. J. Mansfield

Bogel, F. L. W. Nering, Furukawa Machi

Browne & Co., merchants, 26, Concession
M. T. B. Macpherson

Cabeldu & Co., P. S., 13, Concession
Edward Smith

China & Japan Trading Company, importers of, and dealers in, general merchandise, commission agents and auctioneers
H. Fogg & Co., Shanghai, general agents
A. S. Forbes, local agent, No 23

Colomb, F., Yoriki Machi

Escher, G., 4, Concession

Faber, Voigt, 4B, Concession

Favre-Brandt, C. & J., watch and clock importers, No 10
C. Favre-Brandt
J. Favre-Brandt (Yokohama)

Fischer & Co., Edward, 20, Concession
T. Lepper
A. J. Alion

Frey, Mrs., Furukawa Machi

Friebe, H.

Government School
James Green
J. Eaton
C. H. Thabor
H. E. Reynall
R. Penny

Hecht, Lilienthal & Co., merchants, No 16

Henson, John, No 16A

Herhausen, O., No 14

Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, No 4
E. Fischer & Co., agents

Hughes & Co., merchants, No 2
Robert Hughes

JAPANESE GOVERNMENT MINT.
Kawasaki.
DIRECTOR'S DEPARTMENT.
Major T. W. Kinder, director
B. E. Dillon, assayer

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G. W. Hunter, assayer of silver bullion
Wm. Gowland, metallurgist and supt. of copper melting department
E. Atkin, supt. of gold and silver melting department
H. W. Wheeler, director's secretary
H. Sheard, die engraver
E. Wyon, foreman of coining department
R. Finch, F.C.S., foreman sulp. acid works
T. Howlett, assistant foreman
R. Smith, foreman copper rolling mill
R. Maclagan, foreman of artificers
M. Mancini, assistant, rolling room

COMMISSIONER'S DEPARTMENT.
V. E. Braga, accountant
Louis Swaby, C. J. Braga } book-keepers

Kirby & Co., E. C., merchants, No 17
R. Kirby

Klein, J. C., 4, Hakodadi Yashiki

Kniffler & Co., L., merchants, No 24

Langaardt, Kleinwort & Co., 4A, Concession

Lyons, W. P., Doshin Machi

Hehus, H.

Major F., commission agent, 2, Yoriki, Machi

May, J. C., 6, Yariki Machi

McLeod, N., Dushin Machi

MUNICIPAL COUNCIL.
The Governor
The Consular Body
H. Geslien
W. Renwick
F. Major, secretary
P. Doel, superintendent

Netherlands Trading Society, 5, Mmemotocho

Oriental Club, No 16
M. T. B. Macpherson, hon. secretary

Osaka Hospital, Suzuki Cho

Osaka Hotel, 6, Concession
Baptiste Raymond

Osaka Government School
Kawisho Machi
T. M. Beiche
Miss Raymond

Penn, H., Racquet Court lane

Réal & Co., A., No 19, Concession
A. Réal

Renwick, W., M.D., No 9, Concession

Sharpe, W., No 16, Concession

Spahn, J. H., merchant, 4, Yoriki Machi
J. H. Spahn
R. Sphan

Stewart, William, merchant, Mmemotocho

Thissan, A., Fukujima Cho

Missionaries.

CHURCH MISSIONARY SOCIETY.
No 3, Concession.
Rev. C. F. Warren
B. W. Dwars, Idzumi Machi

AMERICAN EPISCOPAL MISSION.
Rev. A. Morris, Yoriki Machi
Rev. J. H. Quimby
H. Lanning, M.D., Yoriki Machi

FRENCH CATHOLIC MISSION.
Furukawa Machi.
L'Abbé J. Cousin
do. A. L. Noel

AMERICAN BOARD MISSION.
Rev. H. H. Leavett
Rev. M. L. Gordon, M.D., 3, Yaroki Machi
Rev. G. M. Dexter

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THE HAKODADI DIRECTORY.

Consulates.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Consul—R. Eusden
Constable—S. F. Laurence

FRANCE.

Acting Consul—R. Eusden

UNITED STATES.

Consul— —. Hawes

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN MONARCHY.

Acting Consul—R. Eusden

DENMARK.

Consul—John H. Dūūs

Insurance.

Blakiston, Marr & Co., agents
China and Japan Marine Insurance Company

Professions and Trades.

Blakiston, Marr & Co., merchants
T. Blakiston
C. N. Spottiswoode

Dūūs, John H., merchant and Insurance agent

Howell & Co., merchants
J. Albinson
J. A. Wilson

Pacific Mail Steamship Company
H. N. Bellows, agent

Porter, A. P., commission merchant, general agent, and marine surveyor

"Russian Hotel"
Mrs. P. P. Alexieff
G. P. Parauchin

Schlüter & Strandt, compradores, &c.
P. G. H. Schlüter
H. Strandt

Thompson & Bewick, ship chandlers, naval contractors, and commission merchants
J. R. Thompson
Geo. Bewick

Missionaries.

AMERICAN MISSION.

Rev. F. H. Harris

ENGLISH MISSION.

Rev. W. Dening

MISSION APOSTOLIQUE.

Rev. M. J. Plessis
Rev. R. Leblanc

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THE MANILA DIRECTORY.

Colonial Government.

Capitania General.

Capitan General de las Islas Filipinas—Jose Malcampo y Monge
Ayudantes de Campo—Teniente Coronel Carbonell, Comandante Corres, Teniente Pavia

Subinspeccion del Ejercito.

Segundo Cabo Gobernador de la Plaza—Romaldo Crespo
Ayudantes—
Gefe de Estado Mayor del Ejercito—El Brigadier J. Sanchez
Segundo Gefe de Estado Mayor—Coronel L. Roig
Secretario de la Subinspeccion General del Ejercito—El Coronel V. de la Hoz
Secretario del Gobierno Militar—El Comandante R. Cadorniga
Mayor de la Plaza—El Coronel, Teniente Coronel F. de Torrontegui
Comandante General de Artilleria—El Brigadier C. Pavia
Director de la Maestranza de Artilleria—El Coronel F. Verdugo
Castellano de la Fortaleza de Santiago—El Coronel J. Paulin
Director Subinspector de Ingenieros—El Brigadier A Brull
Comandante de Ingenieros de la Plaza—El Coronel, Teniente Coronel N. Cano
Intendente Militar—J. Martinez
Coronel 1er., Tercio de Guardia Civil—M. Gurlert
Coronel 2o., Tercio de Guardia Civil—F. Mallen
Brigadier—F. Benicio Navarro, á las ordenes del Capitan General
Gobernador General de Visayas—El Brigadier N. Faboada
Clero Castresise—V. C. Infante, B. Toledo, T. L. Reyes, V. de P. Villasis, S. Rodriguez, R. Ahuja, G. Bautista, T. Granados, G. Ballesteros, M. Royo, V. Molina, R. Espinosa

Cuerpo de Medicos Militares.

Inspector, Gefe—Narciso Oliveras
Sub-inspector de 1a. clase, 2o. Gefe—Rufino Pascual y Forrejon
Medicos Mayores del Hospital Militar de Manila—R. Niuvo, C. Nalda, V. M. Romo, Valentin Sanchez, Berenguer
Medico Mayor del Hospital Militar de Cotabatto—J. Carbonell
Medico Mayor del Hospital Militar de Zamboanga—J. F. Forreras
Primeros Medicos—T. Armendariz, José Sacristan, del Cuerpo de Artilleria; R. Noguera, de Caballeria; J. Lacalle, de la Enfermeria Militar de Cebu; F. Mariñas, de Cavite; P. Franco, J. Martin y R. Alonzo, de Infanterias
Medico de Naves—M. Pereyra

Gobierno Superior Civil.

Gobernador General de Pilipinas—J. Malcampo
Secretario—Lauriano de Oglon

Gobierno General.

Governador General—Don José Malcampo
Secretario—L. C. de Oglon
Interprete de Lenguas—F. S. de Vizmanos

Direccion General de Administracion Civil.

Director General—Justo Tomas Delgado (ausente), Victor Perez Bustillo (interino)

Direccion General de Administracion de Hacienda.

Director General—J. Chinchilla
Ordenador General de Pagos—A. G. Pulido
Visitadores—L. Castello, R. S. de Tejada, L. Badoted, M. Villaba, S. Hazañas

Tribunal de Cuentas.

Presidente—C. Rojas
Secretario—F. de P. Casanova
Ministros—J. Pellon, N. Rosello

Inspeccion General de Obras Publicas.

Inspector General—M. R Ramirez.
Secretario—F. Casademunt

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Ingeniero de Montanas—R. Jordana
do. de Minas—J. Centeno

CONTADURIA CENTRAL DE HACIENDA PUBLICA.
Contador—J. Berruete

TESORERIA GENERAL DE HACIENDA PUBLICA.
Tesorero General—M. R. de los Rios

CASA DE MONEDA.
Director—E. Escalera, interino
Contador—E. Escalera
Tesorero—J. Elorza

ADMINISTRACION CENTRAL DE IMPUESTOS.
Administrador—R. del Val
Interventor—R. Echavarria

ADMINISTRACION CENTRAL DE COLECCIONES Y LABORES.
Administrador—Francisco Mosquera
Interventor—Luis Sagües
Colector de Acopios—A. Echepari
Aforador Mayor—J. Villegas
Inspectores de las Fabricas de Elaboracion de Puros—F. L.——, de Meisie; A. Peña, de Arroceros; M. Serralúr, de Malabon; F. Castro, de Cavite; G. Ortega, del Fortin

ADMINISTRACION CENTRAL DE ESTANCADAS.
Administrador—F. de P. Ripoll
Interventor—H. Fernandez

ADMINISTRACION CENTRAL DE ADUANAS.
Administrador—Felipe Zappino
Contador—B. G. Bello

ADMINISTRACION GENERAL DE CORREOS.
Administrador (interino)—B. Ruiz
Interventor—Nicasio Ortega (interino)

COMANDANCIA GENERAL DE CARABINEROS.
Comandante General—José de la Torre
Do. do. —David de Areos

JUNTA SUPERIOR DE INSTRUCCION PUBLICA.
Presidente—Gobernador General
Vice-Presidente—Director General de Administracion Civil
Vocales—Ramon Gonzalez Calderon, Juan Perez Angulo, Simon Barroso, Joaquin Fonseca, B. Corominas, Geronimo F. Martinez, Felino Gil, Bonifacio Saenz de Vizmanos, Manuel Asensi, Manuel Ramirez, José Félipe del Pan, Ramon Jordana
Vocal Secretario—Francisco de P. Vigil.

JUNTA DE AGRICULTURA INDUSTRIA Y COMERCIO.
Presidente—Gobernador General
Vice-presidente—Conde de Avilés
Secretario—José Félipe del Pan

SECCION DE AGRICULTURA.
Vocales Ordinario—Antonio Carcer, F. Gil, Ignacio de Icaza
Vocales Natos—Director de Administracion Local, Inspector de Montes, Director del Jardin Botanico, M.C. R.R. Pro Provincial de Sto. Domingo, Pro Provincial de S. Agustin, Pro Provincial de S. Francisco, Pro Provincial de Recoletos

SECCION DE INDUSTRIA.
Vocales Ordinarios—Manuel Garrido, Jacobo Zobel, Baltazar Giraudier
Vocales Natos—Inspector de Minas, Director de la Sociedad Economica, M.C., R. Superior de Pro Provincial Jesuitas

SECCION DE COMERCIO.
Vocales Ordinarios—Ramon G. Calderon, Fernando Muñoz, Antonio Ayala, Antonio Pascual Casal
Vocales Natos—Administrador de la Aduana, Capitan de Puerto

CONSEJO DO GOBIERNO.
Concejeros Natos—H. E. Arzobispo, H. E. Comandante General de Marina, Obispo Sufraganeos, Presidente de la Audiencia, Intendente de Hacienda, Fiscal de la Audiencia
Concejeros—F. Muñoz, L. Calvo, B. A. Barretto, A. P. Casal, T. F. del Pan, V. Conti, F. Gil, J. J. Inchausti (ausente), I. Icaza
Secretario—M. Izquierdo

DEPARTAMENTO CIVIL.
Gobernador Civil—H.E. Jose M. Diaz
Secretario—J. Alonso Colmenares

MUNICIPIO DE MANILA (1874.)
Magistrados—Luiz Abella y Conde de Aviles
Regidores—M. Garrido, Jose Rocha, J. M. Lago, J. Cardell y Planas, M. Rosado, V. Feus, J. Balbas y Ages, Andres Ortiz de Zarate, Juan Guivelondo, Jose Cambrano,

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Gonsalos Tuason y Jose Paulin (Castellano de la Fuerza)
Secretario—B. Marzano

MEDICOS CIVILES.

Manila.

R. Ginard, M. Marti, Q. Meynet, M. Pina, M. Pereira

Medicos titulares en Provincias.

D. D. Litago, de Mindoro; F. Pellicer y Vigueras, de Cebu; E. Battle Hernandez, Fayabas; G. Mallen Sainz, de Laguna; R. A. Martin, de Zamboanga; J. L. Irartorza, de Cagayan; R. Martin Berga, de Bataan; C. Irribarren y Comunion, de Zambales; G. Martin Blanco, de Ilocos Norte; E. Forrello y Ramirez, de Pangasinan; Feliz Martin y Vicente, de la Isla de Negros

MEDICOS EXTRANGEROS.

John Burke, M.D., M.R.C.S.I., surgean de departamento entrangero de la Hospital de San Juan de Dias, del corporacion de San Francisco, del Compañia de Seguro Real, del Consulados de Stados Unidos y Britanico

Richard Burke, M.D., L.C.P.E., surgean de departamento estrangero de la Hospital de San Juan de Dias

Nissen, doctor Germano

Parmentur, doctor Frances

SUBDELEGACION PRINCIPAL DE FARMACIA.

Subdelegado—R. Botet

Licenciado en Farmacia—N. Peligrin

Boticarios del Pais—M. P. de Leon, L. Villarini, A. Salamanca, C. Urbina, J. Nohr, M. Kühnell, G. Salamanca, M. G. Mendieta, R. Fernandez, G. Moérike, G. Ludewig, R. Boie, G. Grupe, A. Westernhagen, C. Plitt, P. Sartorius, Oscar Rey-Rann

BANCO ESPANOL FILIPINO.

Directores—R. G. Calderon, E. Muñoz

Secretario—B. Saenz de Vizmanos

SOCIEDAD DE SEGUROS MARITIMOS MUTUOS.

Directores—J. Inchausti (ausente), F. Reyes

Secretario—L. Moreno Conde

SOCIEDAD DE FIANZAS.

Directores—M. R. de los Rios, Fernando Luis Rouset

Secretario—E. del Saz Orosco

Delegado del Gobierno—L. Pertierra

PROFESORES DE LA ESCUELA NAUTICA.

Director—Alberto Garcia y de Arias

Profesor de Trigomenetria Esperica, Cosmografia y Navegacion—Alberto Garcia y de Arias

Profesor de Algebra, Geometria y Trigometria Plana Rectilinea—Antonio L. Rocha

Profesor de Aritmetica—Juan Manzano y Mendez (ausente)

Profesor de Aritmetica—Juan Cabarrus

Profesor de Hidrografia, Dibujo Lineal y Geometria Practica—José Gamero

Profesor de Partida-doble—José V. de Velasco

Profesor de Ingles—Ramon Blanco

Profesor de Frances—Alfredo Camps

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Vice-Rector—J. Cueto

Secretario—A. Estrada

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Profesores de Derecho—M. Marzano, J. Cardell, J. Arrieta, y J. Cueto

Profesores de Medicina—R. Ginard, M. Marti M. Pina, Quintin, Meynet, y Manuel Sastron y Piñol

Profesores de Farmacia—R. Botet, y J. Chicote

Profesores de Filosofia—S. Paya y J. Vila

Profesores de 2a. Ensenanza—J. Revilla y E. Escribano

Profesor de Dibujo—Felipe Roxas

Profesor de Disiplina Ecclesiastica—B. Noraleda

COLLEGIO DE SAN JOSE.

Rector—Dr. D. M. Clemente

Vice-Rector—A. Diaz

Secretario—B. Toledo

Profesores—A. Diaz, S. Ruiz, L. Rocha, B. Toledo, J. Torres

COLLEGIO DE SAN JUAN DE LEBRAN

Presidente—D. Treserra

Vice-Presidente—J. Vila

Rectores—M. Laines, G. Buitrago, J. M. Garcia y W. Fernandez

COLLEGIO DE JESUITAS.

Superior—J. L. Lul

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Presidente—Prudencio Hechavarria
Presidentes de Sala—José Maria Valdenebro, Julian de Urquiola (ausente)
Fiscal—José Escalera
Magistrados—Francisco Rovira, Antonio Davila, Antonio Cañete, Luis Cortey, Simon Carmona, Jose Feced, Jose F. Cañete, Jose Martos
Suplentes—Bonifacio Saenz de Vizmanos, Juan Muñiz, Manuel Assensi
Secretario—Joaquin Miranda
Relatores—José del Castillo, Fernando de las Cagigas, Juan Gomez, Nicolas Domingo
Escribanos de Camara—Roque Monroy, Juan Reyes
Jueres—Foribio Baralla, F. F. Reguera, E. Mola y Atremir, Emilio M. Botano

ARZOBISPADO.

Arzobispo Metropolitano—The Right Rev. Dr. Gregorio Meliton Martinez
Secretario—
Vice-Secretario—Luis Remedios
Provisor—G. Martinez y Lopez
Promotor Fiscal—Simon Ramirez
Notarios—Mariano Perez, V. Cuyugan

CABIDDO ECLESIASTICO.

Dignidades.

Dean—J. Perez Angulo
Arcediano—J. Carriedo y Ruiz
Chantre—T. Trinidad
Maestre Escuela—J. Moreno
Tesorero—S. Arnedo (ausente)

Canonigos.

Penitenciario—V. Miniana
Canonigo de Gracia 1o.—J. Sabino Padilla
Magistral—C. Vreta (ausente)
Canonigo de Gracia 2o.—P. Mago
Doctoral—S. Ramirez

Prevendados.

Racioneros—L. G. Calderon, Mateo M. Martinez Arema (ausente)
Media-Racionero—J. Rodriguez Carasusan, J. de Dios, Adriano y Gallardo F. Valdavia y Ruiz, C. Valdivia Lopez
Maestro de Ceremonia—Luis de los Remedios
Capellanes de Coro—Pedro Medel, Tomas Agustin Molo, Teodoro Revilla, Cecilio Sochanco
Sochantre—Leon Sison
Primer Cura de Sagrario—Agapito Diaz
Segundo do. —P. Fuentes, interino
Padre Sacristan—M. Bartolome

Obispo de Nueva Segovia—Fr. Mariano Cuartero
Obispo de Nueva Caceres—Right Rev. Dr. F. Francisco Gainza
Obispo de Cebu—(Sede vacante)
Obispo de Jaro—Right Rev. Dr. Fr. Mariano Cuartero

COMANDANCIA GENERAL DE APOSTADERO.

Comandante General—El Contra Almirante Juan Antequera y Bobadilla
Ayudantes y Secretario—El Teniente de Navio Antonio Peneyro
Ayudantes Personal—El Alferes de Navio Manuel de Forrontegui
Major General—Teniente de Navio de 1a. clase, Juan Moreno Guerra y Croquere

CAPITANIA DEL PUERTO.

Capitan del Puerto—El Capitan de Fragata Vicente Montojo y Trillo
Ayudantes—Los Tenientes de Navio Juan de Ponte y Bonifacio Rosello
Comandante General del Arsenal—Capitan de Navio Jose Carranza y Echavarria
Comandante de Ingeniero—El Gefe de 2a. clase Manuel Ginart
Ordenador del Apostadero—El Gefe de 2a. clase Joaquin Maria Aranda

Consulates.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Consul—G. Thorne Ricketts
Surgeon—John Burke, M.D.
Clerk—C. Poons

UNITED STATES.

Vice-consul—Jonathan Russell
Secretary—John G. Austen
Surgeon—J. Burke, M.D.

FRANCE.

Consul—Du Courthial
Vice-Consul—Hébrard

SWEDEN AND NORWAY.

Acting Consul—Jonathan Russell
Secretary—John G. Austen
Surgeon—J. Burke, M.D.

DENMARK.

Consul—O. E. Edwards (absent)
In Charge—F. E. Foster

GERMANY.

Consul—Theodore Ruttmann

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AUSTRO HUNGARY.
Consul—J. C. Labhart

ITALY.
Consul—J. G. del Valle

NETHERLANDS.
Consul—G. van Polanen Petel (absent)
Acting Consul—John Ph. Hens

BELGIUM.
Consul—John Ross (absent)
Acting Consul—J. Ph. Hens

PORTUGAL.
Consul—A. Hidalgo

SWITZERLAND.
Consul—Charles Germann
Vice-consul—J. U. Meily

BRAZIL.
Consul—E. A. Bellamy

Insurances.

Baer & Co., S., agents—
Java Sea and Fire Insurance Company

Barretto & Co., B. A., agents—
Canton Insurance Office

Findlay, Richardson & Co., agents—
The Northern Assurance Company
Scottish Commercial Insurance Company
Chinese Insurance Company, Limited

Germann, Chas., agent—
Board of Hamburg Underwriters
Bremen Sea Insurance Companies
Helvetia General Insurance Company
Swiss Lloyds' Transport Insurance Company
Baloise Transport Insurance Company
Dresden General Transport Insurance Company
La Neuchateloise Transport Insurance Company
Frankfort Transport and Glass Insurance Company
Dusseldorf Transport Insurance Company
Vienne Transport Insurance Company
Netherlands Transport Insurance Company
Austrian Lloyds' S. N. Insurance Company
Deutscher Lloyd in Berlin
Deutche Transport Versicherungs Gesellschaft in Berlin
Vaterländische Transport Versicherungs Gesellschaft in Elberfeld
Merkur Transport Insurance Company in Vienne

Guichard et Fils, agents—
Societé Française de Prets à la grosser de Paris

Holliday, Wise & Co., agents—
Liverpool and London and Globe Fire Insurance Company
North China Insurance Company

Ker & Co., agents—
Lloyds'
Liverpool Underwriters' Association
British and Foreign Marine Insurance Company, Limited
Union Marine Insurance Company, Limited
Sun Fire Office
Merchant Shipping and Underwriters' Association of Melbourne
Lloyd Andaluz

Labhart & Co., agents—
Germanic Lloyds'
The Transatlantic Fire Insurance Company of Hamburg, Limited

Lutz & Co., C., agents—
Rheinish Westphäl Lloyds
Nord Deutsche Feuerversichungs Gesellschaft, Hamburg
Schweiz Transport Versicherungs Gesellschaft, Zurich
Rhemania Transport Versicherungs Gesellschaft, Coln

Martin, Dyce & Co., agents—
Merchants' Marine Insurance Company, Limited

Peele, Hubbell & Co., agents—
Queen Insurance Company (Fire) of Liverpool and London
Union Insurance Society of Canton (Marine)
Yangtsze Insurance Association of Shanghai (Marine)

Petel & Co., G. van Polanen, agents—
Oosterling Sea and Fire Insurance

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Russell & Sturgis, agents—
American Lloyds'
Batavia Sea and Fire Insurance Company
Colonial Sea and Fire Insurance Co.
China Traders' Insurance Company, Limited
London Assurance Corporation
North British and Mercantile Insurance Company
Victoria Fire Insurance Company of Hongkong, Limited

Smith, Bell & Co., agents—
Netherlands India Sea and Fire Insurance Company
Commercial Union Assurance Company, (Fire and Marine)
Imperial Fire Office
China and Japan Marine Insurance Company

Tillson, Herrmann & Co., agents—
Guardian Fire and Life Insurance Office
Royal Insurance Company
Samarang Sea and Fire Insurance Company
Phœnix Assurance Company

Tuason & Co., agents—
Hanseatische Feuer Versicherungs Gesellschaft of Hamburg

Steam-ship Agencies.

"Panay," Spanish str., F. Reyes, agent
"Mariveles," Spanish str., F. Reyes, agent
"Paragua," Spanish str., F Reyes, agent

Manila, Hongkong and Amoy.

"Emmy," Spanish str., Inchausti & Co., agents
"Ocean Queen," French str., Chino Ong-Machy, agent
"Yuen-tze-fee," British str., Russell & Sturgis, agents
"Hai-loong," British str., Russell & Sturgis, agents
"Formosa," Spanish str., Smith, Bell & Co., agents
"Sarsogon," Spanish str., Smith, Bell & Co., agents
"Camiguin," Spanish str., Smith, Bell & Co., agents
"Esmeralda," Spanish str., Peele, Hubbell & Co., agents

Interior de Luzon.

"Corregidor," Spanish str., Russell & Sturgis, agents
"Feliza," Spanish str., Russell & Sturgis, agents
"Lingayen," Spanish str., Russell & Sturgis, agents
"Cebu," Spanish str., Macleod, Pickford & Co., agents
"Mactan," Spanish str., Macleod, Pickford & Co., agents
"Dagupan," Spanish str., Macleod, Pickford & Co., agents
"Butuan," Spanish str., Macleod, Pickford & Co., agents
"Ormoc," Spanish str., Macleod, Pickford & Co., agents
"Bacolod," Spanish str., Macleod, Pickford, & Co., agents
"Sudoeste," Spanish str., I. Rocha & Co., agents
"Pasig," Spanish str., F. Reyes, agent
"Tortuga," Spanish str., J. French & Co., agents
"Mendez Nuñez," Spanish str., R. Dominguez & Co., agents
"Canlaon," Spanish str., Loney & Co., agents
"Legaspi," Spanish str., Ker & Co., agents

Interior de Bahia.

"Isabel 1a." Spanish str., R. Dominguez & Co., agents
"Isabel 2a." Spanish str., R. Dominguez & Co., agents
"Filipino," Spanish str., Inchausti & Co., agents
"Manila," Spanish str., Inchausti & Co., agents

Manila and Laguna.

"Antipolo," Spanish str., R. Pozas, agent
"Bulacan," Spanish str., R. Pozas, agent

Peninsular and Oriental S. N. Company.

Aguirre & Co., agents

Compagnie Messageries Maritimes.

Russell & Sturgis, agents

Pacific Mail Steam Ship Company.

Russell & Sturgis, agents

Ocean Steam Navigation Company.

Tillson, Herrmann & Co., agents

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EASTERN AND AUSTRALIAN MAIL STEAM CO., LIMITED.
Smith, Bell & Co., agents

Bank.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.
Plaza de San Gabriel.
J. Somerville, agent
P. W. Mein, acting accountant
J. U. Meily

TELEGRAPH EMPLOYEES FOR THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.
Chief Sub-inspector—José Batlle
Clerks—Pedro Franco, Emilio Buil, Joaquim L. Curiel, Sebastian Real Lara, Ricardo Regidor
Inferior Officers—5 superior telegraphers, 20 first do., 40 second do., 35 repairers of the line, 1 warden, 35 first corporals, 45 second do.

Merchants, Professions, and Trades.

Aguirre & Co., merchants
Valentin Teus
Antonio Hidalgo
J. M. Irisarry

Amigos del Pais, printing office, ArTobispo
B. Patron, regent

Andrews & Co., H. J., merchants, Rosario, 24
H. J. Andrews
C. A. Rötschke (Manchester)
J. M. Ede
J. Ogden
S. A. Carlos

Ayala, Antonio merchant, S. Miguel
Antonio de Ayala
Andrez Ortiz de Zárate
Ramon Abarca

Baer & Co., S., merchants, Augusto, 10
Saly Baer (absent)
J. Heymann
O. von Willemoes Suhm
G. A. Baer
A. Fabian
L. Prieto
O. Fischer (Isabela)
G. Hartmann do.

Balbas y Ageo, Juan, merchant, Real Manila, 6

Balbas y Ageo, engineer, Mines de Mancayan, Distrito de Lepanto

Balut Rope Factory
Inchausti & Co., agents

Barretto & Co., Bartolome A., foundry, S. Miguel
B. A. Barretto
N. Garcia, engineer & machinist
A. Bernabé
F. de Leon

Barretto & Co., B. A., merchants, San Miguel
B. A. Barretto
E. M. Barretto

"Bazar Filipino," Escolta, 37
G. A. Baer, merchant
L. Warlomont
A. Blaival

Bischoff & Co., J. J., watchmakers, Escolta, 29
J. J. Bischoff
J. S. Bischoff (Iloilo)
Luis Stadele (do)

Blanco, Domingo & Co., merchants, Real Manila, 33
Joaquin Blanco
Francisco Domingo
José Gruet
Lucas de Leon
José Alvarez

Blanco, Ramon, marine surveyor

Botica de Quiapo
Eugen C. Sage, chemist
Henry Grupe

Botica de la Calle de Cabildo, 14
Mariano Kühnel, chemist (absent)
F. Kühnel

Botica Filipina, Escolta, 37
R. Fernandez, chemist

Botica de la Escolta, 22
Carlos Plitt, chemist

Botica de Santa Cruz, 4
Augustino Westerhagen, chemist.

Botica de San Gabriel
E. Julien, chemist

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Botica de la Escolta, 25
Pablo Sartorius, chemist and druggist
Gustavo Moerike,
H. von Fabrice (Iloilo)
R. Gres
Oscar Berger (Cebu)
R. Friedrick (Vigan)
F. Rothdansher

Botica de Binondo, 2
George Ludewig, chemist

Botico de Santo Cristo, 24
Rainaldo Boic, chemist

Botica de Manila, Calle Real, 13
Jacobo Zobel, chemist
Julius Nohr

Bruno Gonzalez Moras, printer, and afternoon paper, Anloague, 6
Manuel Perez y Marqueti, proprietor
Bruno Gonzalez Moras, regent
E. Jimenez
L. Danguilan

Carranceja, la Vara & Co., merchants, Plaza S. Gabriel, 3
L. de la Vara (absent)
Raphael de la Vara
S. de la Vara
J. G. Varquezo
R. Sanchez
E. Malleda (Ilocos Sur)
C. de Leon do.
M. de Celis do.
A. San Pedro (Samar)

Castro, Y. F. de, merchant, Plasa de Sta. Cruz

Cucullu & Co., merchants, Plaza S. Gabriel, 5
José de Cucullu (absent)
Juan Alegre
T. Preysler
B. Blanco

Dayot & Co., J., proprietors, "Libreria Religiosa," Solana, 3
J. Dayot
M. Aenlle

Dudley, D. E., M.D., surgeon oculist

Elzinger Brothers, watchmakers, Escolta, 27

Ercoreca & Labedan, merchants, S. Gabriel, 5
Juan Labedan
F. Sainz
J. Bustamantee
J. R. Paragorria

Eugster & Co., L., merchants, Anloague, 15
J. Eugster
E. Eugster
J. Munz
L. Eugster
F. Eugster
S. Claro
G. Ortega

Findlay, Richardson & Co., merchants
Thomas Caw
James Sloan
Walter H. Beech (absent)
John Brown
Robert Wright
J. D. McGavin
E. Carballo
L. A. Barretto

Franco & Co., A., merchants, S. Gabriel, 6
P. E. Martinez
R. Franco
A. Ortiz

"French Hotel," Binondo, 37
Lala Ari, proprietor
Edward Verril, manager

Garchitorena & Smith, carriage makers, Escolta, 30
Angel M. Garchitorena
J. L. Smith
V. M. Garchitorena
J. S. Leyva
J. Angeler
G. Ribervo

Genato & Co., auctioneers and commission agents, Escolta, 30
M. Genato
Vte. A. Genato
F. Tuason
M. Queri
V. San Juan
G. Santiago
L. Cuefilo
G. Geronimo

Germann, Chas., merchant
Chas. Germann
A. Germann

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C. Rappolt
E. Baenziger

Guichard et Fils, merchants, S. Jacinto, 42
J. A. Guichard (Paris)
Auguste Guichard (do.)
Eugène Guichard (do.)
Fr. Guignard (do.)
Victor Cherest
L. Génu
B. Guevara
C. S. de Alcuaz

Heinszen & Co., C., merchants, Anloague, 4
Conrad Heinszen (absent)
N. Heinszen
A. Krause
A. Schwenger
C. Westendorf
F. Moya

Holliday, Wise & Co., merchants
D. L. Hunter
J. B. McCulloch
A. Grundy
J. Drummond

Inchausti & Co., merchants, S. Fernando
J. J. de Inchausti
J. M. Elizalde
A. Carroll
F. Guevera
V. Gloria

Imprenta Militar, Solana

Jackson, French & Co., merchants
Hugh Smith French
Ed. Jackson
R. M. Viademonte
J. P. de Tagle

Ker & Co., merchants, Collejon de S. Gabriel, 11
John Ross (absent)
Albert Coates
D. M. Forbes
D. Munn
J. Cembrano
Thos. Worthington
R. Roberton
H. L. Porteus
F. Bolton
T. McMicking
D. Crecini
J. Ogilvie
J. Arce
J. T. Cassels (Iloilo)
G. M. Saul do.
J. Carballo do.
R. C. Smith (Leyte)

Labhart & Co., merchants, Escolta, 6
J. C. Labhart
Theodore Ruttmann
J. Ruppañer
T. Ott
O. Koch

Laine, Silva, watchmaker, Escolta, 10

"La Puerta del Sol"
J. F. Ramirez
A. Miranda
M. Ortega
J. de la Cavada

Llagostera Hermanos, Puig y, merchants, Anloague, 23
Miguel Puig y Llagostera
Juan Puig y Llagostera
Ramon Puig y Llagostera
F. Puig y Llagostera (Barcelona)
S. Leon
M. Navarro

Loyzaga & Co., J. de, printers; proprietors of "Mercantile Review," "El Comercio," afternoon paper, S. Gabriel, 3
F. Diaz y Puertas
B. de Lozaga
P. B. Ibañez
R. Ochoa
R. Villanueva
F. B. Ibañez

Lutz & Co., C., merchants
C. Lutz
E. Keller
C. Sprecher
C. Sprüngli
J. Ziegler

Macleod, Pickford & Co., merchants, Carenero
N. Macleod
C. R. B. Pickford (Cebu)
Alex. S. Macleod
F. H. Hepper
E. F. Birchal
M. Ortega
D. Saracho

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P. L. Blyth (Cebu)
O. O. Pike do.
W. Colquhoun do.
E. Tuason do.
J. Carrion do.

Matti, F., watchmaker, Escolta, 16
F. Matti
Q. F. Matti

Martin, Dyce & Co., merchants, Isla del Romero, 6
J. B. Mackie
W. F. Stevenson
W. Johnston
C. E. Hay
G. Martin, Junr.
J. Rogers
T. Ogilvie
F. Fabie
M. de la Fuente

Marqueti, Manuel Perez, merchant, Anloague, 6
Manuel Perez Marqueti
Manuel Perez, hijo
J. Velasco
D. Serrano
L. Ortiz
T. Salvador
V. de Ocampo
B. Guerrero

Marcaida, J. J. de, pawnbroking agency S. Jacinto, 47
F. M. Conde
S. Fernandez, appraiser

Mestres Brothers, auctioneers, Escolta, 18
B. Mestres
J. Mestres

Meyer & Co., tailors
E. Meyer
E Baalk

Millat & Marti, general storekeepers
Manuel Millat
Baltasar Marti

Miralles, Celestino, proprietor "La Catalana," Escolta, 17
C. Miralles
E. Bota

Morris, Barlow & Co., engineers and machinists, Jolo, 20
J. Samuel Morris
J. S. Barlow (F.S.E.)
J. E. Roldan
S. Aguirre
F. Wilson
C. Taylor

Muñoz, Juan, merchant and proprietor "Bazar Oriental," S. Juan de Lebran, 3

Olaguivel, Guivelondo & Co., m erchants S. Miguel, 4
José Guivelondo
Juan Olaguivel (absent)
J. G. Guivelondo
T. Sertucha
Y. Fano
S. Laucirica
T. Sopelana
T. Menendez
B. Bernabé

Oppel & Co., lithographers, Escolta, 35
George Oppel
Gustav Oppel

Owens & Co., L., merchants, Anloague, 8
L. Owens (London)
J. M. Fleming
A. C. Fleming

Paco Rope Factory
Ignacio de Icaza, agent

Pan & Co., J. F. del, merchants, Malecon del Norte No. 7, y Lara 17
J. F. del Pan
E. del Pan
C. Manotoc

Peele, Hubbell & Co., merchants, Carenero, 1
Ogden E. Edwards (absent)
R. D. Tucker (do.)
F. E. Foster
R. A. Lane
J. E. Deblois
A. T. Marvin
F. C. Eaton (Albay)
F. C. Parker
F. de O. Otadui
J. H. Henschell
H. K. Bibby

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H. Greenough, Jr. (Leyte)
E. D. Youngs
P. Jorge
F. W. R. de Souza
V. Versoza
J. Versoza
F. Genton (Leyte)
R. Arlyni do.

Pelestot, G., general storekeeper

Petel & Co., G. Van Polanen, merchants, S. Jacinto, 30
G. Van Polanen Petel (absent)
George Petel, Jr.
John Ph. Hens
J. Carballo
V. Lopez
B. Domingo
D. Enriques

Piaget, Emilio, watchmaker, Rosario

Plana & Co., printers, and proprietors "La Ciudad Condal," Escolta, 13
E. Plana
J. J. Marcaida
E. Canals
A. Plana
F. Fernandes

"Porvenir Filipino, El," Escolta, 31
Jimenez & Botella, editors & proprietors

Prehn & Co., merchants, Calle Nueva, 57
Luis Otto Prehn
R. Liebich
Ad. Wusinowsky

Ramirez & Giraudier, printers, lithographers, newsagents, and proprietors "El Diario de Manila," Magallanes, 3
M. Ramirez
B. Giraudier
J. F. del Pan, editor
F. Casademunt, reporter
A. Opisso do.

Reyes & Co., shipchandlers, Collejon de S. Gabriel, 8
F. Reyes
M. Uceda
T. Reyes
A. Goyenechea

Reyes, J. N. C., carriage builder, 7, Teatro, Viejo Street
J. N. C. Reyes
M. Beech
V. J. Roño

Reymann, Oscar, chemist, druggist, and soda water manufacturer, Botica de la Paz, Escolta, 17
Oscar Reymann
A. Knester

Rocha, Antonio, marine surveyor

Rocha & Co., Y., merchants, Anloague, 8
Ygnacio Rocha
Pedro Soler
A. Reyes
F. Modesto
A. Escalante
G. Heart

Roensch, A., hat manufacturer, Escolta, 21
A. Roensch (absent)
H. Hülsz
E. Möller
A. Richter
A. Maecker

Roxas, J. B., merchant, Solano, 40, S. Miguel
José B. Roxas
Ysidoro Fernandez
Joaquin V. Fernandez
Pedro P. Roxas
Gregorio Granados
Pedro Francisco
Aguedo Fibayan

Russell & Sturgis, merchants
J. Russell
H. U. Jeffries (absent)
F. G. Heron
J. E. Ernst
C. H. Warren (Iloilo)
J. Methvin
F. Oakey
M. Henry
M. F. Somes
J. J. Ray
J. G. Austen
J. Haffenden
A. W. Bunker (Albay)
J. T. Sivart
W. S. Ryan
J. M. Gaskell

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A. De Lapuente
M. L. Lerma
D. Bordenave, marine surveyor

Sainz, Galo, pawnbroking agency, Jolo, 11
G. Sainz
V. Sainz
B. Sainz
P. Salamanca

Santa Mesa Rope Factory
Russell & Sturgis, agents
C. Klinck, engineer
A. Aylett

Secker & Co., M., hat manufacturers, Escolta, 35
Engelbert Secker
Carl Moritz
Julius Böché

Smith, Bell & Co., merchants
R. P. Wood (Liverpool)
G. B. Cadell do.
G. R. Young (London)
D. A. Smith do.
G. Mackenzie
G. A. K. Honey
Robt. Marshall
G. Armstrong
H. P. Gray
A. B. Whyte
W. W. Thomson
F. Maitland Heriot
J. F. Stüben (Cebu)
Chas. H. Cundall do.
G. E. A. Cadell do.

Spring & Co., drapers, mercers and general outfitters, 1, St. Gabriel
C. A. Spring
Miss Spring
J. Cutting
W. D. Georgo

Tillson, Herrmann & Co., merchants, Anloague, 21
Edward Parr (England)
Moritz A. Herrmann
Richard B. Parr
E. Sackermann
Chas. Blakeley
Oscar Dürr
J. Javier
A. Olona
J. Lanuza
P. Ocampo

Tondo Matches Manufactory
Antonio Gou Lopez, agent

Tuason & Co., merchants and bankers, Plaza S. Gabriel, 2
G. Tuason
T. P. Tuason
A. Morelos
F. Paez
N. Morelos
L. Aguirre
B. Garcia
C. Morelos

Tutuban Rope Factory
Eugster & Co., L., agents
Matias Feliciano, manager
B. Feliciano

Ullmann, Felix, Importador de Alhajas, Anloague, 9
F. Ullmann
E. Ullmann (absent)
B. Schwob

Valdes & Co., proprietors of Saw Mill (Misie)
M. Perez, acting manager
M. Fleury, engineer
J. Olañeta
G. Ramos

Valdezco, Catalino, watchmaker, Calle Real Manila, 18

Witte Julius, ice manufacturer, and distiller of essential oils, Baraca, 21
Julius Witte
L. Limcaco
J. Limcaco
F. Gusman
Ysidoro Falcon
C. Limpio

Wilks & Earnshaw, engineers, machinists, founders, &c., Jaboneros, 3
Henry Wilks
D. Earnshaw, surveyor to Lloyds' agents
E. Edwards, moulder
J. Felizardo
H. Alonzo

Zalazar, Pedro, proprietor "Las tres B. B.B," Real Manila

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Zoilo Ibañez de Aldecoa, merchant, Escolta, 34
Z. I. de Aldecoa
T. O'Ryan
L. Llorente
J. Garey

Principal Chinese Merchants.

Lim Sem, Rosario
A. Bingtong, 2a. Sto. Cristo
F. Ong Machi, Anloague
M. Conling, Anloague
Dijon Hermanos, Plaza de Binondo
Francisco Concay, S. Fernando
T. Barrera Lim-Tap, Anloague
Fan-Tanco, Rozario
T. Fan-Tanco, Sto. Cristo
M. Velasco, Calle Nueva
M. Guia, Anloague

ILOILO.

Consulates.

GERMANY.

Vice-consul—F. Luchsinger

UNITED STATES.

Consular Agent—C. H. Warren

Insurances.

Fyfe, J. S., agent—
Netherlands India Sea and Fire Insurance Company

Higgin, John, agent—
Imperial
Commercial Union

Loney & Co., agents—
Lloyds'
Royal Fire and Life Insurance Company
Samarang Sea and Fire Insurance Company
Guardian Fire and Life Assurance Company

Merchants.

Fyfe, James S., merchant

Higgin, Brothers, timber merchants
John Higgin
Jos. L. B. Higgin
Jas. W. Higgin (Negros)
F. S. Blanco

Ker & Co., merchants
D. Munn
G. M. Saul
Juan Carballo

Loney & Co., merchants
Robert Loney (absent)
James Smith (Cebu)
Thomas MacGibbon
H. C. Hoskyn
R. F. Hoskyn
Juan Llorente
J. D. Herrera (Surigao)
S. Larna do.
W. A. Gardiner (Cebu)
G. Laqueras do.
J. Carvajal do.
V. Gallegos do.

Luchsinger, F., merchant
Federico Luchsinger
U. Binder
R. Hefti
R. Steger

Russell & Sturgis, merchants
C. H. Warren
E. D. Bush
J. C. Tyler

Sarterius and Moerike, chemists and druggists
H. von Fabrice

CASAS DE COMERCIO.

Cleto Aristegui

Feodoro Benedicto, Jaro

Simeon Ledesma, Jaro

Cerilo Forteza, Molo

Isidro de la Rama, Molo

MEDICOS.

Jozé Gomez
Robert Maclaren

CEBU.

Consulates.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Vice-Consul—G. E. A. Cadell

GERMANY.

Vice-Consul—J. F. Stüben

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UNITED STATES.
Acting Consular Agent—G. Austen

PORTUGAL.
Vice-Consul—G. Velozo

UNITED STATES OF VENEZUELA.
Consul—G. Velozo

Insurances.

Loney & Co., agents—
Lloyds'
Samarang Sea and Fire Insurance Company
Royal Fire & Life Insurance Company

Smith, Bell & Co., agents—
Netherlands India Sea and Fire Insurance Company
British & Foreign Marine Insurance Company
Imperial Fire Office
China and Japan Marine Insurance Company

Merchants, &c.

"Ciudad de Cebu"
Diago y del Vandre, proprietor

Claverat, Isidro, wine merchant and proprietor "La Esmeralda"

COAL MINES, THE "HOPE" AND "CHARITY."
(Compostela Village.)
Isaac Conui, proprietor
F. C. Aleighington, director of works

Escondrilla & Co., importers of office materials

Gonzaler, Victor, librarian and general storekeeper

Jahrling, Valerio, naval storekeeper

Loney & Co., merchants
James Smith
W. A. Gardiner
G. Laqueras
J. Carvajal
V. Gallengos
J. D. Herrera (Surigao)
S. Larna do.

Osmeña & Co., R., hosiers, &c.
Zumas Osmeña
Victoriano Osmeña
Pedro Osmeña

Pickford & Co., merchants
N. MacLeod (Manila)
C. R. B. Pickford
P. L. Blyth
O. O. Pike
W. Colquhoun
E. Tuason
J. Carrion

Reyes & Vaño, merchants
Bernabe Reyes
N. de Leon

Roa & Son, A., merchants and naval storekeepers
Antonio Roa
Filomeno Roa
M. F. Escalante
J. M. Escalante

Russell & Sturgis, merchants
G. Austen
F. Skinner
J. Elio (Camiguin)
C. Carlotta (Surigao)

Sartarius and Moerike, chemists and druggists
Oscar Berger

Smith, Bell & Co., merchants
J. F. Stüben
C. H. Cundall
G. E. A. Cadell
J. Cardell (Leyte)

Velozo, G., merchant
G. Velozo
R. Velozo
S. W. Monalits

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THE SAIGON DIRECTORY.

Colonial Government.

Governor, Commander-in-Chief and General—His Excellency Rear Admiral Krantz
Colonial Secretary—Chomereau Lamothe
Private Secretary to H.E. the Governor—Saboureau
Aides-de-Camp—de la Bédellière, Collier

Direction of the Interior.

Director—Piquet
First Office—Morin
Second Office—Didier
„ *Assistant*—Bonhomme
Third Office—d'Audigier
Fourth Office—Laneau de Marey
Commissioner of Archives and Library—A. Gabriac

Justice.

Court of Appeal.

Attorney General, Chief of the Judicial Service—Desgrois
Deputy Attorney General—Bernard
President of the Court—Esquer, p.i.
Counsellors—Le Temble, Imbert, Ducroux
Registrar—Elie

Court of First Instance.

Judge—Penavert
Acting Attorney—Augier
Acting Deputy Attorney—
Registrar—Elie
Clerks—Hubert, Delisle, Canal, Le Garninon
Ushers—Santelli, Chalot

Government Officers.

Colonel—De Trentinian (absent)
Major—Lambert
Director of the Marine Arsenal—Cazelle
Colonial Physician—Lacroix
Military Engineer—Varaigne
Chief of Telegraphic Service—Demars
Director of Public Works—Chariot, p.i.
Architect of Public Buildings—Rampan
Director of Finance—de Rangousse
Director of Post Office—Bushwalter, p.i.
Curate—De Kerlan
20 Brothers and 46 Sisters of Charity
Harbour Master—Bertrand
Clerks in Harbour Master's Office—Dubois, &c.
Director of Botanical Gardens—J.B. Pierre
Inspector of Native Affairs—Villars
Manager of Opium Farm—Tan Keng Hoon
Manager of Spirit Farm—TanKeng Hoon

Naval Department.

"Fleurus," Admiral's Flag Ship
Commander—Captain de Lamothe Tenet
Commissary of Navy and Chief of Administrative Service—Laconture
Deputy Commissaries—de Gaillaude, des Vallons, Tranque
Sub-commissaries—Bayet, Feraud, Gabrie, Guyomar, de Lafon, Bruére, Latouche, de St. Quentin
Assistant Commissaries—Petemonte, Chalat (absent), Guérin, Boulle, Badaire Deshoullières, Morin
Naval Clerks—Balles, Viriot, Dauriac (absent), Paulin, Albert (absent), Auger, Renaux (absent), Dières-Montplaisir (absent), D'Espinassous (absent), Fabre (absent), Le Petit, de Sanques, Bourlet, Daumas, Ribeiro

Extra Officers and Employes of the Commissariat.

Assistant Commissaries—Le Peltier, Villard, Gert, Campana
Naval Clerks—Le Boucher, Lamour

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POSTS HELD BY FRENCH GOVERNMENT.

Cholen, Cangioc, Gocong, Tanan, Tayninh, Trambang, Mytho, Canlo, Bienhoa, Baria, Thudaumot, Longthanh, Vinh, Long, Travinh, Bentré, Mocai, Bactrang, Chaudoc, Sadec, Soctrang, Longxuyen, Cantho, Hatien, Rachgia

Municipal Departments.

MUNICIPAL COUNCIL.

Mayor—Lourdeault
Members—Macaire, Blancsubé, Hubert, Burté, Leroy, Maurice, Vinson, Hamonic, James
Secretary—Révillod
Chief Clerk—Sèrre
Clerks—H. Vaud, Rocher
Municipal Treasurer—Abadie
do. clerk—Houstin
Superintendent of Roads and Buildings—Picot
Superintendent of Gardens—Moreau

POLICE FORCE.

Chief Commissioner, Saigon—Girard
Second Commissioners, Saigon—Lannes (absent), Florentin
Chief Commissioner, Cholen—Laval (absent)
Sergeants—Six
European Constables—Twenty-three
Native Do. —Forty-six
Interpreters—Three

EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTION.

Director—Robert
Teachers—Two Natives.

Consulates.

BELGIUM.

Acting Consul—The Harbour Master

GREAT BRITAIN.

Acting Consul—C. F. Tremlett

DENMARK.

Consul—A. G. Hogg

GERMANY.

Consul—E. Saltzkorn

ITALY.

Consul—Jeanfrançois

NETHERLANDS.

Acting Consul—Spiedel

PORTUGAL.

Consul—M. Ribeiro

SPAIN.

Consul—Don Juan Ruiz

AUSTRIA.

Consul—E. Grün

Public Institutions.

TRIBUNAL OF COMMERCE.

President—Denis
Members—Cornu, Macaire, de Orroño
Bailiff—Sautelli

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

Honorary President—The Director of the Interior
President—Cornu Edouard
Members—Macaire, Lourdeault, Hubert, Catoire, Denis, Houdinet, Cornu Abbert, de Orroño, Michelot
Secretary—Michelot
Clerk—Bouzerand

MASONIC LODGE.

"Loge Réveil de l'Orient"

GAOL.

Gaoler—Campana

Public Companies.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

Agent—Macaire
Chief Clerk—Delagènière
Clerk—Rieutord
Storekeeper—Desbois

SAIGON RICE MILL.

Agent—de Orroño

INDO-CHINESE SUGAR COMPANY, LIMITED

Agents—A. G. Hogg & Co.

EASTERN EXTENSION, AUSTRALASIA AND CHINA TELEGRAPH COMPANY, LIMITED.

Office: Cape Saint James
W. T. Newitt, superintendent
Edgar
W. E. Blanchard

Insurance Agencies.

Behre & Co., agents—
North China Insurance Company
Canton Insurance Office
North German Lloyds'
Samarang Sea and Fire Insurance Company
Verein Hamburg Underwriters

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Denis Frères, agents—
Insurance Companies of Bordeaux, Paris, Marseilles and Hâvre

Hale & Co., W. G., agents—
Lloyds'
Western Clubs, Topsham
China Traders' Insurance Company, Limited
Union Insurance Society of Canton
Batavia Sea and Fire Insurance Company
Colonial Sea and Fire Insurance Company of Batavia
China Fire Insurance Company, Limited
Victoria Fire Insurance Company, Limited
North British and Mercantile Insurance Company

Hogg & Co., A. G., agents—
Chinese Insurance Company, Limited
Home and Colonial Marine Insurance Company, Limited

Renard & Co., agents—
Zutphen Netherlanden Insurance Company
Oesterling (Marine Insurance Co.)

Banks.

Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London and China—
W. G. Hale & Co., agents

Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China—
Behre & Co., agents

Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris—
Michelot, manager
Dierx, Jr., clerk

Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation—
J. Morrison, agent
Perrin, clerk

Professions, Trades, &c.

Andrieux, lampist

Bareil and Fils Frères, merchants

Behre & Co., merchants
E. Saltzkorn
Nisle
Gaymeher
Röver

Blanchy, Coffee Plantation (Chauthoi)

Blancsubé, Jules, lawyer

"Bon Marché" Store
Rieux, manager

Burté, contractor

Café de l'Indepéndance
Mme. Charreyron, proprietor

Café de Paris
Melle. de Chaléon, proprietor

Cardi, J., apothecary and druggist

Catoire, A., shipwright and timber merchant

Chaignon, public notary

Champon, M., butcher

Clément, Madame, storekeeper

Codry, E., architect and contractor

Denis Frères, merchants
Emile Denis (Europe)
Gustave Denis
Alphonse Denis

Dierx, Edouard, merchant
Edouard Dierx
Albert Cornu

Dimitri, boarding-house keeper

Dollon, storekeeper (Chaudoc)

Dussutour, A., auctioneer

Farinole, J. B., storekeeper

Férand, baker

Francfort and Samuel, merchants, Cholon

Fricol Frères, storekeepers

Geraud, baker

Giraud, watchmaker

Grandpré, Madame de, storekeeper

Gsell, E., photographer

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Hainard, watchmaker

Hale & Co., W. G., merchants
W. G. Hale (absent)
W. Detmering
C. F. Tremlett
H. Johnston

Hamonic Frères, engineers, machinists, and coach builders
J. Hamonic
H. Hamonic
Carbonneau

Hogg & Co., A. G., merchants
A. G. Hogg (absent)
W. G. Kerr
Blanchard

Hotel and Café de l'Union
James Robert, proprietor

Hôtel-Café d'Europe
Miss Journet-Chabanit, proprietor

Hotel-Café de l'Univers
Lacaze, proprietor

Hubert, storekeeper

"Imprimerie Commerciale," office of "Independant de Saigon," fortnightly newspaper
H. Semanne, editor

"Imprimerie Nationale," office of "Courrier de Saigon," Government Gazette, fortnightly newspaper
Gest, director

Jame, Coutel & Co., merchants
F. Jame
J. B. Coutel

Jame, notary

Jouvet, A., merchant and commission agent

Kaltenbach, Engler & Co., merchants
Gustave Kaltenbach (absent)
Frederick Engler (do.)
E. Grün
Opsteltein (absent)
Cauchefer
Engler
Heimann, Haug

Lacaze, A., storekeeper

Larrieu and Roque, merchants and managers of Cochin China steamers
M. Larrieu
V. Roque (absent)
V. Candau
M. Prement
F. Cowie

Lautier & Guerin, hair cutters

Leroy, storekeeper

Lourdeault, apothecary and druggist

Marnay, L., & Ve. Rollett, storekeepers
L. Marnay
Veuve Rollett

Martin, lampist

Mayer & Crotte, contractors and timber merchants

Morice Freres & Bailly, storekeepers

Mulaton, contractor
Mulaton
Loiseleur (absent)

Ogliastro, pepper trade (Hatien)

Orroño de, merchant, and agent for A. Cahuzac, Cholen Steam Rice Mill
Bonnefond
Taylor
De Grandpre

Pelissier, V., timber merchant

Perrichon and Band, lampists

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Renard & Co., Edouard, merchants
Edouard Renard (Paris)
Arthur Pilliet (do.)
Edouard Cornu

Ribeiro & Co., M., merchants and commission agents
M. Ribeiro
Bloom

Rollet, Madame, bookseller
Madame Rollet
Rondard

"Saigon Advertiser and Shipping Gazette," weekly newspaper
J. H. Bloom, manager
G. S. Nunes, compositor
H. H. Silva, do.
C. S. Luz, do.
A. Alcantara, do.
Procopio de Senna do.

Storror, Dr., physician

Tan Keng Sing & Brothers, chief contractors to Government
Tan Keng Sing
Tan Keng Ho
Tan Keng Hoon

Tan Keng Sing & Co., storekeepers, Quai de Commerce

Van Lier, Dr.

Vergornjeanne, blacksmith

Vuillermoz, A., watchmaker

Waterson, Captain, surveyor to Insurance Companies

River Pilots.

Alzan, Arduzer, Brunet, Orieux, Duzac, Granger, Guineau, Lescaudron, Marin, Michel, Pallas, Pioch, Prockter, Roux, Tricot, Gavini, Liguidic

Steam Tugs.

"Powerful," Denis Frères, agents

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THE BANGKOK DIRECTORY.

Consulates and Government Offices.

PORTUGUESE CONSULATE.
(Established 1820.)
Acting Consul—J. V. d'Almeida
Clerk and Interpreter—A. J. F. da Luz
Messenger—Deng
Jailor—P'ot

CONSULATE OF THE U. S. OF AMERICA.
(Established May 29th, 1856.)
Consul—Brig.-Gen. F. W. Partridge
Marshal—F. P. Partridge
Medical attendant—W. L. Hutchinson, M.D.

BRITISH CONSULATE.
(Established June 14th, 1856.)
Consul General—Thomas G. Knox (absent)
Act. Consul & Interpreter—W. H. Newman
1st asst.—D. J. Edwards
2nd assistant—E. B. Gould
Student Interpreter—E. H. French
Constables—H. A. Gardener and natives
Medical attendant—Wm. Campbell, M.D.

FRENCH CONSULATE.
(Established July, 1856.)
Consul—B. Garnier
Chancellor—E. Knecht
1st Interpreter—Lorgeon
2nd Interpreter—P. Kronminh
Clerks—G. Ghui, A-Chin
Constable—Pedro Dieu

DANISH CONSULATE.
(Established 1858.)
Consul—F. C. C. Kobke

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LEGATION AND CONSULATE.
(Established March, 1866.)
Minister resident and Consul General for Siam—Chevalier Ignatz de Schäffer (residing at Yedo)
Consul—Wm. Masius

SWEDISH AND NORWEGIAN CONSULATE.
Consul—V. Pickenpack (absent)
Acting Consul—W. Müller

NETHERLANDS CONSULATE.
Consul—V. Pickenpack (absent)
Acting Consul—W. Müller

CONSULATE FOR THE GERMAN EMPIRE.
Consul—
Acting Consul & Secretary—T. Hausmann
Interpreter—R. Hendriks
Second do.—Bua

HARBOUR MASTER'S DEPARTMENT.
Harbour Master & Master Attendant—Capt. John Bush
Clerk—N. F. Hendricks
Interpreter—Yam
Ghaut Sirang—Suloyman

CUSTOMS SERVICE.
Commissioner—S. Bateman
Inspectors—J. M. F. da Costa, T. G. Hicks
Tide Waiters—R. Anchant, Sow Chong, J. Chivers (Paknam)

POLICE DEPARTMENT.
(Established April, 1862.)
Commissioner of Police Forces—S. J. B. Ames
Malayan Officers—Nine
Do. Peons—One hundred
Interpreter—Nai Peâ
} doing duty in the foreign quarters

(Within City Walls.)
Inspector—F. Solomon
Siamese Officers—Fifteen
Do. Privates—Two hundred

Insurance Companies.

Borneo Company, agents—
Lloyds'
North China Insurance Co.
Northern Assurance Company

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Malherbe, Jullien & Co., agents—
North British and Mercantile Insurance Company

Markwald & Co., A., agents—
Hamburg, Dresden and Bremen Underwriters
Canton Insurance Office
Germanic Lloyds'—with power for classing ships
German Transatlantic Transport Insurance Company of Berlin
Swiss Lloyd of Winterthur
China and Japan Marine Insurance Co.
Westphalia Lloyds Insurance Company
"Iakor" of Moscau
Hanseatic Fire Insurance Company of Hamburg
Khenania Insurance Company of Cologne
German Lloyd Transport Insurance Company of Berlin

Pickenpack, Thies & Co., agents—
Colonial Sea and Fire Insurance Co.
Oosterling Insurance Co.
China Traders' Insurance Co., Limited
Victoria Fire Insurance Company of Hongkong, Limited
Transatlantic Fire Insurance Company of Hamburg, Limited

Windsor, Redlich & Co., agents—
Chinese Insurance Company, Limited
Union Insurance Society of Canton
Batavia Sea and Fire Insurance Co.
Samarang Sea and Fire Insurance Company

Public Companies.

BANGKOK DOCK COMPANY.
(Established 1865.)
Managing Director—John Bush
Assistant—M. T. Apcar
Boiler maker—S. Balmforth
Foreman—Apow
Engineer—Pha

CLYDE DOCK AND SHIP BUILDING YARD.
D. Maclean & Co., proprietors

CLYDE STEAM SAW MILLS AND TIMBER YARD.
D. Maclean & Co., proprietors

AMERICAN STEAM RICE MILL.
Pickenpack, Thies & Co., proprietors
Millers and Millwrights—Alonzo Moore, Sam. Wright

BORNEO COMPANY, LIMITED, STEAM RICE MILL.
Superintending Engineer—J. M. Lyon
Engineer—J. Croley

MODEL RICE MILL.
Nakoda Ismail Solomanjee, proprietor

A. MARKWALD & CO.'S STEAM RICE MILL.
Miller—H. Hauschild
Engineer—A. Carl
Assistants—B. Simoens, O. Sweemoh

MACGREGOR, STEAMSHIP LINE.
Windsor, Redlich & Co., agents
"DANUBE."
Captain—G. Hopking
"PARIS."
Captain—G. Barclay

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.
Borneo Company, Limited, agents

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.
Pickenpack, Thies & Co., agents

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON AND CHINA.
Pickenpack, Thies & Co., agents

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.
A. Markwald & Co., agents

INDO-CHINESE SUGAR COMPANY LIMITED.
HEAD OFFICE, HONGKONG.
Borneo Co., Limited, agents
Factory and Estate at Nakonchaisee
W. Sinclair, administrator
J. A. Homan, manager
J. H. Cooke, engineer

Merchants and Traders.

Alloin & Co., merchants
J. M. Alloin
E. Lamache
J. Möller
F. Herb
G. A. de Barros

Baskes, Pedro H., general storekeeper

"Berns' Hotel"
L. H. Berns, proprietor

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Bonneville, E., timber merchant

Borneo Company, Limited, merchants
Henry Foss, manager
F. S. Clarke

Bouret, H., butcher, baker & compradore, new road

Campbell, W., M.D., next the British Consulate

"Carter's Hotel"
P. Carter, proprietor

Chit, F., photographer

Costa, J. M. F. de, merchant
J. M. F. de Costa
G. M. Bhaga

De Bay, Gotte & Co., merchants
E. De Bay
R. Gotte
H. Klopp
T. Gam
E. Müller
G. Falk
B. de Barros
Branch House.
F. H. von Bargen, manager

"Falck Hotel," and billiard & bowling alley
Ch. Falck
A. Richten

"Falck Hotel," Paknam, and Superintendents of the Bangkok Bar Lighthouse
Ch. Falck
A. Richten

Gowan, —., M.B., next the British Consulate

Hutchinson, W. L., M.D., medical practioner' opposite the British Consulate, New Road

Kobke, F. C. C., surveyor to the local offices

Maclean & Co., D., merchants
Daniel Maclean
John Maclean
M. Beck

Malherbe, Jullien & Co., merchants and shipchandlers
L. Malherbe (absent)
St. Cyr Jullien (absent)
A. Jucker, manager
H. Sigg
A. Demianoff
—. Riedlmann
Branch Store, on the East side of the river
A. Bjurling, manager

Markwald & Co., A., merchants
Paul Lessler (absent)
Wilhelm Masius
J. J. Riechmann
A. Kurtzhalss
F. Masius

Manyoo, butcher and compradore

Möller & Meisner, ship chandlers and commission agents
H. A. Möller
C. F. Meisner (absent)
H. Busch
T. Gibbons

Pickenpack, Thies & Co., merchants
V. Pickenpack (Europe)
W. Müller
W. Schaab (absent)
F. Müller
A. Groth

Ramsey, Wakefield & Co., army outfitters to H.S.M.
S. Laury, manager

"Reina's Hotel"
F. S. Reina, proprietor

Ross, H., dealer in engineers' stores

Siam "Weekly Advertiser"
Rev. S. J. Smith, proprietor and editor

Smith, S. J., printer and publisher, Bang-k'olém Point, East side of the river

Windsor, Redlich & Co., merchants, and owners of Steam Rice Mill
T. Windsor
Alexis Redlich
G. Rogge
F. M. de Jesus
L. S. Scherzinger, engineer

Europeans in Government Employ.
J. H. Chandler, interp. & translator
G. Dupont, sec. Court Marshal office
J. Clunis, civil architect
C. Hewetson, band master to the Kalahome
J. Feit, band master to the 2nd King
E. C. Walrond, com. Siamese Navy
A. Loftus, do.
C. Thomsen, do.
F. G. Hicks, inspector Customs
H. Alabaster, tutor and translator Royal Palace
F. G. Patterson, tutor Royal Palace

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F. C. Affourtit, chief steward to the 1st King
S. Bateman, Commissioner of Customs and sec. to H.G. the Regent
H. de Sa, assist. interpreter For. office
A. F. de Jesus, clerk Foreign office
R. Harper, engineer Royal Mint

Mariners at Bangkok.

J. Wewezer, H. F. F. Voigt, C. G. Bjugren, J. F. Belbin, H. Bloom, E. C. Tams, C. Worgitzky, D. Heimsoht, E. Mœller, Geo. Orton, J. Jœrgensen, W. Kramer, P. W. Vorrath, P. Rademaker, C. Sœderstrœm, L. P. Buckholdt, A. Leyser, A. Hochreuter, P. J. S. Dethleffsen, L. Bruhns, C. Stolze, C. C. C. Salje, H. A. T. Voss, D. Shrœder, C. Hansen, H. Klindt, A. Jœrgensen, C. Ulrich, H. Freudenberg, G. Dethleffsen, K. L. Christiansen, P. J. Kofœd, C. Harten, J. C. Thomsen, C. Lange, J. L. Hellstœm, M. T. Colberg, C. U. Zetterlund, G. Pettersen, J. Lauretzen, H. A. D. Hansen, C. Manchau, G. Leerhoff, G. P. F. Kruse, F. Hunte, L. Garnier, Alex. Young, J. Otten, N. H. Klahn, J. Andreasen, M. P. Olsen, F. F. Witt, H. A. Spreckelsen, T. Benedictson, A. H. Mœller, C. F. Burrows, F. Sass, V. Saxtorph, A. C. W. Hansen, T. Nistead, H. Hansen, S. Sorensen, S. P. Andersen, F. G. Hicks

Officers on Siamese Ships,

J. G. R. C. Hansen, C. L. Jorgensen, E. W. Bentzen, L. A. Henmingsen, A. H. Buur P. G. Wachtelbrenner

Printing Offices.

BRADLEY'S PRINTING, PUBLISHING, AND BINDING HOUSE.
Manager—D. F. Bradley

BANGKOK GAZETTE.

G. G. Graham, editor and proprietor

NOVELTY PRESS.

G. G. Graham, proprietor

OFFICE OF THE AMERICAN PRESBYTERIAN MISSION.

Manager—Rev. N. A. MacDonald

PROTESTANT HOUSES OF WORSHIP.

Chapel of the American Presbyterian Mission
Chapel of the American Baptist Mission
The British Church, on the brink of the River

Missionaries.

AMERICAN BAPTIST BOARD.

THE CHINESE MISSION AT BANGKOK, COMMENCED BY W. DEAN, 1835.
Rev. William Dean, D.D.

THE SIAMESE MISSION, COMMENCED BY THE REV. J. T. JONES, D.D., 1833, Is now self supporting, and under the charge of the Rev. S. J. Smith

AMERICAN PRESBYTERIAN MISSION.

(Established March, 1840.)

STATIONED AT BANGKOK.
Rev. Samuel R. House, M.D.
Rev. N. A. MacDonald
Rev. J. N. Culbertson

STATIONED AT AYUTHIA.
Rev. J. Carrington

STATIONED AT PETCHABURI.
Rev. Samuel G. McFarland (absent)
Rev. Jas. W. Van Dyke

STATIONED AT XIENG MAI, (LAOS.)
Rev. D. McGilvary
Rev. Jonathan Wilson
W. A. Cheek, M.D.

BANGKOK MISSION AND SCHOOL.

S. B. Bradley, B.A., with assistants

MISSION DE SIAM.

M. Martin, Jean Pierre, pro vicar-apostolic, Church of the Conception at Bangkok
M. Larnaudie, Francois Louis (absent)
M. Marin, Jean, Secretary to the Mission
M. Ranfaing, Jean Baptist, Church of the Conception, at Chant'aboon
M. Saladin, Emile, Church of Rosaire, at Bangkok
M. Rabardelle, Alfred Prudhomme, Church of the Nativity, at Ban-nok-kuak
M. Perreaux, René Nicolas, Church of St. Joseph, at Authia
M. Schmit, Francois Joseph, Church of St. Paul, at Petroo
M. Fauque, Joseph Amable, and M. Rousseau, Pierre Louis College of S. H. of Jesus
M. Guego, Mathurin, Church of the Compassion at Bang-pla-soi

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M. d'Hont, Aloïs, Church of St. Francois Xavier, at Bangkok
M. Lombard, Emile Louis, Church of St. Croix, at Bangkok
M. Barbier, Pierre Narcisse, Church of T'akien
M. Ney, Jean Louis, Church of the Assumption, at Bangkok
M. Quentric, Yves Marie, Church of St. Paul at Petroo
Chaumet, Benjamin Marie, Church of St. Agnes, at Hatsaké
Colombet, Emile Auguste, College of S. H. of Jesus
Yung Sébastien, Ygnace, Church of Rosaire, at Bangkok
Phradem, Constant Emile
Dessalles, Etienne Barthelemy

NATIVE PRIESTS.

Rev. P. Andre Yeng, native; Church of St. Peter at Nak-hou-xai-si
Rev. P. Joseph Teling, native; Church of St. Michael at Donkabuang
Rev. P. Joachine Ye, native; Church of the Nativity at Ban-nok kuak
Rev. P. Philippe Sune, native
Rev. P. Simon T'an, native; Church of the Conception, at Chant'abun
Rev. Michael T'ai, native, Church of St. Francis Xavier, at Bangkok

MAIL AND REPORT BOAT.

Falck & Richten, proprietors—
The German steamer *Past*, or the Post boat leaves Falck & Co.'s Bowling Alley daily, for Paknam and Menam roads, and returns from outside the bar the same day with mails and passengers.

STEAM TUG.

"*Sans Pareil*," Borneo Company
Captain—J. Jessen
Engineer—A. Black

BANGKOK LICENSED PILOTS.

Office at the Harbour Master's.
C. Aström, G. A. Berkeley, A. Dyer, J. H. Christians, L. Lampe, F. Peterson, J. Smith, J. C. Van Es, J. D. Wefer

CHIEF BAZAARS IN BANGKOK.

Talat Samp'eng—On the east side of the river, a mile and a half in length, containing almost all varieties of merchandise and eatables.

Talat Sow Ch'ing Ohá—A little S. E. of the King's palace, half a mile in length, comprising chiefly dry goods and hardware.

Talat Somdet Ong Noi—On the western side of the river, a little above Mussulman Square, for the sale chiefly of eatables; quite a large market.

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APPENDIX.

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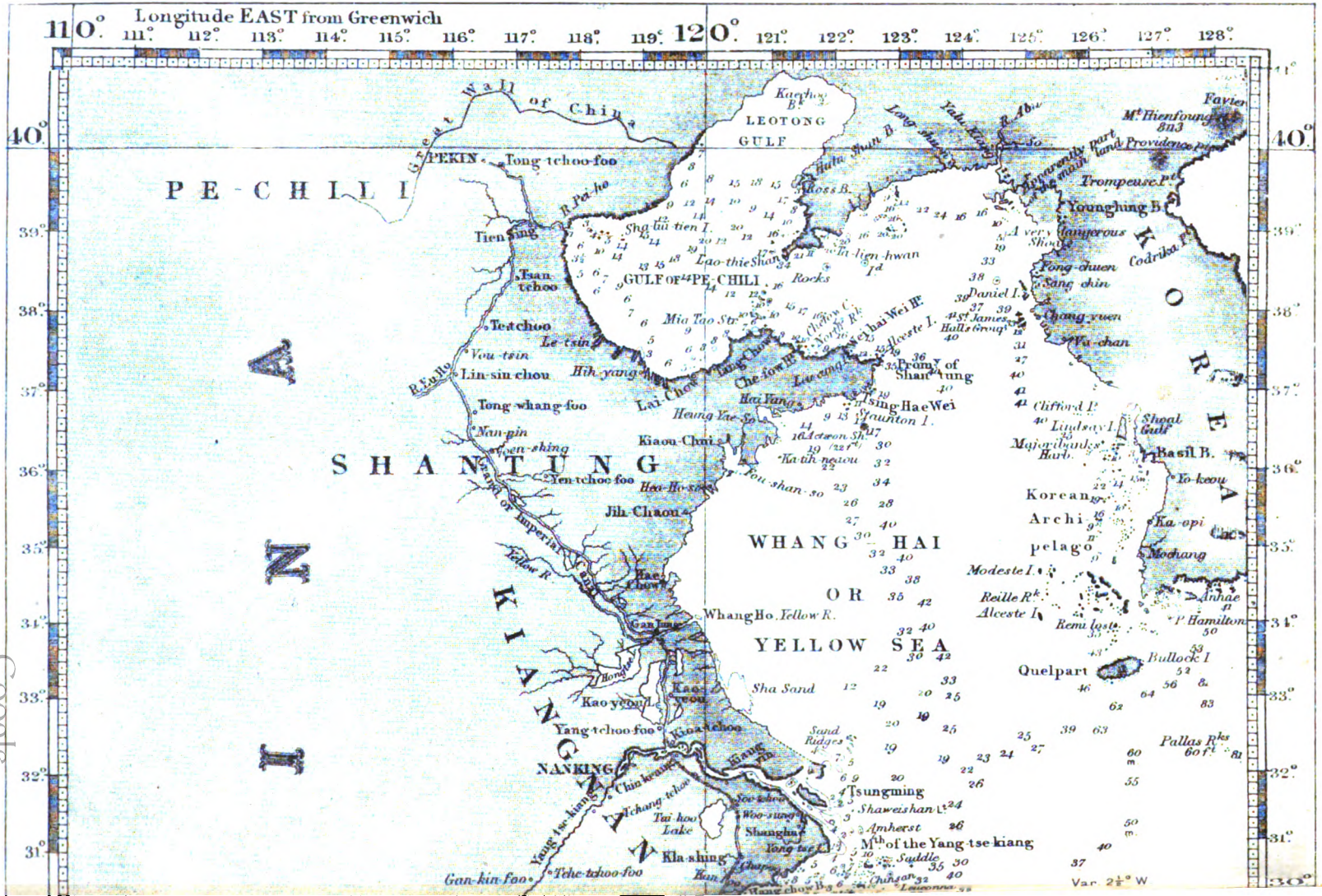

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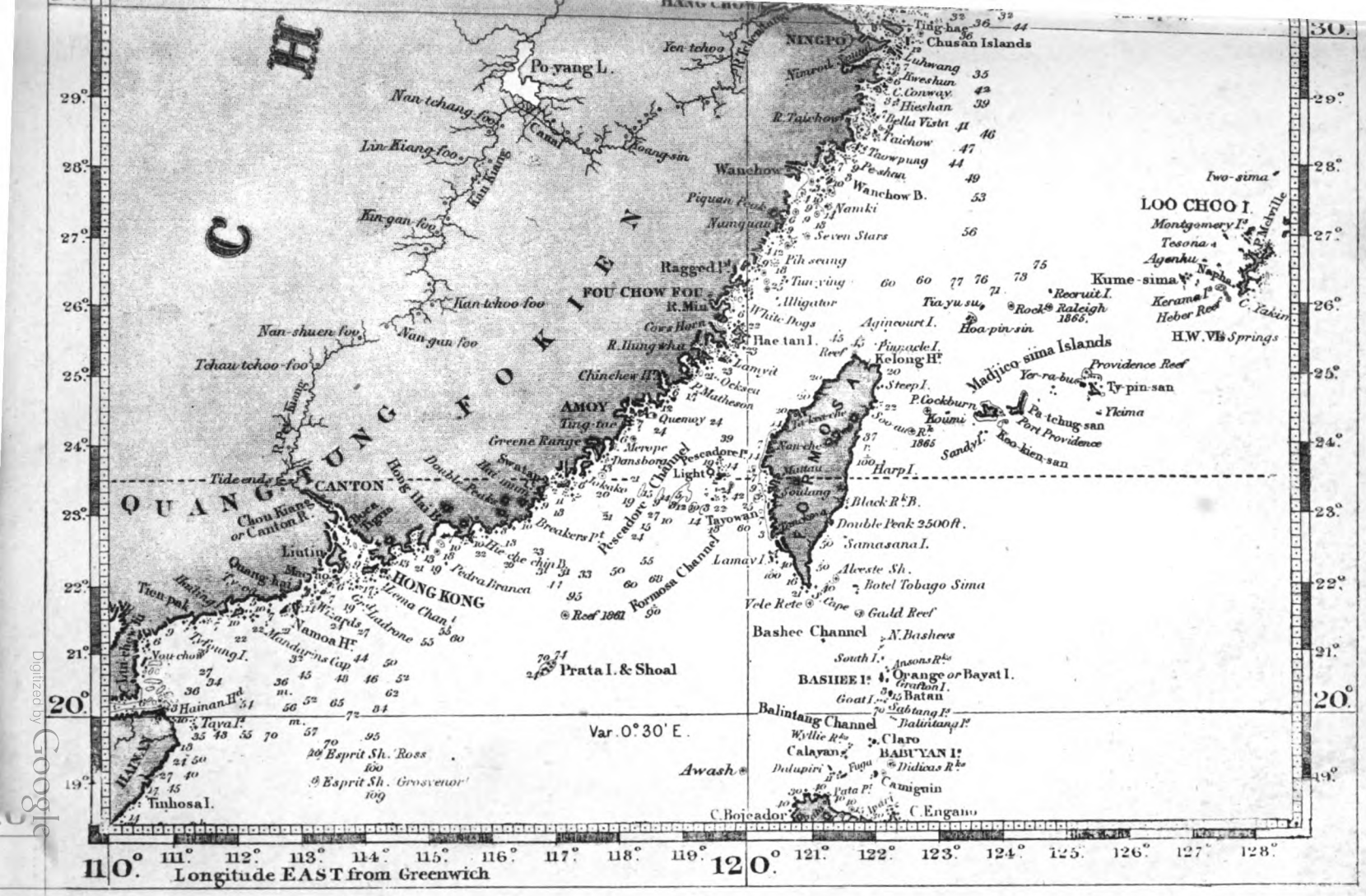
CHINA
KIANG SU
CHEKIANG
FOKIEN
KWANG TUNG
QUANG SI
HAINAN
Po yang L.
Nan-tchang-foo
Canal
Lin-Kiang-foo
Kan Kiang
Kin-gan-foo
Kan-tchoo-foo
Nan-shuen-foo
Nan-gun-foo
Tchau-tchoo-foo
R. Pei Kiang
Yen-tchoo
R. Tsientang
NINGPO
Ting-hae
Chusan Islands
Tuhwang
Liweshun
C. Conway
Hieshan
Bella Vista
Taichow
Thaw-pung
Pe-shan
Wanchow
Wanchow B.
Namki
Seven Stars
Pih-seang
Tiau-ying
Alligator
White Dogs
Ragged Id.
FOU CHOW FOU
R. Min
Cows Harb.
R. Hung-shui
Chincheu Hr.
AMOY
Ting-tau
Quemoy
Greene Range
Merope
Pansbon
Pescadore Id.
Light Ho.
Tide ends
CANTON
Chou Kiang or Canton R.
Liutin
Hong Kong Harb.
Double Peaks
Breakers Pt.
Pedra Branca
HONG KONG
Reef 1861
Prata I. & Shoal
Namoa Hr.
Tiefung I.
Mandarins Cap
Hainan Hd.
Taya Id.
Esprit Sh. Ross
Esprit Sh. Grosvenor
Tinhosa I.
Var. 0° 30' E.
Awash
Formosa Channel
Piquan Peak
Namquan R.
Raetan I.
Reef
Agincourt I.
Pinnacle I.
Kelong Hr.
Steep I.
Lamvit
Ockseu
Matheson
P. Cockburn
Houmi
Sandy I.
Harp I.
Black R. B.
Double Peak 2500 ft.
Samasana I.
Lamay I.
Aleeste Sh.
Botel Tobago Sima
Vele Rete
Cape
Gadd Reef
Bashee Channel
N. Bashees
South I.
Ansons Rks
BASHEE Is.
Orange or Bayat I.
Grafton I.
Goat I.
Batan
Sabtang Is.
Balintang Channel
Balintang I.
Wyllie Rks.
Claro
Calayan
BABUYAN Is.
Dulupiri
Fugu
Didicas Rks.
Camiguin
Pata Pt.
Mari
C. Bojeador
C. Engano
LOO CHOO I.
Iwo-sima
Melville
Montgomery Id.
Tesona
Agenku
Napha
Kume-sima
Recruit I.
Rock
Raleigh
1865.
Kerama Is.
C. Yakin
Heber Reef
H.W.V.S. Springs
Madjico sima Islands
Providence Reef
Yer-ra-bus
Ty-pin-san
Yteima
Pa-tchug-san
Port Providence
Koo-kien-san
Hoa-pin-sin
Tia-yu-su
Recruit I.
Rock
Raleigh
1865.
Kerama Is.
Heber Reef
H.W.V.S. Springs
Madjico sima Islands
Providence Reef
Yer-ra-bus
Ty-pin-san
Yteima
Pa-tchug-san
Port Providence
Koo-kien-san
Sandy I.
Houmi
P. Cockburn
Steep I.
Pinnacle I.
Kelong Hr.
Agincourt I.
Raetan I.
Reef
Lamvit
Ockseu
Matheson
Chincheu Hr.
R. Hung-shui
Cows Harb.
Ragged Id.
Alligator
White Dogs
Tiau-ying
Pih-seang
Seven Stars
Namquan R.
Piquan Peak
Namki
Wanchow B.
Wanchow
Thaw-pung
Pe-shan
Bella Vista
Taichow
R. Taichow
Hieshan
C. Conway
Liweshun
Tuhwang
Ting-hae
Chusan Islands
NINGPO
R. Tsientang
Yen-tchoo
Po yang L.
Canal
Kin-gan-foo
Lin-Kiang-foo
Nan-tchang-foo
Kan-tchoo-foo
Nan-shuen-foo
Nan-gun-foo
Tchau-tchoo-foo
R. Pei Kiang
Tinhosa I.
Esprit Sh. Grosvenor
Esprit Sh. Ross
Taya Id.
Hainan Hd.
Mandarins Cap
Namoa Hr.
Tiefung I.
Wizards
Lamma Chan.
Ladrone
Hong Kong Harb.
Double Peaks
Breakers Pt.
Pedra Branca
Reef 1861
Prata I. & Shoal
Formosa Channel
Pescadore Channel
Pescadore Id.
Light Ho.
Tide ends
CANTON
Chou Kiang or Canton R.
Liutin
Tien-pak
Quang-kai
Hong Kong Harb.
Double Peaks
Breakers Pt.
Pedra Branca
Reef 1861
Prata I. & Shoal
Namoa Hr.
Tiefung I.
Mandarins Cap
Hainan Hd.
Taya Id.
Esprit Sh. Ross
Esprit Sh. Grosvenor
Tinhosa I.
Var. 0° 30' E.
Awash
Formosa Channel
Pescadore Channel
Pescadore Id.
Light Ho.
Tide ends
CANTON
Chou Kiang or Canton R.
Liutin

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Order of Her Majesty the Queen in Council, for the Government of Her Majesty's Subjects in China and Japan.

AT THE COURT AT WINDSOR, THE 9TH DAY OF MARCH, 1865.

PRESENT:

THE QUEEN'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY IN COUNCIL.

Preamble. WHEREAS an Act of Parliament was passed in the Session of the sixth and seventh years of HerMajesty's reign (chapter eighty) "for the better government of Her Majesty's subject resorting to China": 6 & 7 Vict. c. 80.

And whereas, by that Act it was enacted (among other things) that it should be lawful for Her Majesty, by any Order or Orders made with the advice of Her Privy Council, to ordain for the government of Her Majesty's subjects being within the dominions of the Emperor of China, or being within any ship or vessel at a distance of not more than one hundred miles from the coast of China, any law or ordinance which to Her Majesty in Council might seem meet, as fully and effectually as any such law or ordinance could be made by Her Majesty in Council for the government of Her Majesty's subjects being within Her Majesty's Island of Hongkong:

And whereas, another Act of Parliament was passed in the same Session (chapter ninety-four) "to remove doubts as to the exercise of power and jurisdiction by Her Majesty within divers countries and places out of Her Majesty's dominions, and to render the same more effectual" (to which Act the expression The Foreign Jurisdiction Act when hereafter used in this Order refers): 6 & 7 Vict. c. 94.

And whereas, by The Foreign Jurisdiction Act it was enacted (among other things) that it was and should be lawful for Her Majesty to hold, exercise, and enjoy any power or jurisdiction which Her Majesty then had, or might at any time thereafter have, within any country or place out of Her Majesty's dominions, in the same and as ample a manner as if Her Majesty had acquired such power or jurisdiction by the cession of conquest of territory:

And whereas, Her Majesty has had and now has power and jurisdiction in the dominions of the Emperor of China, and in the dominions of the Tycoon of Japan:

And whereas, Her Majesty was pleased from time to time, by and with the advice of Her Privy Council, by Orders in Council of the

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several dates in the Schedule to this Order specified, to ordain laws and ordinances for the better government of Her Majesty's subjects being within the dominions of the Emperor of China, or being within certain ships or vessels at a distance of not more than one hundred miles from the coast of China, and to make provision for the exercise of Her Majesty's power and jurisdiction aforesaid in the dominions of the Emperor of China and of the Tycoon of Japan respectively:

And whereas, it has seemed to Her Majesty, by and with the advice of Her Privy Council, to be expedient at the present time to revise the provisions of the said Orders, and to ordain further and other laws and ordinances for the better government of Her Majesty's subjects being within the dominions of the Emperor of China, or being within such ships or vessels as aforesaid, and to make further and other provision for the due exercise of Her Majesty's power and jurisdiction aforesaid and particularly for the more regular and efficient administration of justice among Her Majesty's subjects resident in or resorting to the dominions of the Emperor of China or of the Tycoon of Japan:

And whereas, under the authority of provisions in this behalf in the first-recited Act contained, ordinances for the peace, order, and good government of Her Majesty's subjects being within the dominions of the Emperor of China, or being within certain ships or vessels at a distance of not more than one hundred miles from the coast of China, have been from time to time made by the Superintendent of the Trade of Her Majesty's subjects in China (such Superintendent being also the Governor of Hongkong), with the advice of the Legislative Council of Hongkong, which ordinances are known as Consular Ordinances:

And whereas, such of those Consular Ordinances as are described in the Schedule to this Order are now in force, wholly or in part, but they are liable to repeal by order of Her Majesty in Council, and it is expedient that they be repealed, such of their provisions as are not intended to be abrogated being consolidated with this Order:

Now, therefore, Her Majesty, by virtue of the powers in this behalf by the first-recited Act and The Foreign Jurisdiction Act, or either of them, or otherwise in Her vested, is pleased, by and with the advice of Her Privy Council, to order, and it is hereby ordered, as follows:

I.—Preliminary.

Short Title.

1. This Order may be cited as The Chinese and Japan Order in Council, 1865.

Interpretation.

2. In this Order—

The term "China" means the dominions of the Emperor of China:

The term "Japan" means the dominions of the Tycoon of Japan:

The term "Minister" means the superior diplomatic representative of Her Majesty for the time being, whether Ambassador, Envoy, Minister Plenipotentiary, or Chargé d'Affaires:

The term "Chief Superintendent of Trade" means the Superintendent of the trade of Her Majesty's subjects is China for the time being, or any person for the time being authorized to act as such:

The term "Consular Officer" includes every officer in Her Majesty's Consular Service, whether Consul-General, Consul, Vice-Consul, or Consular Agent, or person authorized to act in any such capacity in China or Japan:

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The term "British vessels" includes every vessel being a British ship within the meaning of The Merchant Shipping Act, 1854, or any other Act of Parliament for the time being in force for the regulation of merchant shipping,—and any vessel owned wholly or in part by any person entitled to be the owner of a British ship in the sense aforesaid,—and any vessel provided with sailing-letters from the Governor or Officer administering the Government of Hongkong, or from the Chief Superintendent of Trade:

The term "Treaty" includes Convention, and any Agreement, Regulations, Rules, Articles, Tariff, or other instrument annexed to a Treaty, or agreed on in pursuance of any stipulation thereof:

The term "month" means calendar month:

Words importing the plural or the singular may be construed as referring to one person or thing or more than one person or thing, and words importing the masculine as referring to females (as the case may require.)

British subjects.

3. The provisions of this Order relating to British subjects apply to all subjects of Her Majesty, whether by birth or by naturalization.

Foreigners.

The provision of this Order relating to foreigners apply to subjects of the Emperor of China and of the Tycoon of Japan respectively, and subjects or citizens of any State other than China or Japan (not being enemies of Her Majesty.)

II.—General Provisions respecting Her Majesty's Jurisdiction.

Her Majesty's jurisdictions to be exercised according to this Order.

4. All Her Majesty's jurisdiction exerciseable in China or in Japan for the judicial hearing and determination of matters in difference between British subjects, or between foreigners and British subjects, —or for the administration or control of the property or persons of British subjects,—or for the repression or punishment of crimes or offences committed by British subjects,—or for the maintenance of order among British subjects,—shall be exercised under and according to the provisions of this Order, and not otherwise.

Law of England to be administered.

5. Subject to the other provisions of this Order, the civil and criminal jurisdiction aforesaid shall, as far as circumstances admit, be exercised upon the principles of and in conformity with the Common Law, the Rules of Equity, the Statute Law, and other Law for the time being in force in and for England, and with the powers vested in and according to the course of procedure and practice observed by and before Courts of Justices and Justices of the Peace in England, according to their respective jurisdictions and authorities.

What to be deemed criminal acts.

6. Except as to offences made or declared such by this Order, or by any Regulation or Rule made under it—

Any act other than an act that would by a Court of Justice having criminal jurisdiction in England be deemed a crime or offence making the person doing such act liable to punishment in England, shall not, in the exercise of criminal jurisdiction under this Order, be deemed a crime or offence making the person doing such act liable to punishment.

III.—Constitution of Her Majesty's Court.

I.—*The Supreme Court at Shanghai.*

Style and seal of Supreme Court.

7. There shall be a Court styled Her Britannic Majesty's Supreme Court for China and Japan.

The Supreme Court shall have a seal bearing its styles and such

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device as one of Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State from time to time directs.

Place of sitting.

8. The Supreme Court shall hold its ordinary sitting at Shanghai, or on emergency, at any other place within the district of the Consulate of Shanghai; but may at any time transfer its ordinary sittings to any such place in China as one of Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State or Her Majesty's Minister in China approves.

Judge.

9. There shall be one Judge of the Supreme Court.

Appointment.

He shall be appointed by Her Majesty, by warrant under Her Royal sign manual.

Qualification.

He shall be a subject of Her Majesty (by birth or naturalization) who at the time of his appointment is a member of the bar of England, Scotland, or Ireland, of not less than seven years' standing, or has filled the office of Assistant Judge or Law Secretary in the Supreme Court, or the office of Judge or Legal Vice-Consul or Law Secretary in Her Majesty's Consular Service.

Deputy of Judge.

10. The Judge may, from time to time, in case of his absence or intended absence from the district of the Consulate of Shanghai, either in the discharge of his duty or with permission of one of Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, or in case of illness, appoint, by writing under his hand and the seal of the Supreme Court, a fit person to be his deputy for the time therein mentioned; but every such appointment shall be revocable, at pleasure, by the Judge, by writing under his hand and the seal of the Supreme Court.

The person so appointed shall, during the continuance of his appointment, have all the like power and authority as the Judge.

Acting Judge.

11.—During a vacancy in the office of Judge, or on emergency, a fit person, approved by one of Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, or (in the absence of notice to Her Majesty's Minister in China of any such approval) by Her Majesty's Minister in China, may temporarily be and act as Acting Judge, with all the powers and authority of the Judge.

Assistant Judge, Law Secretary, Officers, and Clerks.

12. There shall be attached to the Supreme Court—

(1.) An Assistant Judge.

(2.) A Law Secretary.

(3.) So many officers and clerks as one of Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State from time to time think fit.

Appointment of Assistant Judge.

13. The Assistant Judge shall be appointed by Her Majesty, by warrant under Her Royal sign manual.

Duties of Assistant Judge in civil cases.

14. The Assistant Judge shall hear and determine such matters and questions arising in suits and proceedings of a civil nature, originally instituted in the Supreme Court, as are from time to time especially referred to him by the Judge; but in every such case any party to the suit or proceeding shall be entitled as of course, to a re-hearing before the Judge.

In criminal cases.

15. The Assistant Judge shall hear and determine in summary way such criminal charges originally brought before the Supreme Court as may be lawfully so heard and determined, and as are from time to time referred to him by the Judge.

Acting Assistant Judge.

16. In case of the absence or illness of the Assistant Judge, or during a vacancy in the office of Assistant Judge, or during the temporary employment of the Assistant Judge in any other capacity, or on emergency, the Judge may, by writing under his hand and the seal of the Supreme Court, appoint the Law Secretary, or any fit person approved by one of Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, or by Her Majesty's Minister in China, to act as Assistant

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Judge for the time therein mentioned; but every such appointment shall be revocable, at pleasure, by the Judge, by writing under the hand and the seal of the Supreme Court.

The Law Secretary, or other person so appointed, shall, during the continuance of his appointment, have all the power and authorities of the Assistant Judge.

Appointment of Law Secretary.

17. The Law Secretary shall be appointed by Her Majesty by warrant under Her Royal sign manual.

Law Secretary to be Registrar.

18. The Law Secretary shall be the Registrar of the Court.

Duties of Law Secretary in civil cases.

19. The Law Secretary shall hear and determine such matters and questions arising in suits and proceedings of a civil nature originally instituted in the Supreme Court as the Judge from time to time for the despatch of urgent business think fit to refer especially to him, but in every such case any party to the suit or proceeding shall be entitled, as of course, to a rehearing before the Judge.

In criminal prosecutions.

20. The Law Secretary shall discharge such duties in connexion with the conduct of criminal prosecutions as the Judge from time to time directs.

In hearing criminal cases.

21. The Law Secretary shall hear and determine in a summary way such criminal charges originally brought before the Supreme Court as may be lawfully so heard and determined, and as the Judge from time to time for the despatch of urgent business thinks fit to refer specially to him.

Acting Law Secretary.

22. In case of the absence or illness of the Law Secretary, or during a vacancy in the office of Law Secretary, or during the temporary employment of the Law Secretary in any other capacity, or on emergency, the Judge may, by writing under his hand and the seal of the Supreme Court, appoint any fit person approved by one of Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, or by Her Majesty's Minister in China, to act as Law Secretary for the time therein mentioned; but every such appointment shall be revocable, at pleasure, by the Judge, by writing under his hand and the seal of the Supreme Court.

The person so appointed shall, during the continuance of his appointment, have all the power and authority of the Law Secretary.

Tenure of office of Judge, Assistant Judge, and Law Secretary.

23. The Judge, Assistant Judge, and Law Secretary shall hold office during the pleasure of Her Majesty, but any warrant of appointment to the office of Judge, Assistant Judge, or Law Secretary shall not be vacated by reason only of a demise of the Crown.

In case at any time Her Majesty thinks fit by warrant under Her Royal sign manual to revoke the warrant appointing any person to be Judge, Assistant Judge, or Law Secretary,—or while there is a Judge, Assistant Judge, or Law Secretary in office, thinks fit by warrant under Her Royal sign manual to appoint another person to be Judge, Assistant Judge, or Law Secretary (as the case may be),—then and in every such case, until the warrant of revocation or of new appointment is notified by Her Majesty's Minister in China to the person holding office, all powers and authorities vested in that person shall continue and be deemed to have continued in as full force,—and he shall continue and be deemed to have continued entitled to all the privileges and emoluments of the office as fully, and all things done by him shall be and be deemed to have been as valid in law,—as if such warrant of revocation or new appointment had not been made.

Consular officers temporarily attached.

24. One of Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State may, and Her Majesty's Ministers in China and Japan respectively, with the approval of the Judge of the Supreme Court in each instance first

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obtained, may from time to time temporarily attach to the Supreme Court any persons holding appointments as Consuls or Vice-Consuls.

Every person so attached shall discharge such duties in connexion with the Court as the Judge from time to time, with the approval of one of Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, directs, and shall have the like power and authority as the Assistant Judge or Law Secretary has, according as in each case the nature of the duties directed to be discharged by the person so attached may require.

II.—*The Provincial Courts.*

Provincial Courts to be held by Consuls or Vice-Consuls (commissioned) or by Acting Consuls or Vice-Consuls.

25. Each of Her Majesty's Consuls-General, Consuls, and Vice-Consuls (holding a commission as such from Her Majesty) resident in China or in Japan (with the exception of Her Majesty's Consuls at Shanghai, and with such other exceptions as one of Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State at any time thinks fit to make),—or any person acting temporarily, with the approval of one of Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State or of Her Majesty's Minister in China or in Japan, as and for a Consul-General, Consul, or Vice-Consul, so commissioned as aforesaid,—shall for and in his own Consular district, hold and form a Court styled Her Britannic Majesty's Court at [*Canton or as the case may be*], hereafter in this Order called a Provincial Court.

Seal.

Each Provincial Court shall have a seal bearing its style and such device as one of Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State from time to time directs.

IV.—JURIES. ASSESSORS.

Qualifications of jurors.

26.—Every male British subject resident in China or in Japan,—being of the age of 21 years or upwards,—being able to speak and read English,—having or earning a gross income at the rate of not less than 250 dollars a year,—not having been attained of treason or felony, or convicted of any crime that is infamous (unless he has obtained a free pardon),—and not being under outlawry,—shall be qualified to serve on a jury.

Exemptions.

27. All persons so qualified shall be liable so to serve, except the following:—

Persons in Her Majesty's Diplomatic, Consular, or other Civil service in actual employment.

Officers, clerks, keepers of prisons, messengers and other persons attached to or in the service of any of Her Majesty's Courts;

Officers and others on full pay in Her Majesty's Navy or Army, or in actual employment in the service of any Department connected therewith:

Persons holding appointments in the Civil service, and Commissioned Officers in the Naval or Military service of the Emperor of China or of the Tycoon of Japan;

Clergymen and ministers in the actual discharge of professional duties;

Advocates and attorneys in actual practice;

Physicians, surgeons, and apothecaries in actual practice;

And except persons disabled by mental or bodily infirmity.

Making of jury list.

28. On or before the 14th day of September, in the year 1865, and on or before the 14th day of January in every subsequent year, each Court shall make out a list of the persons so qualified and liable, resident within its district.

The list shall, on or before the 21st day of the same respective month, be affixed in some conspicuous place in the Court, and shall be there exhibited until the end of that month, with a notice annexed

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that on a day specified, not being sooner than the 7th or later than the 14th day of the then next month, the Court will hold a special sitting for the revision of the list.

The Court shall hold such special sitting accordingly, and at such sitting, or at some adjournment thereof (of which public notice shall be given), shall revise the list by striking out the name of any person appearing to be not qualified or not liable to serve, and by inserting the name of any person omitted and appearing to be so qualified and liable, either on the application of the person omitted, or on such notice to him as the Court think fit.

The list shall be finally revised and settled not later than the 21st day of October in the year 1865, and not later than the 21st day of February in every subsequent year, and when settled shall be affixed in some conspicuous place in the Court, and be there exhibited during not less than two months.

Such list, as settled, shall be brought into use in the year 1865, on the 1st day of November, and in every subsequent year on the 1st day of March, and in every case shall be used as the Jury list of the Court until the 1st day of March next after the time of its being brought into use.

Summoning and attendance of jurors.

29. Where, in pursuance of this Order, a jury is ordered, the Court shall summon so many of the persons comprised in the jury list, not fewer than fifteen, as seem requisite.

Penalty.

Any person failing to attend according to such summons shall be liable to such fine, not exceeding 50 dollars, as the Court thinks fit to impose.

Any such fine shall not be levied until after the expiration of 14 days. The proper officer of the Court shall forthwith give to the person fined notice in writing of the imposition of the fine, and require him within six days after receipt of the notice to file an affidavit excusing his non-attendance (if he desires to do so). The Court shall consider the affidavit, and may, if it seems proper, remit the fine.

Number of jury.

30. A jury shall consist of five jurors.

Challenges.

31. In civil and in criminal cases the like challenges shall be allowed as in England, with this addition,—that in civil cases each party may challenge three jurors peremptorily.

Unanimity.

32. A jury shall be required to give an unanimous verdict.

Provincial Consular Court,—Assessors; their number; qualifications;

33. Where a Provincial Court proceeds, in pursuance of this Order, to hear and determine any case, civil or criminal, with Assessors, the Court shall nominate and summon as Assessors not less than two and not more than four indifferent British subjects of good repute, resident in the district of the Court.

Where, however, by reason of local circumstances, the Court is able to obtain the presence of one fit person only as Asssessor, the Court may sit with him alone as Assessor; and where for like reasons the Court is not able to obtain the presence of any fit person as Assessor, the Court may (notwithstanding anything in this Order) sit without an Assessor; but in every such case the Court shall record in the minutes of proceedings its reasons for sitting with one Assessor only, or without an Assessor.

and functions.

34. An Assessor shall not have voice or vote in the decision of the Court in any case, civil or criminal; but an Assessor dissenting in a civil case from any decision of the Court, or in a criminal case from any decision of the Court, or the conviction or the amount of punishment awarded, may record in the minutes of proceedings his

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dissent and the grounds thereof; and an Assessor dissenting shall be entitled to receive gratis a certified copy of the minutes.

V.—Jurisdiction and Authorities of Her Majesty's Courts.

I.—*In General.*

Ordinary original jurisdiction of Supreme Court.

35. All Her Majesty's jurisdiction, civil and criminal, exerciseable in China, shall, for and within the district of the Consulate of Shanghai, be vested exclusively in the Supreme Court as its ordinary original jurisdictions.

Jurisdiction of Provincial Court.

36. All Her Majesty's jurisdiction, civil and criminal, exerciseable in China, beyond the district of the Consulate of Shanghai and not under this Order vested exclusively in the Supreme Court,—and all Her Majesty's jurisdiction, civil and criminal, exerciseable in Japan and not under this Order vested exclusively in the Supreme Court,—shall, to the extent and in the manner provided by this Order, be vested in the Provincial Courts, each for and within its own district.

Concurrent jurisdiction of Supreme with Provincial Courts.

37. The Supreme Court shall have, in all matters civil and criminal, an extraordinary original jurisdiction throughout China and Japan, concurrent with the jurisdiction of the several Provincial Courts, such extraordinary jurisdiction to be exercised subject and according to the provisions of this order.

Visits to Provincial Courts.

38. The Judge of the Supreme Court may, from time to time, visit in a magisterial or judicial capacity any Provincial Court, and there inquire of, or hear and determine, any case, civil or criminal, pending in that Court, or arising within its district,—or, from time to time, may appoint the Assistant Judge or the Law Secretary of the Supreme Court to visit in the like capacity and for the like purpose any Provincial Court.

Reference of case by Provincial to Supreme Court.

39. A Provincial Court may, of its own motion, or on the application of any person concerned, report to the Supreme Court the pendency of any case, civil or criminal, which appears to the Provincial Court fit to be heard and determined by the Supreme Court.

The Supreme Court shall thereupon direct in what mode and where the case shall be heard and determined, and (notwithstanding anything in this Order) the same shall be so heard and determined accordingly.

Courts of Record.

40. Every Court shall, in the exercise of every part of its respective jurisdiction, be a Court of Record.

Barristers, attorneys, and solicitors.

41. The Judge of the Supreme Cout may from time to time admit fit persons to practice in the Supreme Court as barristers, attorneys, and solicitors, or in any of those capacities.

The Judge of the Supreme Court may from time to time, subject to the approval of one of Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, make Rules for regulating the admission of persons to practice as aforesaid in Provincial Courts.

Consul at Shanghai to be Sheriff.

42. Her Majesty's Consul at Shanghai shall have all the powers and authorities of the Sheriff of a county in England, with all the privileges and immunities of the office, and as such Sheriff shall be charged with the execution of all decrees, orders, and sentences made and passed by the Supreme Court, on the requisition in that behalf of the Supreme Court.

Execution by Provincial Court of writs, &c., from Supreme Court.

43. Each Provincial Court shall execute any writ, order, or warrant issuing from the Supreme Court and directed to the Provincial Court:—and may take security from any person named therein for his appearance personally or by attorney, according to the writ, order, or warrant;—or may cause such person to be taken

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in custody or otherwise, to the Supreme Court, or elsewhere in China or Japan, according to the writ, order, or warrant.

Execution of writs, &c., from Hongkong.

44. Any of Her Majesty's Courts in China or in Japan may execute any writ, order, or warrant issuing from the Supreme Court of Hongkong, and accompanied by a request for such execution in writing under the seal of that Court;—and may take security from any person named in any such writ, order, or warrant for his appearance personally, or by attorney at Hongkong;—or may cause any such person to be taken in custody or otherwise, to Hongkong, according to the writ, order, or warrant.

Protection of Consular Officer.

45. Any of Her Majesty's Judicial or Consular Officers shall not be liable to action for the escape of any person taken under any writ, order, or warrant of the Supreme Court of Hongkong.

Courts to be auxiliary.

46. Her Majesty's several Courts in China and Japan shall be auxiliary to one another in all particulars relative to the administration of justice, civil or criminal.

Report by Provincial to Supreme Court.

47. Each Provincial Court shall every six months furnish to the Supreme Court for China and Japan a report respecting every case, civil and criminal, brought before it, in such form as the Judge of the Supreme Court from time to time directs.

II.—*In Civil Matters.*

Reconciliation and Arbitration.

Settlement of litigation.

48. Every Court may promote reconciliation, and encourage and facilitate the settlement in an amicable way of any suit or proceeding pending before it.

Reference to arbitration by Court.

49. A Court may, with the consent of the parties, refer to arbitration the final determination of any suit or proceeding pending before it, or of all matters in difference between the parties on such terms and with such directions as to appointment of an arbitrator and other things as may seem fit, and may, if it think fit, take from the parties, or any of them, security to abide by the result of the reference.

In any such case the award shall be final and conclusive.

On the application of any party a decree of the Court may be entered in conformity with the award, and such decree shall not be open to any appeal or re-hearing whatever.

Reference to arbitration made rule of Court.

50. Every agreement for reference to arbitration, or submission to arbitration, by consent may, on the application of any party be made a rule of a Court having jurisdiction in the matter of the reference or submission, which Court shall thereupon have power and authority to enforce the agreement or submission and the award made thereunder, and to control and regulate the proceedings before and after the award in such manner and on such terms as may be just.

General Authorities of Courts.

Law and Equity.

51. The Supreme and every other Court shall be a Court of Law and of Equity.

Special Authorities of Court.

Bankruptcy.

52. The Supreme and every other Court shall be a Court of Bankruptcy and as such shall, as far as circumstances admit, have, (as to a Provincial Court, for and within its own district), with respect to British subjects and to their debtors and creditors being either British subjects or foreigners submitting to the jurisdiction of the Court, all such jurisdiction as for the time being belongs to the Court of Bankruptcy and the County Courts in England, or to any other judicial authority having for the time being jurisdiction in Bankruptcy in England.

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Coroner.

53. The Supreme and every other Court shall (as to a Provincial Court, for and within its own district) have and discharge all the powers, rights, and duties appertaining to the office of Coroner in England,—summoning when necessary a jury of not less than three persons comprised in the Jury list of the Court.

Any person failing to attend according to such summons shall be liable to the like fine, to be levied in the like manner, as in this Order provided with reference to juries in civil and criminal proceedings.

Admiralty.

54. The Supreme Court shall be a Vice-Admiralty Court, and as such shall, for and within China and Japan, and for vessels and persons coming to and within China or Japan, have all such jurisdiction as for the time being ordinarily belongs to Vice-Admiralty Courts in Her Majesty's possessions abroad.

Lunacy.

55. The Supreme Court shall, as far as circumstances admit, have in itself exclusively, for and within China and Japan, with respect to British subjects, all such jurisdiction relative to the custody and management of the persons and estates of persons of unsound mind, as for the time being belongs to the Lord Chancellor or other person or persons in England intrusted by virtue of Her Majesty's sign manual with the care and commitment of the custody of the persons and estates of persons found by inquisition in England, idiot, lunatic, or of unsound mind.

Matrimonial Causes.

56. The Supreme Court shall be a Court for Matrimonial Causes, and as such shall, as far as circumstances admit, have in itself exclusively, for and within China and Japan, with respect to British subjects, all such jurisdiction, except the jurisdiction relative to dissolution or nullity or jactitation of marriage, as for the time being belongs to the Court for Divorce and Matrimonial Causes in England.

Probate and Administration.

57. The Supreme Court shall be a Court of Probate, and as such shall, as far as circumstances admit, have for and within China and Japan, with respect to the property of British subjects having at the time of death their fixed places of abode in China or Japan, all such jurisdiction as for the time being belongs to Her Majesty's Court of Probate in England.

A Provincial Court shall, however, also have power to grand probate or administrations, where there is no contention respecting the right to the grant, and it is proved on oath that the deceased had at the time of his death his fixed place of abode within the jurisdiction of the Provincial Court.

Probate or administration granted by a Provincial Court shall have effect over all the property of the deceased within China and Japan, and shall effectually discharge persons dealing with an executor or administrator thereunder, and that, notwithstanding any defect afterwards, appears in the grant.

Such a grant shall not be impeachable by reason only that the deceased had not at the time of his death his fixed place of abode within the particular jurisdiction.

Testamentary papers to be deposited in Court.

58. Any person having in his possession or under his control any paper or writing of a deceased British subject, being or purporting to be testamentary, shall forthwith bring the original to the Court within the district whereof such person is at the time of his first knowledge of the death of the deceased, and deposit it there.

Penalty.

Any person neglecting to do so for fourteen days after having knowledge of the death of the deceased, shall be liable to such penalty, not exceeding 250 dollars, as the Court thinks fit to impose.

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Property of intestate until administration.

59. From the death of a British subject, having at the time of death his fixed place of abode in China or Japan, intestate, until administration is granted, his personal property within China and Japan shall be vested in the Judge of the Supreme Court, as the personal property of an intestate in England is vested in the Judge of Her Majesty's Court of Probate there.

Penalty on administering without probate.

60. If any person, other than one of Her Majesty's Consular Officers, takes possession of and in any manner administers any part of the personal property of any person deceased, without obtaining probate or administration within three months after the death of the deceased,—or within one month after the termination of any suit or dispute respecting probate or administration (if there is any such which is not ended within two months after the death of the deceased), he shall be liable to such penalty not exceeding 500 dollars as the Court having jurisdiction in the matter of the property of the deceased thinks fit to impose; and in every such case the same fees shall be payable by the person so administering as would have been payable by him if he had obtained probate or administration.

Taking possession of property of deceased.

61. Where a British subject, not having at the time of death his fixed place of abode in China or Japan, dies there the Court within whose district he dies shall, where the circumstances of the case appear to the Court so to require, forthwith on the death of the deceased, or as soon after as may be, take possession of his personal property within the particular jurisdiction, or put it under the seal of the Court (in either case, if the nature of the property or other circumstance so require, making an inventory) and so keep the property until it can be dealt with according to law.

Trial with a Jury.

Cases for trial with jury.

62. Where a suit originally instituted in the Supreme Court relates to money, goods, or other property, or any matter at issue of the amount or value of 1,500 dollars of upwards,—or is brought for recovery of damages of the amount of 1,500 dollars or upwards,—the suit shall, on the demand of either party, be, under order of the Court, tried with a Jury.

In any case except where according to the Rules of the Court, the suit is to be heard and determined in summary way) a suit so instituted may be tried with a jury, if the Court of its own motion or on the application of either party, thinks fit so to order.

One of Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State may, by order under his hand, extend the present provision to any Provincial Court, where it appears to him there is a sufficient Jury list.

Trial with Assessors.

Provincial Consular Court,—cases for Assessors.

63. Where a suit instituted in a Provincial Court relates to money, goods, or other property of a less amount or value than 1,500 dollars,—or does not relate to or involve, directly or indirectly, a question respecting any matter at issue of the amount or value of 1,500 dollars or upwards,—or is brought for recovery damages of a less amount than 1,500 dollars,—the Court may hear and determine the case without Assessors.

In all other cases the Court (subject to the provisions of this Order respecting inability to obtain an Assessor) shall hear and determine the case with Assessors.

III.—*In Criminal Matters.*

Power of apprehension over British subjects.

64. Every Court may cause to be apprehended and brought before it any British subject being within the district of the Court and charged with having committed a crime or offence in China or in

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Japan, and may deal with the accused according to the jurisdiction of the Court and in conformity with the provisions of this Order;—or where the crime or offence is triable, and is to be tried, in Her Majesty's dominions, may take the preliminary examination, and commit the accused for trial, and cause or allow him to be taken to the place of intended trial.

Accused escaping to another district.

65. Where a person charged with having committed a crime or offence in the district of one Court escapes or removes from that district, and is found within the district of another Court, the Court within the district of which he is found may proceed in the case to examination, indictment, trial, and punishment, or in a summary way (as the case may require) in the same manner as if the crime or offence had been committed in its own district;—or may, on the requisition or with the consent of the Court of the district in which the crime or offence is charged to have been committed send him in custody to that Court, or require him to give security for his surrender to that Court, there to answer the charge, and be dealt with according to law.

Where any persons is to be so sent in custody, a warrant shall be issued by the Court within the district of which he is found, and such warrant shall be sufficient authority to any person to whom it is directed to receive and detain the person therein named, and carry him to and deliver him up to the Court of the district within which the crime of offence was committed according to the warrant.

Backing of warrant issued in British dominions.

66. Where a warrant or order of arrest is issued by a competent authority in Her Majesty's dominions for the apprehension of a British subject, who is chaged with having committed a crime or offence within the jurisdiction of the authority issuing the warrant or order, and who is, or is supposed to be, in China or Japan, and the warrant or order is produced to any Court, the Court may back the warrant or order; and the same when so backed, shall be sufficient authority to any person to whom the warrant or order was originally directed and also to any constable or other officer of the Court by which it is backed, to apprehend the accused at any place where the Court by which the warrant or order is backed has jurisdiction, and to carry him to and deliver him up in Her Majesty's dominions according to the warrant to order.

Sending of prisoner to Hongkong for trial.

67. Where any person is charged with the commission of a crime or offence, the cognizance whereof appertains to any of Her Majesty's Courts in China or Japan, and it is expedient that the crime or offence be enquired of tried, determined, and punished within Her Majesty's dominions, the accused may (under The Foreign Jurisdiction Act, section 4,) be sent for trial to Hongkong.

The Judge of the Supreme Court may, where is appears expedient by warrant under his hand and the seal of the Supreme Court, cause the accused to be taken for trial to Hongkong accordingly.

Where any person is to be so taken to Hongkong, the Court before which he is charged shall take the preliminary examination, and shall send the depositions to Hongkong, and (if it seems necessary or proper) may bind over such of the proper witnesses as are British subjects in their own recognizances to appear and give evidence on the trial.

Supreme Court,—Jury.

68. All crimes which in England are Capital shall be tried by the Judge of the Supreme Court with a jury.

Other crimes and offences above the degree of misdemeanor, tried before the Judge, Assistant Judge, or Law Secretary of the Supreme Court, and not heard and determined in a summary way, shall be tried with a Jury.

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Any crime of offence tried before the Judge, Assistant Judge, or Law Secretary of the Supreme Court, may be tried with a jury, where the Judge, Assistant Judge, or Law Secretary so directs.

Summary jurisdiction.

Subject to the foregoing provision, such classes of criminal cases tried before the Judge, Assistant Judge, or Law Secretary of Supreme Court, as the Judge, having regard to the law and practice existing in England, from time to time directs, shall be heard and determined in a summary way.

Sentence of death.

69. Where any person is sentenced to suffer the punishment of death, the Judge of the Supreme Court shall forthwith sent a report of the sentence, with a copy of the minutes of proceedings and notice of evidence in the case, and with any observations the Judge thinks fit, to Her Majesty's Minister in China or in Japan, according as the crime is committed in China or in Japan.

The sentence shall not be carried into execution without the direction of Her Majesty's Minister in China or in Japan (as the case may be) in writing under his hand.

In any such case, if Her Majesty's Minister in China or in Japan (as the case may be) does not direct that the sentence of death be carried into execution, he shall direct what punishment in lieu of the punishment of death is to be inflicted on the person convicted, and the person convicted shall be liable to be so punished accordingly.

Provincial Consular Court,—Procedure.

70. Where the crime or offence with which any person is charged before a Provincial Court is any crime or offence other than assault, endangering life, cutting, maiming, arson, or house-breaking, and appears to the Court to be such that, if proved, it would be adequately punished by imprisonment, with or without hard labour, for a term not exceeding three months, or by a fine not exceeding 200 dollars, the Court shall hear and determine the case in a summary way, and without Assessors.

In other cases the Court shall hear and determine the case on indictment and with Assessors (subject to the provisions of this Order respecting inability to obtain an Assessor.)

and extent of Punishment.

71. A Provincial Court may impose the punishment of imprisonment for any term not exceeding twelve months, with or without hard labour, and with or without a fine not exceeding 1,000 dollars, or the punishment of a fine not exceeding 1,000 dollars, without imprisonment.

Reservation of case by Provincial for Supreme Court.

72. Where the crime or offence with which any person is charged before a Provincial Court appears to the Court to be such that, if proved, it would not be adequately punished by such punishment as the Court has power to impose, and the accused is not to be sent for trial to Her Majesty's dominions, the Court shall reserve the case to be heard and determined by or under the special authority of the Supreme Court.

The Provincial Court shall take the depositions, and forthwith send them, with a minute of other evidence, if any, and a report on the case, to the Supreme Court.

The Supreme Court shall direct in what mode and where the case shall be heard and determined, and (notwithstanding anything in this Order) the same shall be so heard and determined accordingly.

Punishment in England to be regarded.

73. Every Court and authority in imposing and inflicting punishments, and Her Majesty's Ministers in China and Japan in directing what punishments is to be inflicted in lieu of the punishment of death, shall have regard as far as circumstances admit, and subject to the other provisions of this Order, to the punishments imposed by the law of England in like cases, and to the mode in which the same are inflicted in England.

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Payment of expenses by offender;

74. Any Court (but, in the case of a Provincial Court, subject to the approval of the Supreme Court,) may order any person convicted before it of any crime or offence to pay all or any part of the expenses of, or preliminary to, his trial, and of his imprisonment or other punishment.

or by accuser.

75. Where it appears to any Court that any charge made before it is malicious, or is frivolous and vexatious, the Court may order all or any part of the expenses of the prosecution to be paid by the person making the charge.

Recovery of expenses.

76. In either of the two last-mentioned cases, the amount ordered to be paid shall be deemed a debt due to the Crown, and may, by virtue of the order, without further proceedings, be levied on the property of the person convicted or making the charge, as the same may be.

Mitigation or remission of punishment.

77. Where any punishment has been awarded by the Supreme or any other Court, then, if the circumstances of the case make it just or expedient, the Judge of the Supreme Court may at any time, and from time to time, report to one of Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, or to Her Majesty's Minister in China and Japan (according as the crime or offence was committed in China or Japan,) recommending a mitigation or remission of the punishment; and on such recommendation any such punishment may be mitigated or remitted by direction of the authority to whom the report is made.

But no such recommendation shall be made with respect to any punishment awarded by a Provincial Court, except on the recommendation of that Court, or on the dissent of an Assessor (if any) from the conviction, or from the amount of punishment awarded.

Place of imprisonment in China or Japan.

78. The Judge of the Supreme Court may, where it seems expedient, by warrant under his hand and the seal of the Supreme Court, cause any offender convicted before any Court and sentenced to imprisonment, to be taken to and imprisoned at any place in China or in Japan, from time to time approved by one of Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, as a place of imprisonment for offenders.

A warrant of the Supreme Court shall be sufficient authority to the Governor or keeper of such place of imprisonment, or other person to whom it is directed, to receive and detain there the person therein named, according to the warrant.

Imprisonment in British dominions.

79. Where any offenders convicted before a Court in China or in Japan is sentenced to suffer imprisonment in respect of the crime or offence of which he is convicted, and it is expedient that the sentence be carried into effect within Her Majesty's dominions, the offender may (under The Foreign Jurisdiction Act, section 5,) be sent for imprisonment to Hongkong.

The Judge of the Supreme Court may where it seems expedient, by warrant under his hand and the seal of the Supreme Court, cause the offender to be taken to Hongkong, in order that to the sentence passed on him may be there carried into effect accordingly.

In criminal cases, reports to Secretary of State.

80. The Judge of the Supreme Court shall, when required by one of Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, send the Secretary of State a report of the sentence passed by the Judge, Assistant Judge, or Law Secretary of the Court in every case not heard and determined in a summary way, with a copy of the minutes of proceedings and notes of evidence, and the Judge may send with such report any observations he thinks fit.

Every Provincial Court shall forthwith send to the Judge of the Supreme Court a report of the sentence passed by it in every case not heard and determined in a summary way, with a copy of the minutes of proceedings and notes of evidence, and with any observations the

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Court thinks fit. The Judge of the Supreme Court shall, when required by one of Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, transmit the same to the Secretary of State, and may send therewith any observations he thinks fit.

VI.—War, Insurrection, or Rebellion.

Punishment for levying war, &c.

81.—If any British subject commits any of the following offences, that is to say,—

(1.) In China, while Her Majesty is at peace with the Emperor of China, levies war or takes part in any operation of war against the Emperor of China, or aids or abets any person in carrying on war, insurrection, or rebellion against the Emperor of China.

(2.) In Japan, while Her Majesty is at peace with the Tycoon of Japan, levies war or takes part in any operation of war against the Tycoon of Japan, or aids or abets any person in carrying on war, insurrection, or rebellion, against the Tycoon of Japan; every person so offending shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction thereof shall be liable (in the discretion of the Court before which he is convicted) to be punished by imprisonment for any term not exceeding two years, with or without hard labour, and with or without a fine not exceeding 5,000 dollars, or by a fine not exceeding 5,000 dollars, without imprisonment.

In addition to such punishment, every such conviction shall of itself, and without further proceedings, make the person convicted liable to deportation; and the Court before which he is convicted may order that he be deported from China or Japan to such place as the Court directs.

Punishment for serving with Forces of Emperor of China without licence.

82. If any British subject, without the licence of Her Majesty (proof whereof shall lie on the party accused), takes part in any operation of war in the service of the Emperor of China against any persons engaged in carrying on war, insurrection, or rebellion against the Emperor of China, he shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction thereof shall be liable (in the discretion of the Court before which he is convicted) to be punished by imprisonment for any term not exceeding two years, with or without hard labour, and with or without a fine not exceeding 5,000 dollars, or by a fine not exceeding 5,000 dollars without imprisonment.

Report by Provincial Court.

83. If the Court before which any person charged with having committed such a misdemeanor as in the two last preceding Articles mentioned is brought is a Provincial Court, the Court shall report to the Judge of the Supreme Court the pendence of the case.

The Judge of the Supreme Court shall thereupon direct in what mode and where the case shall be heard and determined, and (notwithstanding anything in this Order) the case shall be so heard and determined accordingly.

VII.—Treaties and Regulations.

Penalties for violation of Treaties.

84. If any British subject in China or in Japan violates or fails to observe any stipulation of any Treaty between Her Majesty, her heirs or successors, and the Emperor of China, or the Tycoon of Japan, for the time being in force, in respect of the violation whereof any penalty is stipulated for in the Treaty, he shall be deemed guilty of an offence against the Treaty, and on conviction thereof under this Order shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding the penalty stipulated for in the Treaty.

Regulations for China.

85. Her Majesty's Minister in China may from time to time make such Regulations as seem fit for the peace, order, and good

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Government of British subjects resident in or resorting to China, and for the observance of the stipulations of Treaties between Her Majesty, her heirs or successors, and the Emperor of China, and for the maintenance of friendly relations between British subjects and Chinese subjects and authorities, and may make any such regulations apply either throughout China or to some one or more of the Consular districts in China, and may by any such Regulations repeal or alter any Regulations made for any such purpose as aforesaid before the commencement of this Order.

Any such Regulations shall not have effect unless and until they are approved by Her Majesty, such approval being signified through one of Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State,—save that in case of urgency, declared in any such Regulation, the same shall have effect unless and until they are disapproved by Her Majesty, such disapproval being signified through one of Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, and notification of such disapproval is received and published by Her Majesty's Minister in China.

Penalties.

86. Such Regulations may impose penalties for offences against the same, as follows, namely,—for each offence imprisonment for any term not exceeding three months, with or without hard labour, and with or without a fine not exceeding 500 dollars, or a fine not exceeding 500 dollars, without imprisonment,—and with or without further fines for continuing offences not exceeding in any case 25 dollars for each day during which the offence continues after the original fine is incurred,—but so that all such Regulations be so framed as to allow in every case of part only of the maximum penalty being inflicted.

Publication.

87. All such Regulations shall be printed, and a printed copy thereof shall be affixed and at all times kept exhibited conspicuously in the public office of each Consular Officer in China, to whose district the Regulations apply.

Printed copies of the Regulations applicable to each district shall be provided and sold therein at such reasonable prices as Her Majesty's Minister in China from time to time directs.

When penalties enforceable.

88. No penalty shall be enforced in any Consular district for any offence against any such Regulation until the Regulation has been so affixed and kept exhibited in the public office of the Consular Officer for that district during one month.

Proof of Regulations.

89. For the purpose of convicting any person committing an offence against any such Regulation and for all other purposes, a printed copy of the Regulation, purporting to be certified under the hand of Her Majesty's Minister in China, or under the hand and Consular seal of one of Her Majesty's Consular Officers in China, shall be conclusive evidence of the Regulation; and no proof of the hand-writing or seal purporting to certify the same shall be required.

Regulations for Japan.

90. The foregoing provisions relative to the making, printing, publication, enforcement, and proof of Regulations in and for China shall extend and apply, *mutatis mutandis*, to the making, printing, publication, enforcement, and proof of Regulations in and for Japan, with the substitution only of Japan for China, and of the Tycoon of Japan for the Emperor of China, and of Her Majesty's Minister in Japan for Her Majesty's Minister in China, and of Her Majesty's Consular Officers in Japan for Her Majesty's Consular Officers in China.

Trial of offences.

91. Any charge under this order of an offence against any Treaty or against any such Regulation as aforesaid, shall be enquired of, heard, and determined in like manner in all respects as any ordinary

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criminal charge may be inquired of, heard, and determined under this Order, subject only to this qualification,—that (notwithstanding anything in this Order) every charge of an offence against any Treaty or against any Regulation for the observance of the stipulations of any Treaty shall be heard and determined in a summary way, and (where the proceeding is before a Provincial Court) without Assessors.

VIII.—*Unlawful Trade with Japan.*

Trade except to open ports unlawful.

92. All trade of British subjects in, to, or from any part of Japan, except such ports and towns as are for the time being opened to British subjects by Treaty between Her Majesty, her heirs or successors, and the Tycoon of Japan, is hereby declared unlawful.

If any person engages in such trade as a principal, agent, ship-owner, ship-master, or supercargo, he shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction thereof shall be liable to be punished (in the discretion of the Court before which he is convicted) by imprisonment for any term not exceeding two years with or without hard labour, and with or without a fine not exceeding 10,000 dollars without imprisonment.

Report of Provincial Court.

93. If the Court before which any person charged with having committed such a misdemeanor is brought is a Provincial Court, the Court shall report to the Judge of the Supreme Court the pendency of the case.

The Judge of the Supreme Court shall thereupon direct in what mode and where the case shall be heard and determined, and (notwithstanding anything in this Order) the case shall be so heard and determined accordingly.

Seizure of vessel, &c.

94. The officer commanding any of Her Majesty's vessels of war, or any of Her Majesty's Naval Officers authorized in this behalf by the Officer having the command of Her Majesty's Naval Forces in Japan, by writing under his hand, may seize any British vessel engaged or reasonably suspected of being or having been engaged in any trade by this Order declared unlawful, and may either detain the vessel, with the master, officers, supercargo, crew, and other persons engaged in navigating the vessel, or any of them, or take or cause to be taken the vessel, and the master, officers, supercargo, crew, and other persons aforesaid, or any of them to any port or place in Japan or elsewhere, convenient for the prosecution of a charge for the misdemeanor alleged to have been committed.

Any such vessel, master, officers, supercargo, crew, and persons may lawfully be detained at the place of seizure, or at the port or place to which the vessel is so taken under the authority of any such Officer, or of any of Her Majesty's Consular Officers in China or Japan, until the conclusion of any proceedings taken in respect of such misdemeanor.

IX.—Japanese Waters.

Regulations as to entering waters, &c.

95. When and as often as it appears to Her Majesty's Minister in Japan that the unrestricted entrance of British vessels into, or the unrestricted passage of British vessels through, any straits or other water in Japan may lead to acts of disturbance of violence, or may otherwise endanger the maintenance of peaceful relations and intercourse between Her Majesty's subjects and the subjects of the Tycoon of Japan, Her Majesty's Minister may make any regulation for prohibiting or for restricting, in such manner as seems expedient, the entrance or passage of any British vessel (other than a vessel

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of war of Her Majesty) into or through any such strait or other water as aforesaid, as defined in the Regulation.

Her Majesty's Minister may from time to time revoke or alter any such Regulation.

Penalties and proceedings.

96. The foregoing provisions of this Order relative to the making, printing, publication, enforcement, and proof of Regulations to be made by Her Majesty's Minister in Japan, and to the mode of proceeding in respect of any charge for an offence against any such Regulations, shall extend and apply, *mutatis mutandis*, to any Regulation made by Her Majesty's Minister in Japan, as last aforesaid.

Seizure of vessel.

97. If any person navigating a British vessel wilfully violates, or wilfully attempts to violate, any such Regulation, the officer commanding any vessel of war of Her Majesty, or in charge of any boat belonging to such vessel of war, may use force for the purpose of compelling him to desist from the violation or attempted violation of the Regulation, and if it appears necessary or expedient may seize the vessel, and such Commanding Officer may either detain her at the place of seizure, or take her, or cause her to be taken to any port or place in Japan or elsewhere, where the offender may be more conveniently prosecuted for such offence.

Any such vessel may lawfully be detained at the place of seizure, or at the port or place to which she is so taken, under the authority of any such Commanding Officer, or of any of Her Majesty's Consular Officers in Japan, until the conclusion of any proceedings taken in respect of the offence.

X.—*Piracy.*

Jurisdiction as to piracy.

98. Any British subject being in China or in Japan may be proceeded against, tried, and punished under this Order for the crime of piracy wherever committed.

Report by Provincial Court.

99. If the Court before which a British subject charged with the crime of piracy is brought is a Provincial Court, the Court shall report to the Judge of the Supreme Court the pendency of the case.

The Judge of the Supreme Court shall thereupon direct in what mode and where the case shall be heard and determined, and (notwithstanding anything in this Order) the case shall be so heard and determined accordingly.

XI.—*Offences against Religion.*

Punishment in summary way for public insult to religion or religious institutions.

100. If any British subject is guilty of publicly deriding, mocking, or insulting any religion established or observed in China or in Japan—or of publicly offering any insult to any religious service, feast, or ceremony established or kept in any part of China or in Japan, or to any place for worship, tomb, or sanctuary belonging to any such religion, or to the ministers or professors thereof,—or of wilfully committing any act tending to bring any such religion or its ceremonies, mode of worship, or observances into hatred, ridicule, or contempt, and thereby to provoke a breach of the public peace,—he shall be liable (in the discretion of the Court before which he is convicted) to imprisonment for any term not exceeding two years, with or without hard labour, and with or without a fine not exceeding 500 dollars, or to a fine not exceeding 500 dollars without imprisonment.

Notwithstanding anything in this Order, every charge against a British subject of having committed any such offence shall be heard and determined in a summary way, and any Provincial Court shall have power to impose the punishment aforesaid.

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Her Majesty's Consular Officers shall take such precautionary measures as seem to them proper and expedient for the prevention of such offences.

XII.—*Authority within* 100 *Miles of the Coast of China.*

Jurisdiction of Courts in China and Japan.

101. Where a British subject, being after the commencement of this Order in China or in Japan, is charged with having committed, either before or after the commencement of this Order, any crime or offence within a British vessel at a distance of not more than 100 miles from the coast of China,—or within a Chinese or Japanese vessel at such a distance as aforesaid,—or within a vessel not lawfully entitled to claim the protection of the flag of any State, at such a distance as aforesaid,—any of Her Majesty's Courts in China or in Japan within the Jurisdiction whereof he is found may cause him to be apprehended and brought before it, and may take the preliminary examination and commit him for trial.

Report by Provincial Court.

102. If the Court before which the accused is brought is a Provincial Court the Court shall report to the Judge of the Supreme Court the pendency of the case.

The Judge of the Supreme Court shall thereupon direct in what mode and where the case shall be heard and determined, and (notwithstanding anything in this Order) the case shall be so heard and determined accordingly.

Application of other provisions.

103. The provisions of this Order relative to crimes and offences, and proceedings in criminal matters, shall in all respects, as far as may be, extend and apply to every such case, in like manner as if the crime or offence had been committed in China or Japan

Jurisdiction at Hongkong.

104. Where a British subject, being after the commencement of this Order in Hongkong, is charged with having committed, either before or after the commencement of this Order, any crime or offence within any British, Chinese, Japanese, or other such vessels at such a distance as aforesaid, the Supreme Court at Hongkong shall have and may exercise authority and jurisdiction with respect to the crime or offence as fully as if it had been committed in Hongkong.

Military and Naval Deserters.

105. Her Majesty's Minister in China or in Japan, the Judge or Assistant Judge of the Supreme Court, and any of Her Majesty's Consular Officers in China or in Japan, or the Governor or person administering the Government of Hongkong, on receiving satisfactory information that any soldier, sailor, marine, or other person belonging to any of Her Majesty's Military or Naval force, has deserted therefrom, and has concealed himself in any British, Chinese, Japanese, or other such vessel at such a distance as aforesaid, may, in pursuance of such information, issue his warrant for a search after and apprehension of such deserter, and on being satisfied on investigation that any person so apprehended is such a deserter, shall cause him to be with all convenient speed taken and delivered over to the nearest military station of Her Majesty's forces or to the officer in command of a vessel of war of Her Majesty serving in China or in Japan, as the case may require.

XIII.—*Deportation.*

Deportation in what cases.

106. (i.) Where it is shown on oath, to the satisfaction of any of Her Majesty's Courts in China or in Japan that there is reasonable ground to apprehend that any British subject in China or in Japan is about to commit a breach of the public peace,—or that the acts or conduct of any British subject in China or in Japan are or is likely to produce or excite to a breach of the public peace,—the Court within the jurisdiction whereof he happens to be may cause him to

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be brought before it, and require him to give security to the satisfaction of the Court, to keep the peace, or for his future good behaviour, as the case may require.

(ii.) Where any British subject is convicted, under this Order, of any crime or offence, the Court within the jurisdiction whereof he happens to be may require him to give security to the satisfaction of the Court for his future good behaviour.

In either of these cases, if the person required to give security fails to do so, the Court may order that he be deported from China or Japan to such place at the Court directs.

Place of Deportation.

107. In any case where an order of deportation is made under this Order the Court shall not, without the consent of the person to be deported, direct the deportation of any person to any place other than Hongkong or England.

Report by Provincial Court.

108. A Provincial Court shall forthwith report to the Judge of the Supreme Court any order of deportation made by it, and the grounds thereof.

The Judge of the Supreme Court may reverse the order, or may confirm it with or without variation, and in case of confirmation, shall direct it to be carried into effect.

Time of deportation.

109. The person to be deported shall be detained in custody until a fit time and opportunity for his deportation arrive.

The Judge of the Supreme Court shall then (and in the case of a person convicted, either after execution of the sentence or while it is in course of execution), by warrant cause him to be taken to the place of deportation.

Order for expenses.

110. The Judge of the Supreme Court may order that the person to be deported do pay all or any part of the expenses of, or preliminary to, his deportation.

Report of deportation.

111. The Judge of the Supreme Court shall forthwith report to one of Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State any order of deportation made or confirmed by him, and the grounds thereof, and shall also inform Her Majesty's Ministers in China and Japan of the same.

Deportation to and from Hongkong.

112. Where any person is deported to Hongkong, he shall on his arrival there be delivered, with the warrant under which he is deported, into the custody of the Chief Magistrate of Police of Hongkong, or other officer of Her Majesty there lawfully acting as such, who, on receipt of the person deported, with the warrant, shall detain him and shall forthwith report the case to the Governor or person administering the Government of Hongkong, who shall either by warrant (if the circumstances of the case appear to him to make it expedient) cause the person so deported to be taken to England, and in the meantime to be detained in custody (so that the period of such detention do not exceed three months), or else shall discharge him from custody.

Punishment for returning.

113. If any person deported returns to China or Japan without the permission of one of Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, in writing under his hand (which permission the Secretary of State may give) he shall be guilty of an offence against this Order, and shall be liable on conviction thereof to punishment (in the discretion of the Court before which he is convicted) by imprisonment for any term not exceeding one month, with or without hard labour, and with or without a fine not exceeding 200 dollars, or by a fine not exceeding 200 dollars, without imprisonment, and also to be forthwith again deported in manner hereinbefore provided.

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XIV.—*Registration of British Subjects.*

Annual registration of residents.

114. Every British subject resident in China or Japan,—being of the age of 21 years or upwards, or being married, or a widower or widow, though under that age,—shall, in the month of January in the year 1866, and every subsequent year, register himself or herself in a register to be kept at the Consulate of the Consular district within which he or she resides,—subject to this qualification, that the registration of a man shall be deemed to include the registration of his wife (unless she is living apart from him), and that the registration of the head of a family, whether male or female, shall be deemed to include the registration of all females, being relatives of the head of the family (in whatever degree of relationship), living under the same roof with the head of the family at the time of his or her registration.

Registration of non-residents.

Every British subject not so resident arriving at any place in China or Japan where a Consular Officer is maintained, unless borne on the muster roll of a British vessel there arriving, shall within one month after his or her arrival, register himself or herself in a register to be kept at the Consular Office,—but so that no such person shall be required to register himself or herself more than once in any year, reckoned from the 1st day of January.

Penalty.

Any person failing so to register himself or herself, and not excusing his or her failure to the satisfaction of the Consular Officer, shall not be entitled to be recognized or protected as a British subject in China or Japan, and shall be liable to a fine not exceeding ten dollars for each instance of such failure.

Fee.

115. Every person shall on every registration of himself or herself pay a fee of such amount as one of Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State from time to time by order under his hand appoints, such amount either to be uniform for all persons, or to vary according to the circumstance of different classes, as the Secretary of Sate from time to time by such order directs.

Certificate.

116. The Consular Officer shall issue to every person so registered a certificate of registration under his hand and Consular seal; and the name of a wife (unless she is living apart from her husband) shall be indorsed on her husband's certificate; and the names and descriptions of females whose registration is included in that of the head of the family shall be indorsed on the certificate of the head of the family.

XV.—*Foreigners. Foreign Tribunals.*

Suits by foreigners against British subjects.

117. Where a foreigner desires to institute or take any suit or proceeding of a civil nature against a British subject, the Supreme or other Court, according to its jurisdiction, may entertain the same, and where any such suit or proceeding is entertained shall hear and determine it according to the provisions of this Order, and of the Rules made under it applicable in the case,—either by the Judge, Assistant Judge, Law Secretary, or proper Consular Officer sitting alone (or with Assessors when the case so requires),—or, if (in any case where a trial with a jury may be had under this Order) all parties desire, or the Court thinks fit to direct, a trial with a jury, then, but not otherwise, by the Judge, Assistant Judge, Law Secretary, or proper Consular officer, with a jury.

Compulsory attendance of British subjects before foreign tribunals.

118. Where it is shown to any of Her Majesty's Courts that the attendance of a British subject to give evidence, or for any other purpose connected with the administration of justice, is required in a Chinese or Japanese Court, or before a Chinese or Japanese judicial

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officer, or in a Court or before a judicial officer in China or Japan of any State in amity with Her Majesty, the Court may, in cases and under circumstances which would require the attendance of that British subject before one of Her Majesty's Courts in China or Japan, and if it seems to the Court just and expedient so to do, make an order for the attendance of the British subject in such Court or before such judicial officer and for such purpose as aforesaid,—but so that a Provincial Court shall not have power to make an order for such attendance of a British subject at any place beyond the particular jurisdiction of the Court.

Any British subject, duly served with such an order, and with reasonable notice of the time and place at which his attendance is required, failing to attend accordingly and not excusing his failure to the satisfaction of the Court making the order, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding 500 dollars, or to imprisonment for any term not exceeding one month, in the discretion of the Court.

XVI.—Appeal to Supreme Court.

I.—*In Civil Cases.*

Leave to appeal to be obtained.

119. Where any decision of a Provincial Court, sitting with or without Assessors, is given in a civil case in respect of a sum or matter at issue of the amount or value of 250 dollars or upwards, or determines, directly or indirectly, any claim or question respecting property of the amount or value of 250 dollars or upwards,—any party aggrieved by the decision may apply to the Provincial Court for leave to appeal to the Supreme Court, and shall be entitled to leave on the terms prescribed by the Rules made under this Order, and subject to any restrictions and exceptions therein contained.

In any other case the Provincial Court may, if it seems just and expedient, give leave to appeal on like terms.

In any case the Supreme Court may give leave to appeal on such terms as seem just.

II.—*In Criminal Cases.*

On conviction on indictment, question of law may be reserved.

120. Where any person is convicted otherwise that in a summary way of a crime or offence the Court or officer trying the case may, if it seems fit, reserve for the consideration of the Supreme Court any question of law arising on trial.

The Court or Officer shall then state a special case, setting out the question reserved, with the facts and circumstances on which it arose, and shall send the case to the Supreme Court.

On summary conviction appeal on point of law to lie.

121. Where any person is convicted in a summary way of a crime or offence, and is dissatisfied with the conviction as being erroneous in point of law, the Court or Officer trying the case may, on his application in writing, and on compliance by him with any terms prescribed by the Rules made under this Order, state a special case, setting out the facts and the grounds of the conviction, for the opinion of the Supreme Court, and send it to that Court.

Postponement of judgment or execution.

122. Where a special case is stated, the Court or Officer stating it shall, as seems fit, either postpone judgment on the conviction, or respite execution of the judgment, and either commit the person convicted to prison, or take proper security for him to appear and receive judgment or to render himself in execution (as the case may require) at an appointed time and place.

Authority of Supreme Court.

123. The Supreme Court shall hear and determine the matter, and thereupon shall reserve, affirm, or amend, the judgment, conviction, or sentence in question,—or set aside the same, and order an entry to

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be made in the minutes of proceedings to the effect that in the judgment of the Supreme Court the person convicted ought not to have been convicted,—or arrest the judgment, or order judgment to be given at a subsequent sitting of the Court or Officers stating the case,—or make such other order as justice requires—and shall also give all necessary and proper consequential directions.

Proceedings to be public.

124. The judgment of the Supreme Court shall be delivered in open Court after the public hearing of any argument offered on behalf of the prosecution or of the person convicted.

Amendment of special case.

125. Before delivering judgment the Supreme Court may, if necessary, cause the special case to be amended by the Court or Officer stating it.

Refusal to state special case on summary conviction.

126. If on an application for a special case, on a summary conviction, it seems to the Court or Officer that the application is merely frivolous, but not otherwise, the Court or Officer may refuse to state a case.

A Court or Officer so refusing shall forthwith send to the Supreme Court a report of the sentence, with a copy of the minutes of proceeding and not of evidence, and any observation the Court or Officer thinks fit, and with a copy of the application for a special case.

The Supreme Court shall examine the report and documents so sent, and, unless the Supreme Court is of opinion that the application was merely frivolous, shall on the application in that behalf of the appellant, if made within one month after the refusal of a special case, proceed to hear and determine the matter according to the foregoing provisions as nearly as may be as if a special case had been stated.

XVII.—Rules of Procedure.

Rules to be framed by Judge of Supreme Court.

127. The Judge of the Supreme Court may, from time to time, frame Rules for any purpose for which it is before in this Order expressed or implied that Rules of procedure or practice are to be made, and also for the regulation of procedure and pleading, forms or writs, and other proceedings, expenses of witnesses and prosecutions, costs and fees, in civil and in criminal cases, in the Supreme Court and other Courts, including the regulation of cross-suits and the admission of counter-claims, and the regulation or proceedings thereon, and for the regulation of appeals to the Supreme Court from the other Courts in civil and in criminal cases, and of rehearings before the Judge of the Supreme Court, and may thereby impose reasonable penalties.

Rules affecting the conduct of civil suits shall be so framed as to secure, as far as may be, that cases shall be decided on their merits according to substantial justice, without excessive regard to technicalities of pleading or procedure, and without unecessary delay.

Rules framed by the Judge shall not have effect unless and until they are approved by one of Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State,—save that in case of urgency declared in any Rules framed by the Judge, with the approval of Her Majesty's Minister in China, the same shall have effect, unless and until they are disapproved by one of Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, and notification of such disapproval is received and published by the Judge.

Publication of Rules

128. A copy of the Rules for the time being in force shall be kept exhibited conspicuously in each Court and Consulate in China and Japan.

Printed copies shall be provided and sold at such reasonable price as the Judge of the Supreme Court from time to time directs.

No penalties shall be enforced in any Court for the breach of any Rule until the Rule has been so exhibited in the Court for one month.

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Evidence of Rules.

129. A printed copy of any Rule, purporting to be certified under the hand of the Judge of the Supreme Court and the seal of that Court, shall be for all purposes conclusive evidence of the due framing, approval, and publication of the contents thereof.

Revocation of existing Rules.

130. From and after the commencement of any Rules made by the Judge of the Supreme Court under this Order, all Rules and Regulations theretofore made by the Chief Superintendent of Trade in China, or by Her Majesty's Consul-General in Japan, in respect of any matter in respect whereof the Judge of the Supreme Court is by this Order authorised to make Rules shall cease to operate.

XVIII.—Appeal to Her Majesty in Council.

Appeal on question of law from Supreme Court in Civil cases involving 2,500 dollars or upwards.

131. Where any final decree or order of the Supreme Court is made in a civil case in respect of a sum or matter at issue of the amount or value of 2,500 dollars or upwards,—or determines directly or indirectly any claim or question respecting property of the amount or value of 2,500 dollars or upwards,—any party aggrieved by the decree or order may within fifteen days after the same is made, apply by motion to the Supreme Court for leave to appeal to Her Majesty in Council.

Execution or suspension.

132. If leave to appeal is applied for by a party adjudged to pay money or perform a duty, the Supreme Court shall direct either that the decree or order appealed from be carried into execution, or that the execution thereof be suspended, pending the appeal, as the Court considers to be in accordance with substantial justice.

Security on execution.

133. If the Court directs the decree or order to be carried into execution, the party in whose favour it is made shall, before the execution of it, give security to the satisfaction of the Court for the due performance of such order as Her Majesty in Council may think fit to make.

Security on Suspension.

134. If the Court directs the execution of the decree or order to be suspended pending the appeal, the party against whom the decree is made, shall, before any order for suspension of execution, give security to the satisfaction of the Court for the due performance of such order as Her Majesty in Council may think fit to make.

Security on appeal.

135. In all cases security shall also be given by the appellant to the satisfaction of the Court to an amount not exceeding 2,500 dollars for the prosecution of the appeal, and for payment of all such costs as may be awarded to any respondent by Her Majesty in Council, or by the Lords of the Judicial Committee of Her Majesty's Privy Council.

Leave to appeal.

136. If the last-mentioned security is given within one month from the filing of motion-paper for leave to appeal then, and not otherwise, the Supreme Court shall give leave to appeal.

Leave in other cases.

137. In any case other than the cases hereinbefore described, the Supreme Court may give leave to appeal on the terms and in the manner aforesaid if it considers it just or expedient to do so.

Liberty to appeal accordingly.

138. In every case where leave to appeal is given as aforesaid, the appellant shall be at liberty to prefer and prosecute his appeal to Her Majesty in Council according to the rules for the time being in force respecting appeals to Her Majesty in Council from Her colonies, or such other rules as Her Majesty in Council from time to time thinks fit to make concerning appeals from the Supreme Court.

Saving for other rights of appeal.

139. Nothing in this Order shall affect the right of Her Majesty at any time, on the humble petition of a party aggrieved by a decision of the Supreme Court in a civil case, to admit his appeal thereon on such terms and in such manner as Her Majesty in Council

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may think fit, and to deal with the decision appealed from in such manner as may be just.

Appeal on question of law from Supreme Court in criminal cases.

140. Where any judgment, order, or sentence of the Supreme Court is given, made, or passed in the exercise of either original or appellate criminal jurisdiction, the party charged with the crime or offence, if he considers the judgment, order, or sentence to be erroneous in point of law, may appeal therefrom to Her Majesty in Council, provided that the Supreme Court declares the case to be a fit one for such appeal, and that the appellant complies with such conditions as the Supreme Court establishes or requires, subject always to such rules as from time to time Her Majesty in Council thinks fit to make in that behalf.

XIX.—General Provisions.

Saving for prerogative of pardon.

141. Nothing in this Order shall be deemed to affect Her Majesty's prerogative of pardon.

Saving for general Consular powers.

142. Except as in this Order expressly provided, nothing in this Order shall preclude any of Her Majesty's Consular Officers in China or in Japan from performing any act not of a judicial character, that Her Majesty's Consular Officers there might by law or by virtue of usage or sufferance, or otherwise, have performed if this Order had not been made.

Reconciliation before litigation.

143. Every of Her Majesty's Consular Officers shall, as far as there is proper opportunity, promote reconciliation, and encourage and facilitate the settlement in an amicable way, and without recourse to litigation, of matters in difference between British subjects in China or in Japan.

Presumption as to signatures and seals.

144. Every signature or seal affixed to any instrument purporting to be the signature of the Judge of the Supreme Court, or of any officer or person acting under this Order, or to be the seal of any of Her Majesty's Courts in China or in Japan, shall for all purposes under this Order, without any proof thereof, be presumed to be genuine, and shall be taken as genuine until the contrary is proved.

Minutes of proceedings.

145. In every case, civil or criminal, heard in any Court, proper minutes of the proceedings shall be drawn up, and shall be signed by the Judge or Officer before whom the proceedings are taken, and sealed with the seal of the Court, and shall, where Assessors are present, be open for their inspection, and for their signature if concurred in by them.

The minutes with depositions of witnesses and notes of evidence taken at the trial by the Judge or Officer, shall be preserved in the public office of the Court.

Costs in civil cases.

146. In a civil case any Court may order such cost or costs, charges, and expenses, as to the Court seem reasonable, to be paid by any party to the proceedings, or out of any fund to which the proceeding relates.

Witnesses; British subjects.

147. Any Court, either of its own motion, or, in civil cases, on the application of any party to any suit or proceeding or reference, may summon as a witness any British subject in China or Japan,—but so that a Provincial Court shall have power so to summon British subjects in its own district only.

Any British subject, duly served with such a summons, and with reasonble notice of the time and place at which his attendance is required, failing to attend accordingly and not excusing his failure to the satisfaction of the Court, shall, over and above any other liability to which he may be subject, be liable to a fine not exceeding 500 dollars, or to imprisonment for any term not exceeding one month, in the discretion of the Court.

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Expenses of witnesses in Civil cases.

148. In civil cases any Court may, where the circumstance appear to justify it, order that the expenses of a witness, on his appearing to give evidence, shall be defrayed by the parties or any of them.

Examination on oath.

149. Any person appearing before a Court to give evidence in any case, civil or criminal, may be examined or give evidence on oath in the form or with the ceremony that he declares to be binding on his conscience.

Perjury.

150. Any British subject wilfully giving false evidence in any suit or proceeding, civil or criminal, or on any reference, shall, on conviction thereof, be deemed guilty of wilful and corrupt perjury.

Enforcing payment of costs, penalties, and other moneys.

151. All costs and all charges and expenses of witnesses, prosecutions, punishments, and deportations, and other charges and expenses, and all fees, fines, forfeitures, and pecuniary penalties payable under this Order, may be levied by distress and seizure and sale of ships, goods, and lands; and no bill of sale, or mortgage, or transfer of property, made with a view to security in regard to crimes or offences committed, or to be committed, shall be of any avail to defeat any provisions of this Order.

Application of fees, and other moneys.

152. All fees, fines, forfeitures, confiscations, and pecuniary penalties levied under this Order, except confiscations and pecuniary penalties by treaty appropriate or payable to the Government of China, or to that of the Tycoon of Japan, shall be carried to the public accounts, and be applied in diminution of the public expenditure on account of Her Majesty's Courts in China and Japan; but if the Governments of China or that of the Tycoon of Japan declines to receive any confiscation or pecuniary penalty by treaty appropriated or payable to it, the same shall be applied as other confiscations and pecuniary penalties are applicable.

Mode of removal of prisoners, &c.

153. Whenever under this Order any person is to be taken in custody or otherwise, for trial or imprisonment, or by way of deportation or for any other purpose, to the Supreme Court or elsewhere, in China or Japan or to Hongkong, England, or elsewhere, the Court or other authority by this Order authorized to cause him to be so taken, may for that purpose (if necessary) cause him to be embarked on board one of Her Majesty's vessels of war, or if there is no such vessel available, then on board any British or other fit vessel, at any port or place whether within or beyond the particular jurisdiction or district of that Court or authority, and in order to such embarkment may (if necessary) cause him to be taken, in custody or otherwise, by land or by water, from any place to the port or place of embarkment.

The writ, order, or warrant of the Supreme Court for China and Japan, or of a Provincial Court in China or Japan, or of the Supreme Court of Hongkong, or the warrant of the Governor or person administering the government of Hongkong (as the case may be), by virtue whereof any person is to be so taken, shall be sufficient authority to every constable, officer, or other person acting thereunder, and to the commander or master of any vessel of war, or other vessel (whether the constable, officer, or other person, or the vessel or the commander or master thereof, is named therein or not), to receive, detain, take, and deliver up such person, according to the writ, order or warrant.

Where the writ, order, or warrant is executed under the immediate direction of the Court or authority issuing it, the writ order, or warrant shall be delivered to the constable, officer, or other person acting thereunder, and a duplicate thereof shall be delivered to the commander or master of any vessel in which the person to whom the writ, order, or warrant relates is embarked.

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Where the writ, order, or warrant issues from the Supreme Court for China and Japan, and is executed by a Provincial Court in China or Japan,—and where the writ, order, or warrant issues from the Supreme Court of Hongkong, and is executed by any of Her Majesty's Courts in China or Japan,—a copy thereof certified under the seal of the Court executing the same shall be delivered to the constable, officer, or order person acting thereunder, and to the commander or master of any vessel in which the person taken is embarked; and any such copy shall be for all purposes conclusive evidence of the Order of which it purports to be a copy.

Expenses of removal of prisoners, &c.

154. Subject to the other provisions of this Order, all expenses of removal of prisoners and others from or to any place in China or Japan, or from or to Hongkong, and the expenses of deportation and of the sending of any person to England, shall be defrayed as the expenses relating to distressed British subjects are defrayed, or in such other manner as one of Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of Sate from time to time directs.

Punishment for obstructions or disturbance of Court.

155. If any British subject wilfully obstructs, by act or threat, an officer of a Court in the performance of his duty,—

Or within or close to the room of place where a Court is sitting wilfully behaves in a violent, threatening, or disrespectful manner, to the disturbance of the Court, or the terror of the suitors or others resorting thereto,—

Or wilfully insults the Judge, Assistant Judge, or Law Secretary of the Supreme Court, or any Consular Officer, or any Juror or Assessor, or any clerk of officer of a Court, during his sitting or attendance in Court, or in going to or returning from Court,—

He shall be liable to be immediately apprehended by order of the Court, and to be detained until the rising of the Court, and further on due inquiry and consideration, to be punished with a fine not exceeding 25 dollars, or imprisonment for any term not exceeding seven day, at the discretion of the Court, according to the nature and circumstances of the case.

A minute shall be made and kept of every such case of punishment, recording the facts of the offence and the extent of the punishment; and in the case of a Provincial Court, a copy of such minute shall be forthwith sent to the Supreme Court.

Misconduct of officers of Court.

156. If any clerk or officer of a Court acting under pretence of the process or authority of the Court is charged with extortion, or with not duly paying any money levied, or with other misconduct, the Court may (without prejudice to any other liability or punishment to which the clerk or officer would in the absence of the present provision be liable, inquire into the charge in a summary way, and for that purpose summon and enforce the attendance of all necessary persons in like manner as the attendance of witnesses and others may be enforced in a suit, and may make such order thereupon for the payment of any money extorted or for the due payment of any money levied, and for the payment of such damages and costs as the Court thinks just; and the Court may also, if it thinks fit, impose such fine upon the clerk or officer not exceeding 50 dollars for each offence, as seems just.

Order for re-payment.

Fine.

Suits for things done under Order.

157. Any suit or proceeding shall not be commenced in any of Her Majesty's Courts in China or Japan, or in any Court of Hongkong, against any person for anything done or omitted in pursuance or execution or intended execution of this Order, or of any Regulation or Rule made under it, unless notice in writing is given by the

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intending plaintiff or prosecutor to the intended defendant one month at least before the commencement of the suit or proceeding, nor unless it is commenced within three months next after the act or omission complained of, or in case of a continuation of damages, within three months next after the doing of such damage has ceased.

The plaintiff in any such suit shall not succeed if tender of sufficient amends in made by the defendant before the commencement thereof; and if no tender is made, the defendent may, by leave of the Court, at any time pay into Court such sum of money as he thinks fit, whereupon such proceeding and order shall be had and made in and by the Court as may be had and made on the payment of money into Court in an ordinary suit.

XX.—Hongkong.

Backing of warrant or Order.

158. Where a warrant or order of arrest issued by any of Her Majesty's Courts in China or Japan for the apprehension of a British subject, who in charged with having committed a crime or offence within the jurisdiction of the Court issuing the warrant or order: and who is or is supposed to be in Hongkong, and the warrant or order is produced to any of Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace in and for Hongkong, such Justice may back the warrant or order, and the same when so backed shall be sufficient authority to the person to whom the warrant or order was originally directed, and also to any constable or other peace officer in and for Hongkong, to apprehend the accused in Hongkong, and to carry him to and deliver him up within the jurisdiction of the Court issuing the warrant or order, according to the warrant or order.

urisdiction at Macao.

159. The Supreme Court of Hongkong may take cognizance of offences committed by British subjects within the peninsula of Macao, and of suits originating there, when the party offending or the party sued comes or is found within the jurisdiction of that Court; but that Court shall not have power to issue any warrant or writ to be executed or served within that peninsula.

Abolition of jurisdiction of Court in China and Japan.

160. Save as expressly provided by this order, all jurisdiction, power, and authority of the Supreme Court of Hongkong exerciseable in relation to British subjects resident in or resorting to China or Japan, shall, from the commencement of this order, absolutely cease.

XXI.—Repeals.

Order and Ordinances repealed.

161. From and immediately after the commencement of this order, the orders in Council any Consular Ordinances described in the Schedule to this order shall be repealed; but this repeal shall not affect the past operation of any such order or Ordinance, or any appointment made or thing done, or right, title, obligation, or liability acquired or accrued thereunder before the commencement of this order.

XXII. Pending Proceedings.

Savings for pending proceedings.

162. Nothing in this Order, or in any Rules made under it, shall apply to or in any manner affect any suit or proceeding, either of a civil or of a criminal nature pending at the commencement of this order, either with reference to the original proceedings therein or with reference to any appeal therein, or otherwise, subject nevertheless, to the following provisions and qualifications:—

(1.) All suits and proceedings, whether of a civil or of a criminal nature, instituted or taken before the commencement of this Order in the district of the Consulate of Shanghai, and pending at the commencement of this Order, are hereby transferred to the jurisdiction of the Supreme

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Court, and the same may be carried on and shall be tried, heard, and determined in and by the Supreme Court in like manner as nearly as may be in all respects as if the same had been instituted or taken in the district of the Consulate of Shanghai after the commencement of this Order.

(2.) In any suit or proceeding, whether of a civil or of a criminal nature, the Court before which the same is pending at the commencement of this order, after hearing the parties either of its own motion, or on the application of either party, or by consent, may if it seems fit, from time to time direct that the procedure and practice prescribed by this order, or by any Rule made under it, be followed in any respect.

Appeals in pending Suits.

163. Nothing in this order shall take away any right of appeal of any suit of a civil nature pending at the commencement of this Order,—or interfere with the bringing or prosecution of any appeal in any such suit that might have been brought or prosecuted if this Order had not been made,—or take away or abridge any jurisdiction, power, or authority of any Court, Judge, Officer, or person in relation to any appeal in any such suit, or to the execution or enforcement of any judgment, decree, or order made before or after the commencement of this Order, in or respecting any appeal in any such suit; and notwithstanding this Order, any appeal in any such suit shall lie and may be brought and prosecuted, and any such judgment, decree or order may be made, executed, and enforced in like manner and with the like effect and consequences in all respects as if this Order had not been made, subject only to this qualification: that in case of any appeal, which, if this Order had not been made, would have lain or been heard and determined by the Chief Superintendent, or to or by Her Majesty's Consul-General in Japan, the same shall lie to and be heard and determined by the Supreme Court in a like course of procedure as nearly as may be in all respects as if this Order had not been made.

XXIII.—Commencement and Publication of Order.

Times of commencement.

164. This Order shall commence and have effect as follows:

(1.) As to the making of any warrant or appointment under this Order,—immediately from and after the making of this Order:

(2.) As to the framing of Rules by the Judge of the Supreme Court, and the approval thereof by one of Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, immediately from and after the first appointment under this Order of a Judge of the Supreme Court:

(3.) As to all other matters and provisions comprised and contained in this Order, immediately from and after the expiration of one month after this Order is first exhibited in the public office of Her Majesty's Consul at Shanghai; for which purpose Her Majesty's Consul at Shanghai is hereby required forthwith, on receipt by him of a copy of this Order, to affix and exhibit the same conspicuously in his public office, and he is also hereby required to keep the same so affixed and exhibited during one month from the first exhibition thereof; and of the time of such first exhibition notice shall, as soon thereafter as practicable, be published in every Consular District in China and Japan, in such manner as Her Majesty's Minister there respectively direct:

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and, notwithstanding anything in this Order, the time of the expiration of the said month shall be deemed to be the time of the commencement of this Order.

Proclamation of Order.

165. A copy of this Order shall be kept exhibited conspicuously in each Court and Consulate in China and in Japan.

Printed copies shall be provided and sold at such reasonable price as Her Majesty's Minister in China directs.

And the Right Honourable the Earl Russell, and the Right Honourable Edward Cardwell, two of Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, and the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, are to give the necessary directions herein as to them may respectively appertain.

(Signed,) EDMUND HARRISON.

The SCHEDULE to which the foregoing Order refers.

Order in Council Repealed.

CHINA.		JAPAN.	
9 DECEMBER,	1833 (Two Orders.)	23 JANUARY,	1860
4 JANUARY,	1843	4 FEBRUARY,	1861
24 FEBRUARY,	1843	12 SEPTEMBER,	1863
2 OCTOBER,	1843	7 JANUARY,	1864
17 APRIL,	1844		
13 JUNE,	1853		
2 FEBRUARY,	1857		
3 MARCH,	1859		
12 SEPTEMBER,	1863		
9 JULY,	1864		

Consular Ordinances Repealed.

No. 1.—19 JANUARY,	1854.	Deserters.
No. 2.—31 MARCH,	1855.	Lunatics; Coroner.
No. 1.—17 JANUARY,	1855.	Neutrality.
No. 1.— 5 MARCH,	1856.	Insolvents.
No. 2.—29 MAY,	1856.	Removal of Prisoners, &c.

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Rules of Her Britannic Majesty's Supreme Court, and other Courts in China and Japan.

Framed under the Order of Her Majesty in Council of the 9th day of March, 1865, by the Judge of Her Majesty's Supreme Court, and Approved by One of Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State.

Dated the 14th day of May, 1865.

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Rules of Her Britannic Majesty's Supreme Court, and other Courts in China and Japan.

Framed under the Order of Her Majesty in Council of the 9th day of March, 1865, by the Judge of Her Majesty's Supreme Court, and approved by One of Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State.

Dated the 4th day of May, 1865.

1.—Decision of Questions without Formal Suit.

Questions of Fact.

In what cases this proceeding applicable.

1. Where the parties between whom a suit might be instituted are agreed as to any question of fact to be determined between them, they may by consent and by order of the Supreme Court or other Court on summons,—which order the Court may make on being satisfied that the parties have a real interest in the determination of such question, and that the same is fit to be tried,—proceed to the trial of any question of fact, without any petition presented or other pleading.

Issue.

2. Such question may be stated for trial in an issue (Form 1), and such issue may be set down for trial, and tried accordingly, as if the question stated were to be determined at the hearing of an ordinary suit.

Money payment.

3. The parties may, if they think fit, enter into an agreement in writing, which shall be embodied in an order of the Court, that on the finding of the Court in the affirmative or negative of such issue, a sum of money, fixed in the agreement, or to be ascertained by the Court, upon a question inserted in the issue for that purpose, shall be paid by one of the parties to the other, with or without any costs.

On the finding to the Court in any such issue, a decree may be entered for the sum so agreed or ascertained, with or without costs, as the case may be.

Costs.

4. Where no agreement is entered into as to costs, the costs of the whole proceedings shall be in the discretion of the Court.

Effect of decree.

5. The issue and proceedings and decree shall be recorded, and the decree shall have the same effect as a decree in a contested suit.

Question of Law.

In what cases.

6. Where the parties between whom a suit might be instituted are agreed as to any question of law to be determined between them, they may by consent and by order of the Supreme or other Court on summons,—which order the Court may make on being satisfied that the parties have a real interest in the determination of such question,

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and that the same is fit to be determined,—state any question of law in a special case for the opinion of the Supreme Court, without any petition presented or other pleading.

Special case for Supreme Court.

Where the case is stated under order of a Provincial Court, the Court shall send the case to the Supreme Court; and the Supreme Court may direct the case to be re-stated or to be amended, or may refuse to determine the same if the facts are not sufficiently stated, or if the question thereon is not properly raised, or if the parties cannot agree on an amended case; and may draw inferences of fact from the facts stated in the case.

Money payment.

7. The parties may, if they think fit, enter into an agreement in writing, (which shall be embodied in the order for stating the special case or in some subsequent order), that upon the judgment of the Supreme Court being given in the affirmative or negative of the questions of law raised by the special case, a sum of money fixed in the agreement, or to be ascertained by the Supreme Court, or in such manner as it may direct, shall be paid by one of the parties to the other, with or without any costs.

On the judgment of the Supreme Court, decree of the Supreme Court, or of the Provincial Court under whose order the case was stated (as the case may be) may be entered for the sum so agreed or ascertained, with or without costs, as the case may be.

Costs.

8. Where no agreement is entered into as to costs, the costs of the whole proceedings shall be in the discretion of the Supreme Court.

Decree.

9. The special case and proceedings and decree shall be recorded, and the decree shall have the same effect as a decree in a contested suit.

II.—Summary Procedure for Claims under 100 Dollars.

In what cases.

10. Where the claim which any person desires to enforce by proceedings in the Court relates to money, goods, or other property, or any matter at issue of a less amount or value than 100 dollars,—or is for the recovery of damages of a less amount than 100 dollars,—proceedings shall be commenced by summons (Form 2), and the suit shall be heard and determined in a summary way.

Courts of proceedure.

11. The summons shall issue without application in writing.

It shall be addressed to the defendant or defendants against whom the claim is made.

It shall state briefly and clearly the nature and particulars of the claim, and the amount sought to be recovered.

It shall be served on the defendant or defendants within the time and in the manner directed by the Court.

A defendant shall not be bound to attend personally to answer the summons, unless required expressly by the summons so to do, but he must attend personally if summoned as a witness.

The provisions of these Rules, relative to suits for sums of 100 dollars and upwards, shall be applicable *mutatis mutandis* to suits for sums of less than 100 dollars, and shall be so applied accordingly, (except as far as the Court may in any case for the avoiding of delay and furtherance of substantial justice think fit otherwise to direct,) particularly as to the matters following:

The service of summonses, notices, and orders.
The summoning of witnesses.
The taking of evidence.
The postponement or adjournment of the hearing.
The allowance of costs.
The contents and effect of orders, and the enforcement thereof.
The recording of the proceedings.
The mode of appeal.

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12. When either on the application for a summons or before, or at the hearing thereof, it appears to the Court (for reasons to be recorded in the minutes of proceedings) that the nature and circumstances of the case render it unjust or inexpedient to hear and determine the claim in a summary way, the Court may direct proceedings to be taken and carried on by petition, as in suits for sums of 100 dollars and upwards. Power of Court to direct a petition.

III.—Summary Procedure for Administration of Property of Deceased Persons.

13. Any person claiming to be a creditor or a legatee, or the next of kin, or one of the next of kin, of a deceased person, may apply for and obtain, as of course, without petition filed or other preliminary proceeding, a summons from the Court (Form 3), requiring the executor or administrator (as the case may be) of the deceased to attend before the Court, and show cause why an order for the administration of the property of the deceased should not be made. In what cases.

14.—On proof of due service of the summons, or on the appearance of the executor or administrator in person, or by counsel or attorney, and on proof of such other things (if any) as the Court requires, the Court may, if in its discretion it thinks fit so to do, make an immediate order for the administration of the property of the deceased, and the order so made shall have the force of a decree to the like effect made on the hearing of a cause between the same parties. Order.

The Court shall have full discretionary power to make or refuse such order, or to give any special directions respecting the carriage or execution of it, and in the case of applications for such an order by two or more different persons or classes of persons, to grant the same to such one or more of the claimants or classes of claimants as the Court thinks fit.

If the Court thinks fit the carriage of the order may subsequently be given to such person and on such terms as the Court directs.

15. On making such an order, or at any time afterwards, the Court may, it it thinks fit, make any such further or other order as seems expedient for compelling the executor or administrator to bring in to Court, for safe custody, all or any part of the money, or securities, or other property of the deceased, from time to time coming to the hands of the executor or administrator, or such other order as seems expedient for the safe keeping of the property of the deceased, or any part thereof, until it can be duly administered under the direction of the Court for the benefit of all persons interested. Custody of property.

16. If the extreme urgency or other peculiar circumstances of any case appear to the Court so to require, the Court may issue such a summons and make such an order or such orders as aforesaid, and may cause proper proceedings to be taken thereon, of its own motion *ex-officio*, or on the information of any officer of the Court, and without any such application by a creditor or legatee, the next of kin, or one of the next of kin, as is before mentioned. Proceedings *ex-officio*.

17. The reasons of the Court for making any order under the present provision shall be recorded in the minutes of proceedings. Minute of reasons.

IV.—Summary Procedure on Bills of Exchange and Promissory Notes.

18. Suits on bills of exchange or promissory notes, instituted within six months after the same become due and payable, may be In what cases.

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commenced by summons (Form 4), and may be heard and determined in a summary way as hereinafter is provided.

Leave to defend, when.

19. The Court shall, on application within seven days from the service of the summons, give the defendant leave to defend the suit on his paying into Court the sum indorsed, or on evidence on oath showing to the satisfaction of the Court a good legal or equitable defence, or such facts as would make it incumbent on the holder to prove consideration, or such other facts as the Court deem sufficient to support the application, and on such terms as to security and other things as of the Court seems fit; and in that case the Court may direct proceedings to be taken and carried on by petition in the ordinary way.

Decree.

20. If the defendant does not so obtain leave to defend, the plaintiff, on proof of due service of the summons, shall be entitled as of course at any time after the expiration of such seven days, to an immediate absolute decree for any sum not exceeding the sum indorsed on the summons, together with interest at the rate specified (if any) to the date of the decree, and a sum for costs to be fixed by the Court in the decree.

Proceedings after decree.

21. After decree the Court may, under special circumstances, set aside the decree, and may, if necessary, set aside execution, and may give leave to defend the suit, if it appears to the Court reasonable so to do, and on such terms as to the Court may seem just, the reasons for any such order being recorded in the minutes of proceedings.

Deposit of bill.

22. In any proceedings under the present provisions, it shall be competent to the Court to order the bill or note sought to be proceeded on to be forthwith deposited in the Court, and further to order that all proceedings be stayed until the plaintiff give security for costs.

Security for costs.

Holder's expenses.

23. The holder of a dishonoured bill or note shall have the same remedies for recovery of the expenses incurred in the noting of the same for non-acceptance or non-paying, or incurred otherwise by reason of the dishonour, as he has under the present provisions for recovery of the amount of the bill or note.

One summons against all or any of the parties.

24. The holder of a bill or note may, if he thinks fit, obtain one summons under the present provisions against all or any of the parties to the bill or note; and such summons shall be the commencement of a suit or suits against the parties therein named respectively; and all the subsequent proceedings against such respective parties shall be carried on, as far as may be, as if separate summonses had issued.

Appeal.

But the summons or its indorsement must set forth the claims against the parties respectively, according to their respective alleged liabilities, with sufficient precision and certainty to enable each defendant to set up any defence on which he individually may desire to reply.

25. An appeal from a Provincial Court to the Supreme Court in respect of any decision, decree, or order given or made in any such suit does not lie, except by special leave.

V.—Suits for Sums of 100 Dollars and Upwards.

Petition.

In what cases.

26. Subject to the foregoing provisions, where the claim which any person desires to enforce by proceedings in the Court relates to money, goods, or other property of the amount or value of 100 dollars or upwards,—or relates to or involves directly or indirectly a question respecting any matter at issue, of the amount

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or value of 100 dollars or upwards—or is for the recovery of damages of the amount of 100 dollars or upwards—proceedings shall be commenced by the filing of a petition (Form 5.)

Contents of petition.

27. The petition shall contain a narrative of the material facts, matter, and circumstances on which the plaintiff relies, such narrative being divided into paragraphs numbered consecutively, each paragraph containing, as nearly as may be, a separate and distinct statement or allegation, and shall pray specially for the relief to which the plaintiff may conceive himself entitled, and also for general relief.

The petition must be as brief as may be consistent with a clear statement of the facts on which the prayer is sought to be supported, and with information to the defendant of the nature of the claim set up.

Documents must not be unnecessarily set out in the petition *in hæc verba*, but so much only of them as is pertinent and material may be set out, or the effect and substance of so much only of them as is pertinent and material may be given, without needless prolixity.

Dates and sums shall be expressed in figures and not in words.

The petition may not contain any statement of the mere evidence by which the facts alleged are intended to be proved, and may not contain any argument of law.

The facts material to the establishment of the plaintiff's right to recover shall be alleged positively, briefly, and as clearly as may be, so as to enable the defendant by his answer either to admit or deny any one or more of the material allegations, or else to admit the truth of any or all of the allegations, but to set forth some other substantive matter in his answer, by reason of which he intends to contend that the right of the plaintiff to recover or to any relief capable of being granted on the petition has not yet accrued, or is released or barred or otherwise gone.

Particulars of Demand.

In what cases.

28. Where the plaintiff's claim is for money payable in respect of any contract express or implied,—or to recover the possession or the value of any goods wrongfully taken and detained by the defendant from the plaintiff, it shall be sufficient for the plaintiff to state his claim in the petition in a general form, and to annex to the petition a Schedule stating the particulars of his demand, in any form which shall give the defendant reasonably sufficient information as to the details of the claim.

An application for further or better particulars may be made by the defendant before answer, on summons.

Effect of particulars.

The plaintiff shall not at the hearing obtain a decree for any sum exceeding that stated in the particulars, except for subsequent interest and the costs of suit, notwithstanding that the sum claimed in the petition for debt or damages exceeds the sum stated in the particulars.

Amendment.

Particulars of demand shall not be amended except by leave of the Court; and the Court may, or any application for leave to amend, grant the same, on its appearing that the defendant will not be prejudiced by amendment. Otherwise the Court may refuse leave or grant the same on such terms as to notice, postponement of trial, or costs, as justice requires.

Variance.

Any variance between the items contained in the particulars and the items proved at the hearing may be amended at the hearing, either at once or on such terms as to notice, adjournment, or costs, as justice requires.

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Time.

Where particulars are amended by leave of the Court, or where further or better particulars are ordered to be given, the order shall state the time within which the amendment is to be made or the further or better particulars are to be given; and the order for service of the amended or further or better particulars shall state the time which the defendant is to have to put in his answer.

Papers Annexed.

In what cases.

29. Where the plaintiff seeks (in addition to or without any order for the payment of money by the defendant) to obtain, as against any person, any general or special declaration by the Court of his rights under any contract or instrument,—or to set aside any contract,—or to have any bond, bill, note, or instrument in writing delivered up to be cancelled,—or to restrain any defendant by injunction,—or to have any account taken between himself and any other or others,—and in such other cases as the nature of the circumstances makes it necessary or expedient,—the plaintiff, in his petition may refer to and briefly describe any papers or documents on the contents of which he intends to rely, and may annex copies of such papers or documents to the petition, where such papers or documents are brief, or may state any reason for not annexing copies of such papers or documents, or any of them respectively (as to their length, possession of copies by the defendant, loss, inability to procure copies), that he may have to allege. The plaintiff shall, in his petition, offer to allow the defendant to inspect such papers and documents as aforesaid, or such of them as are in his possession or power.

Inspection.

Amendment.

On application of Defendant.

30. Any plaintiff not giving sufficient information to enable the defendant reasonably to understand the nature and particulars of the claim set up against him, may be ordered, on the application of the defendant before answer, to amend his petition.

The plaintiff may be ordered to annex copies of, or produce for inspection, such papers or documents in his possession or power as he has referred to in the petition, and as the defendant is entitled to inspect for the purpose of the suit.

Costs.

The Court may in such cases make such order as to costs as justice requires, and stay proceedings until the order is complied with.

Libellous or offensive expressions.

31. If any petition contains libellous or needlessly offensive expressions, the Court may, either of its own motion before service thereof, or on the application of the defendant, order the petition to be amended, and make such order as to costs as justice requires.

Amendment on application of Plaintiff.

32. A petition may be amended at any time before answer by leave of the Court, obtained *ex parte*.

Notice of the amendment shall be given to the defendant within such time and in such manner as the Court directs.

Equity.

Effect of petition.

33. Every petition is to be taken to imply an offer to do equity in the matter of the suit commenced by it, and to admit of any equitable defence, and, on the other hand, to enable the plaintiff to obtain at the hearing any such equitable relief as he may appear entitled to from the facts stated and proved, though not specifically asked, if it may be granted without hardship to the defendant.

Parties.

Suit on behalf of others.

34. Persons entitled to sue and suing on behalf of others, as guardians, executors, or administrators,—or on behalf of themselves and others, as creditors in a suit for administration,—must state the character in which they sue.

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35. All persons having a joint cause of suit against any defendant ought ordinarily to be parties to the suit. Joint cause of suit.

36. Where the plaintiff has a joint and several demand against several persons, either as principals or as sureties, it is not necessary for him to bring before the Court as parties to a suit concerning such demand all the persons liable thereto, but he may proceed against one or more of the persons severally liable. Joint and several demand.

37. If it appears before or at the hearing that any person not joined as plaintiff or as defendant ought to be so joined,—or that any person joining as plaintiff or as defendant ought not to be so joined,—the Court may order the petition to be amended, with liberty to amend the other pleadings (if any), and on such terms as to time for answering, postponement or adjournment of hearing, and costs, as justice requires. Non-joinder or mis-joinder.

But no person shall be so joined as plaintiff without satisfactory evidence to the Court of his consent thereto.

Nor shall the name of any plaintiff be struck out unless it appears to the satisfaction of the Court either that he was originally joined as plaintiff without his consent, or that he consents to his name being struck out.

38. Where a plaintiff sues any person as agent for some other person, not seeking to fix such agent with any personal liability, the Court, on the fact coming to its knowledge, shall, if the person really sought to be fixed with liability is within the particular jurisdiction, forthwith order his name to be substituted, and stay proceedings until the order is complied with. But if he is not within the particular jurisdiction, shall refuse to proceed further in the matter, unless and until the person sued as agent undertakes, by writing under his hand, to defend the suit, and personally to satisfy any decree or order for debt or damages and costs therein. Defendant sued as agent.

In the latter case the person sued as agent shall further, within such time as the Court orders and before the hearing of the suit, procure and file with the proceedings a sufficient authority in writing from the party on whose behalf such agent is affecting to act, to substitute the name of the principal as defendant for his own, and to defend the suit, or otherwise act in it on behalf of such principal.

Such agent shall not, however, be deemed discharged by such authority and substitution from his personal undertaking and liability to satisfy any decree or order in the suit, such authority and substitution being in all cases strictly required as a protection against collusive decrees which might affect absent persons.

39. In case a petition states two or more distinct causes of suit, by and against the same parties, and in the same rights, the Court may, either before or at the hearing, if it appears inexpedient to try the different causes of suit together, order that different records be made up and make such order as to adjournment and costs as justice requires. Distinct causes of suit in one petition.

In case a petition states two or more distinct causes of suit, but not by and against the same parties, or by and against the same parties but not in the same rights, the petition may, on the application of any defendant be dismissed.

In case such application is made within the time for answer, the petition may be dismissed, with substantial costs to be paid by the plaintiff to the defendant making the application; but in case the application is not made within the time for answer, the petition, when the defect is brought to the notice of the Court, may be dismissed without costs, or on payment of Court fees only, as to the Court seems just.

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Defective Petition.

Staying proceedings.

40. Where a petition is defective on the face of it by reason of non-compliance with any provision of these Rules, the Court may, either on application by a defendant or of its own motion, make an order to stay proceedings until the defect is remedied.

The Court shall, of its own motion, make an order to stay proceedings on a defective petition, where the defect is patent and serious, and comes to the knowledge of the Court before service of the petition on the defendant.

Copies of Service.

Number of copies.

41. Where there is only one defendant, one copy of the petition, and of any schedule thereto, for service, is to be left with the Court, together with the original; where there are two or more defendants, as many copies as there are parties to be served are to be left, together with the original.

Service of Petition.

Order for service.

42. The plaintiff on filing his petition must obtain an order for service of it on the defendant.

Every order for service shall specify a reasonable time after service, ordinarily not more than eight days, within which the defendant must put in his answer.

Defence on Ground of Law.

Motion that petition be dismissed without any answer being required.

43. Where a defendant conceives that he has a good legal or equitable defence to the petition, so that even if the allegations of fact in the petition were admitted or clearly established, yet the plaintiff would not be entitled to any decree against him (the defendant), he may raise this defence by a motion that the petition be dismissed without any answer being required from him.

The motion paper shall be filed within the time allowed for putting in an answer.

It must state briefly the grounds of law on which the defendant intends to rely at the hearing of the motion.

The motion shall be heard and disposed of at as early a time as may be.

For the purposes of the motion the defendant shall be taken to admit the truth of the allegations of fact in the petition, and no evidence as to matters of fact or discussion of questions of fact shall be admitted at the hearing of the motion.

Order.

On hearing the motion the Court shall either dismiss the petition or order the defendant to put in an answer within a short time to be named in the order, and may give leave to the plaintiff to amend his petition if it appears requisite, and may impose such terms as justice requires.

Costs.

Where, on the hearing of the motion, any grounds of law are urged in support of the motion beyond those stated in the motion paper, and the grounds stated therein are disallowed, the defendant shall be liable to pay the same costs as if the motion were wholly refused, although the grounds of law newly urged are allowed, unless the Court thinks fit in any case to order otherwise.

Answer.

Further time to answer.

44. The defendant may obtain further time of putting in his answer on summons, stating further time required, and the season why it is required.

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The application when made, unless consented to, must be supported by affidavit or by oral evidence on oath, showing that there is reasonable ground for the application, and that it is not made for the purpose of delay.

Effect of defendant not answering.

45. Where a defendant does not put in any answer he shall not be taken as admitting the allegations of the petition, or the plaintiff's right to the relief sought; and at the hearing (even though such defendant does not appear) the plaintiff must open his case, and adduce evidence in support of it, and take such judgment as to the Court appears just.

Leave to answer after time allowed.

46. A defendant neglecting to put in an answer within the time or further time allowed, shall not be at liberty to put in any answer without leave of the Court.

The Court may grant such leave by order on the *ex parte* application of the defendant at any time before the plaintiff has set down the cause, or applied to have it set down for hearing.

Where the cause has been set down or the plaintiff has applied to have it set down for hearing, the Court shall not grant such leave except on return of a summons to the plaintiff, giving notice of the defendant's application, and on such terms as to costs and other matters as seem just.

Form and contents of answer.

47. The answer (Form 6) shall show the nature of the defendant's defence to the claim set up by the petition, but may not set forth the evidence by which such defence is intended to be supported.

It should be clear and precise, and not introduce matter irrelevant to the suit, and the rules before laid down respecting the setting out of documents and the contents of a petition generally shall be observed in answer, *mutatis mutandis*.

It must deny all such material allegations in the petition as the defendant intends to deny at the hearing.

Where the answer denies an allegation of fact, it must deny it directly, and not by way of negative pregnant: as (for example) where it is alleged that the defendant has received a sum of money, the answer must deny that he has received that sum or any part thereof, or else set forth what part he has received. And so, where a matter of fact is alleged in the petition, with certain circumstances, the answer must not deny it literally as it is alleged, but must answer the point of substance positively and certainly.

The answer must specifically admit such material allegation in the petition as the defendant knows to be true, or desires to be taken as admitted. Such admission, if plain and specific, will prevent the plaintiff from obtaining the cost of proving at the hearing any matters of fact so admitted.

All material allegations of fact admitted by a defendant shall be taken as established against him, without proof thereof by the plaintiff at the hearing. But the plaintiff shall be bound to prove as against each defendant all allegations of fact not admitted by him, or not stated by him to be true to his belief.

The answer must allege any matter of fact not stated in the petition on which the defendant relies in defence,—as establishing, for instance, fraud on the part of the plaintiff, or showing that the plaintiff's right to recover, or to any relief capable of being granted on the petition, has not yet accrued, or is released or barred or otherwise gone.

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Effect of answer at hearing.

48. The answer of a defendant shall not debar him at the hearing from disproving any allegation of the petition not admitted by his answer, or from given evidence in support of a defence not expressly set up by the answer,—except where the defence is such as, in the opinion of the Court, ought to have been expressly set up by the answer—or is inconsistent with the statements of the answer—or is in the opinion of the Court, likely to take the plaintiff by surprise, and to raise a fresh issue or fresh issues of fact or law not fairly arising out of the pleadings as they stand, and such as the plaintiff ought not to be then called upon to try.

Specific Answer.

Summons to compel.

49. Where the defendant does not answer, or puts in an answer amounting only to a general denial of the plaintiff's claim, the plaintiff may apply by summons for an order to compel him to answer specifically to the several material allegations in the petition; and the Court, if such allegations are briefly, positively, separately, and distinctly made, and it thinks that justice so requires, may grant such an order.

Nature of answer.

The defendant shall, within the time limited by such order, put in his answer accordingly, and shall therein answer the several material allegations in the petition, either admitting or denying the truth of such allegations seriatum, as the truth or falsehood of each is within his knowledge, or (as the case may be) stating as to any one or more of the allegations that he does not know whether such allegation or allegations is or are true or otherwise.

The defendant so answering may also set up by such answer any defence to the suit, and may explain away the effect of any admission therein made by any other allegation of facts.

Interrogatories.

In what cases.

50. Where an answer so put in fails substantially to comply with the terms of the order, by reason of any one or more of the material allegations not being either denied or admitted thereby, or not being met by a statement in the answer that the defendant does not know whether such allegation or allegations is or are true or otherwise, the plaintiff may apply to to the Court to examine the defendant on written interrogatories; and the Court may, if it sees fit, examine the defendant accordingly on written interrogatories allowed by the Court, and embodying material allegations of the petition in an interrogative form, and may reduce the answers of the defendant to writing.

Such answers shall be taken for the purposes of the suit to be a part of the defendant's answer to the petition.

Oath.

Power of Court to require.

51. The Court may, where the circumstances of the case appear to require it, order the defendant to put in an answer on oath.

Tender.

Payment into Court.

52. A defence alleging tender by the defendant must be accompanied by payment into Court of the amount alleged to have been tendered.

Set-off.

Particulars.

53. A defence of set-off to a claim for money, whether in debt or in damages, must be accompanied by a statement of particulars of set-off; and if pleaded as a sole defence, unless extending to the whole amount of the plaintiff's claim, must also be accompanied by payment

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into Court of the amount to which, on the defendant's showing, the plaintiff is entitled; and in default of such payment the defendant shall be liable to bear the costs of the suit, even if he succeeds in his defence to the extent of the set-off pleaded. Payment into Court. Costs.

Where a defendant in his answer raises a defence by way of set-off, which, in the opinion of the Court, is not admissable as set-off, the Court may either before or at the hearing, on his application, give him liberty to withdraw such defence, and to file a cross petition, and may make such order for the hearing of the suit and cross suit together or otherwise, on such terms as to costs and other matters as seem just. Cross suit.

Payment into Court.

54. Payment into Court by the defendant must be accompanied by an answer. The answer must state distinctly that the money paid in is paid in satisfaction of the plaintiff's claim generally, or (as the case may be) in satisfaction of some specific part of the plaintiff's claim, where the claim is stated in the petition for distinct sums or in respect of distinct matters. Answer.

Payment into Court, whether made in satisfaction of the plaintiff's claim generally or in satisfaction of some specific part thereof, operates as an admission of liability to the extent of the amount paid in, and no more, and for no other purpose. Effect.

Where the defendant pays money into Court, the plaintiff shall be at liberty to accept the same in full satisfaction and discharge of the cause of suit in respect of which it is paid in; and in that case the plaintiff may forthwith apply by motion for payment of the money out of Court to him; and on the hearing of the motion the Court shall make such order as to stay of further proceedings in the suit, in whole or in part, and as to costs and other matters, as seems just. Acceptance by plaintiff.

If the plaintiff does not so apply, he shall be considered as insisting that he has sustained damages to a greater amount,—or (as the case may be) that the defendant was and is indebted to him in a greater amount that the sum paid in; and in that case the Court, in determining the suit and disposing of costs at the hearing, shall have regard to the fact of the payment into Court having been made and not accepted. Non-acceptance. Costs.

Counter-claim

55. Where a defendant in his answer raises any specific defence, and it appears to the Court that on such defence being established he may be entitled to relief against the plaintiff in respect of the subject-matter or the suit, the Court may, on the application of the defendant either before or at the hearing, if under the circumstances of any case it thinks fit, give liberty to him to file a counter-claim by a cross-petition in the same suit, asking for relief against the plaintiff, and may make such order for the hearing of the suit and counter-claim together or otherwise, and in such manner and on such terms as to costs and other matters as seem just, and may, if in any case it seems fit, require the plaintiff to give security to the satisfaction of the Court (by deposit or otherwise) to abide by and perform the decision of the Court on the counter-claim. Cross petition in same suit.

Proceedings after Answer.

56. No replication or other pleading after answer is allowed, except by special leave of the Court. No pleading after answer.

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Amendment of petition after answer.

57. Where the plaintiff considers the contents of the answer to be such as to render an amendment of the petition necessary or desirable, he may obtain *ex parte* an order to amend the petition, on satisfying the Court that the amendment is not intended for the purpose of delay or vexation, but because it is considered to be material for the plaintiff's case.

Notice of the amendment shall be given to the defendant within such time and in such manner as the Court in each case directs.

Settlement of Issues.

Before or at hearing.

58. At any time before or at the hearing the Court may, if it thinks fit, on the application of any party or of its own motion, proceed to ascertain and determine what are the material questions in controversy between the parties, although the same are not distinctly or properly raised by the pleadings, and may reduce such questions into writing and settle them in the form of issues; which issues when settled may state questions of law on admitted facts; or questions of disputed fact, or questions partly of the one kind and partly of the other.

Amendment of pleadings.

In settling issues the Court may order or allow the striking out or amendment of any pleading or party of a pleading so that the pleadings may finally correspond with the issues settled, and may order or allow the striking out or amendment of any pleading or part of a pleading that appears to be so framed as to prejudice, embarrass, or delay the trial of the cause.

Application *viva voce*:

Where the application to the Court to settle issue is made at any stage of the proceedings, at which all parties are actually present before the Court, either in person or by counsel or attorney, or at the hearing, the application may be made *vivâ voce*, and may be disposed of at once, otherwise the application must be made and

On summons.

disposed of on summons.

Reference of Account.

In what cases.

59. Where it appears to the Court at any time after suit instituted, that the question in dispute relates either wholly or in part to matters of mere account, the Court may, according to the amount of public business pending, either decide such question in a summary way, or order that it be referred either wholly or in part to some person agreed on by the parties, or in case of their non-agreement, appointed by the Court.

The referee shall enter into the account and hear evidence, and report on it to the Court, according to the order; and the Court after hearing the parties may adopt the conclusions of the report, either wholly or in part or may direct a further report to be made by the referee, and may grant any necessary adjournment for that purpose.

Setting down of Cause for Hearing.

Order for setting down.

60. No cause can be set down for hearing without order of the Court first obtained.

When plaintiff may apply.

61. At the expiration of the time allowed for answering, the plaintiff may apply *ex parte* for an order to set down the cause for hearing.

When and how far plaintiff to enter into evidence.

62. Where the defendant has put in an answer, the plaintiff must carefully consider the answer, and if he finds that upon the answer alone there is sufficient ground for a final decree or order, he must proceed upon the answer without entering into evidence preparatory to or at the hearing.

Or, if it is needful to prove a particular point, he must not enter into evidence as to other points that are not necessary to be proved.

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In the first case, if he enters into evidence at all, and in the second case, if he enters into evidence as to such other points, he renders himself liable to pay the costs thereof.

Order for setting down on application of defendant.

63. An order to set down the cause may be made on the application of the defendant by summons, if it appears to the Court having regard to the state of the pleadings, that the cause is ready to be heard, and that there has been delay on the part of the plaintiff in obtaining an order for setting down the cause, for which the plaintiff has no reasonable excuse, (at the absence or illness of a material witness,) and that the defendant is prejudiced or may reasonably be expected to be prejudiced by such delay.

Dismissal for want of Prosecution.

In what cases.

64. Where the plaintiff does not obtain an order for setting down the cause within three months from the time at which he might first apply for such an order, the defendant may apply by motion for an order to dismiss the petition for want of prosecution.

On such application, the Court may, if it thinks fit, make an order dismissing the petition, or make such other order, or impose such terms as the Court thinks just and reasonable.

Postponement of Hearing.

In what cases.

65. The Court may at any time on a summons taken out by any party postpone the hearing of a cause set down, on being satisfied by evidence on oath that the postponement will have the effect of better ensuring the hearing and determination of the questions between the parties on the merits.

Where such an application is made on the ground of the absence of a witness, the Court shall require to be satisfied that his evidence is material, and that he is likely to return and give evidence within a reasonable time.

Where such an application is made for the purpose of enabling the party applying to obtain the evidence of a witness resident out of the particular jurisdiction, the Court shall require to be satisfied that the evidence of the witness is material, and that he is likely to give evidence, and that he is permanently residing out of the jurisdiction, or does not intend to come within the jurisdiction within a reasonable time. The party making such application must also apply for an order for the examination of such witness out of the jurisdiction, or for leave to use an affidavit to be made by such witness as evidence at the hearing.

Hearing List and Hearing Paper.

To be kept.

66. There shall be kept a General Hearing List for causes and a Hearing Paper.

Order of causes.

67. Where a cause is set down for hearing it shall be placed in the general hearing list, and shall be transferred to the hearing paper strictly in its turn and order, according as the general hearing list becomes exhausted.

The regular order shall in no case be departed from without special direction.

Notice to parties.

68. When a case is about to be transferred from the general hearing list to the hearing paper, notice shall be served on the parties (Form 7); and unless the Court in any particular case directs otherwise, ten days shall be allowed between service of such notice and the day or hearing.

Causes taken out of turn.

69. When any cause or matter has been specially directed by the Court to be heard on a particular day, or out of its ordinary turn, the

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name of the cause or matter shall be placed in the hearing paper, with the words "by order" subjoined.

Adjournment.

70. In case of any adjournment of the hearing from the day appointed in the hearing paper by reason of the preceeding causes in the hearing paper not having been got through, or under any order of the Court made during the sitting on that day, no further notice to either party of the adjournment day shall be requisite; and the adjournment day shall, unless otherwise ordered by the Court, be the next ordinary Court day.

Sittings of Court.

On what days.

71. The sittings of the Court for the hearing of causes shall be, where the amount of public business so warrants, held on fixed and stated days.

The Court may, at its discretion, appoint any other day or days from time to time for the hearing of causes, as circumstances require.

Publicity.

72. The sittings of the Court for the hearing of causes shall ordinarily be public; but the Court may, for a reason to be specified by it on the minutes, hear any particular cause or matter in the presence only of the parties and their legal advisers and the officers of the Court.

Keeping witnesses out of Court.

73. On the application of either party at the commencement of the proceedings, or of its own motion, the Court may order witnesses on both sides to be kept out of Court until they have respectively given their evidence; but this rule does not extend to the parties themselves, or to their respective legal advisers, although intended to be called as witnesses.

Order of business at sittings.

74. Subject to special arrangements for any particular day, the business of the day shall be taken as nearly as circumstances permit in the following order:

(i.) At the commencement of the sitting, judgment shall be delivered in matters standing over for that purpose, and appearing for judgment in the paper:

(ii.) *Ex parte* motions and motions by consent shall next be taken, in the order in which the motion papers have been sent in:

(iii.) Opposed motions on notice, and arguments on showing cause against orders returnable on that day, shall then be taken, in the order in which these matters respectively stand in the hearing paper:

(iv.) The causes in the hearing paper shall then be called on, in their order, unless the Court sees fit to vary the order.

Hearing.

Non-appearance of both parties.

75. When a cause in the hearing paper has been called on, if neither party appears, either in person or by counsel or attorney, the Court, on being satisfied that the plaintiff has received notice of the hearing, shall, unless it sees good reason to the contrary, strike the cause out of the hearing paper.

Non-appearance of plaintiff.

76. If the plaintiff does not appear in person or by counsel or attorney, the Court, on being satisfied that the plaintiff has received notice of the hearing, shall, unless it sees good reason to the contrary, strike out the cause, and make such order as to costs in favour of any defendant appearing as seems just.

Non-appearance of defendant.

77. If the plaintiff appears, but the defendant or any of the defendants does not appear, in person or by counsel or attorney, the Court shall, before hearing the cause, inquire into the service of the petition, and of notice of hearing on the absent party or parties.

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If not satisfied as to the service on every party, the Court shall direct that further service be made as it directs, and adjourn the hearing of the cause for that purpose.

If satisfied that the defendant or the several defendants has or have been duly served with the petition and with notice of the hearing, the Court may proceed to hear the cause, notwithstanding the absence of the defendant or any of the defendants, and may, on the evidence adduced by the plaintiff, give such judgment as appears just. The Court, however, shall not be absolutely bound to do so, but may order the hearing to stand over to a further day, and direct fresh notice to be given to the defendant or defendants, in case justice seems to require an adjournment.

Rehearing for defendant.

78. Where the Court hears cause and gives judgment in the absence of and against any defendant, it may afterwards, if it thinks fit, on such terms as seem just, set aside the decree and rehear the cause, on its being established by evidence on oath to the satisfaction of the Court that the defendant's absence was not wilful, and that he has a defence upon the merits.

Restoration of cause to list for plaintiff.

79. Where a cause is struck out by reason of the absence of the plaintiff, it shall not be restored without leave of the Court, until it has been set down again at the bottom of the general hearing list, and been transferred in its regular turn to the hearing paper.

Non-appearance of plaintiff a second time.

80. Where a cause has been once struck out, and has been a second time set down, and has come into the hearing paper, and on the day fixed for the hearing, the plaintiff having received due notice thereof, fails to appear either in person or by counsel or attorney when the cause is called on, the Court, on the application of the defendant, and if the non-appearance of the plaintiff appears to be wilful and intended to harass the defendant, or to be likely to prejudice the defendant by preventing the hearing and determination of the suit, may make an order on the plaintiff to show cause why a day should not be fixed for the peremptory hearing of the cause; and on the return to that order, if no cause or no sufficient cause be shown, the Court shall fix a day accordingly, upon such notice and other terms as seem just.

In case the plaintiff does not appear on the day so fixed, either in person or by counsel or attorney, the Court shall, unless it sees good reason to the contrary, dismiss the petition, which dismissal shall have the same effect as a dismissal on the merits at the hearing.

Jury.

Time for demand of or application for jury.

81. Notice of demand of a jury, or of application for a jury, must be filed seven days at least before the day of hearing.

Appeal.

82. An appeal does not lie against the refusal of an application for a jury.

Adjournment for jury.

83. Where notice of demand of a jury has not been filed in due time, or if at the hearing both parties desire a jury, the Court may, on such terms as seem just, adjourn the hearing, in order that a jury may be summoned.

Proceeding to the Hearing.

Order of proceeding.

84. The order of proceeding at the hearing of a cause shall be as follows:—

The plaintiff shall state the pleadings.

The party on whom the burden of proof is thrown by the nature of the material issues or questions between the parties has the right to begin; he shall address the Court and open his case.

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He shall then call his evidence and examine his witnesses in chief.

When the party beginning has concluded his evidence, he shall ask the other party if he intends to call evidence (in which terms is included evidence taken by affidavit or deposition, or under commission, and documentary evidence not already read or taken as read); and if answered in the negative, he shall be entitled to sum up the evidence already given, and comment thereon; but if answered in the affimative, he shall wait for his general reply.

When the party beginning has concluded his case, the other party shall be at liberty to address the Court, and to call evidence, and to sum up and comment thereon.

If no evidence is called or read by the latter party, the party beginning (saving the right of the Crown) shall have no right to reply, unless he has been prevented from summing up his case by the statement of the other party of his intention to call evidence.

The case on both sides shall then be considered closed.

If the party opposed to the party beginning calls or reads evidence, the party beginning shall be at liberty to reply generally on the whole case, or he may call fresh evidence in reply to the evidence given on the other side, on points material to the determination of the issues, or any of them, but not on collateral matters.

Where evidence in reply is tendered, and allowed to be given, the party against whom the same has been adduced shall be at liberty to address the Court, and the party beginning shall be entitled to the general reply.

Cross-examination and re-examination.

85. Each witness, after examination in chief, shall be subject to cross-examination by the other party, and to examination by the party calling him, and after examination may be questioned by the Court, and shall not be recalled or further questioned save through and by leave of the Court.

Notes of evidence.

86. The Court shall take a note of the substance of the *viva voce* evidence in a narrative form, but shall put down the terms of any particular question or answer, if there appears any special reason for doing so.

No person shall be entitled as of right, at any time or for any purpose, to inspection or a copy of the Court's notes.

Objection to evidence.

87. All objections to evidence must be taken at the time the question objected to is put, or, in case of written evidence, when the same is about to be put in, and must be argued and decided at the time.

Note of objection.

88. Where a question put to a witness is objected to, the Court, unless the objection appears frivolous, shall take a note of the question and objection, if required by either party, and shall mention on the notes whether the question was allowed to be put or not, and the answer to it, if put.

Evidence by affidavit.

89. Where any evidence is by affidavit, or has been taken by commission, or on deposition, the party adducing the same may read and comment on it, either immediately after his opening, or after the *viva voce* evidence on his part has been concluded.

Admission of affidavit although no cross-examination.

90. The Court may, at its discretion, if the interest of justice appear absolutely so to require (for reasons to be recorded in the minutes of proceedings), admit an affidavit in evidence, although it is shown that the party against whom the affidavit is offered in evidence had no opportunity of cross-examining the person making the affidavit, on such terms, if any, as seem just.

Documentary evidence.

91. Documentary evidence must be put in and read, or taken as read by consent.

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Every document put in evidence shall be marked by the Court at the time, and shall be retained by the Court during the hearing, and returned to the party who put it in, or from whose custody it came, immediately after the judgment, unless it is impounded by order of the Court.

Variance of evidence.

92. Where the evidence adduced at the hearing varies substantially from the allegations of the respective parties in the pleading, it shall be in the discretion of the Court to allow the pleading to be amended.

Amendments.

93. The Court may allow such amendment on such terms as to adjournment, costs, and other things as seem just, so as to avoid surprise and injury to any party; but all amendments necessary for the determination in the existing suit of the real question in controversy between the parties shall be made if duly applied for.

Pleadings prejudicing fair trial.

94. The Court may at the hearing order or allow, on such terms as seem just, the striking out or amendment of any pleading that appears so framed as to prejudice, embarrass, or delay the fair trial of the real questions in controversy between the parties.

Judgment.

Publicity.

95. Decisions and judgments shall be delivered or read in open Court, in presence of the parties and their legal advisers.

Summons to hear judgment.

96. If the judgment of the Court is reserved at the hearing, parties to the suit shall be summoned to hear judgment, unless the Court at the hearing states the day on which judgment will be delivered, in which case no summons to hear judgment shall be issued.

Notice to parties of judgment.

97. All parties shall be deemed to have notice of any decision or judgment, if the same is pronounced at the hearing of the application or suit.

All parties duly served with notice to attend and hear judgment shall be deemed to have notice of the judgment when pronounced.

Minute of judgment.

98. A minute of every judgment, whether final or interlocutory, shall be made, on which the decree or order may be drawn up on the application of any of the parties.

Special Case.

Decision, judgment, or verdict subject to special cases.

99. Any decision or judgment may be given, or verdict taken, subject to a special case to be stated for the opinion of the Supreme Court.

Rehearing. New Trial.

General power of Court as to rehearing or new trial.

100. The Court may, in any case, on such terms as seem just, order a rehearing or new trial, with a stop of proceedings.

Time for application for new trial.

101. An application for a new trial may be made and determined on the day of hearing, if all parties are present or on notice of motion, filed not later than 14 days after the hearing.

Such notice shall not of itself operate as a stay of proceedings: but any money in Court in the suit shall be retained to abide the result of the motion or the further order of the Court.

After the expiration of such 14 days, an application for a new trial shall not be admitted, except by special leave of the Court, on such terms as seem just.

Jury may be demanded on new trial.

102. On an order for rehearing or new trial, either party may demand a jury for the second trial, though the first was not with a jury.

Court may order jury.

103. The Court may, if it thinks fit, make it a condition of granting a rehearing or new trial that the trial shall be with a jury.

On appeal jury may be ordered for second trial.

104. Where the Supreme Court, or appeal from a Court where trial with a jury can be had, thinks fit to direct a rehearing in the Court below, it may direct that the second trial shall be with a jury.

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Decrees and Orders.

Date of decree or order.

105. A decree or order shall bear date of the day on which the decision or judgment, on which the decree or order is founded, is pronounced.

Drawing up of decree or order.

106. Decrees and orders shall be drawn up in form only on the application of some party to the suit, and shall then be passed, certified by the seal of the Court, and entered, and shall then form part of the record.

No decree or order shall be enforced or appealed from, nor shall any copy thereof be granted, until it has been so drawn up, passed, and entered.

Certified copies.

107. Any party to the suit is entitled to obtain a copy of a decree or order, when drawn up, passed, and entered, such copy to be certified under the seal of the Court.

Ex parte orders.

108. Where an order is made *ex parte*, a certified copy of the affidavit or deposition on which the order is granted must be served on the party affected by the order, together with the order.

Statement of time in decree or order.

109. Where in any suit or matter a decree or order directs any person to pay money or do any other act, the same or some subsequent decree or order shall state the precise time within which the payment or other act is to be made or done, reckoned from the date or from the service of the decree or order in which the time is stated, or from some other point of time, as seems fit.

Immediate payment.

110. A decree or order may direct the payment to be made, or act to be done, immediately after service of the decree or order, if, under special circumstances, the Court thinks fit so to direct.

Indorsement on decree or order for money payment;

111. Where the decree or order is one directing payment of money, there shall be endorsed on the copy of it served on the person required to obey it, a memorandum in the words, or to the effect following:—

"If you, the within-named A.B., neglect to obey this decree "[*or* order] by the time therein limited, you will be liable "to have a writ of execution issued against your goods, "under which they may be seized and sold, and will also be "liable to be summoned by the Court, and to be examined "as to your ability, to make the payment direct by this "decree [*or* order], and to be imprisoned in case of your "not answering satisfactorily."

or for other act.

112. Where the decree or order is one directing some act to be done other than payment of money, there shall be indorsed on the copy of it served on the person required to obey it, a memorandum in the words, or to the effect, following:—

"If you, the within-named A.B., neglect to obey this "decree [*or* order] within the time therein limited, you "will be liable to be arrested under a warrant to be issued "by the Court, and will also be liable to have your property "sequestered, for the purpose of compelling you to obey "this decree [*or* order]."

Instalments.

113. A decree or order may direct that money directed to be paid by any person be paid by such instalments as the Court thinks fit.

How payment to be made.

114. All money directed by any decree or order to be paid by any person, shall be paid into Court in the suit or matter, unless the Court otherwise direct.

Enforcement of order by or against persons not parties to suit.

115. Every person not being a party in any suit, who obtains an order or in whose favour an order is made, is entitled to enforce obedience thereto by the same process as if he were a party to the suit.

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And every person not being a party to any suit against whom obedience to any order may be enforced, is liable to the same process for enforcing obedience to such order as if he were a party to the suit.

Execution of Decrees and Orders.

Obedience without demand made.

116. A person directed by a decree or order to pay money, or do any other act, is bound to obey the decree or order on being duly served with it, and without any demand for payment or performance.

Execution against goods.

117. Where the decree or order is one directing payment of money, and the person directed to make payment refuses or neglects to do so according to the exigency of the decree or order, the person prosecuting the decree or order shall be entitled to apply to the Court for execution against the goods of the disobedient person.

Instalments.

118. Where a decree or order directs payment of money by instalments, execution shall not issue until after default in payment of some instalment according to the order: and execution, or successive executions, may then issue for the whole of the money and costs then remaining unpaid, or for such portion thereof as the Court orders, either at the time of making the original decree or order or at any subsequent time.

Stay of Execution.

Power to stay, pending other suit.

119. The Court may, if under the circumstances of any case it think fit, on the application of a defendant, and on such terms as seem just, stay execution of a decree or order pending a suit in the same or any other Court in which that defendant is plaintiff, and the person who has obtained such decree or order is defendant.

Seizure and Sale of Goods.

Warrant of execution against goods.

120. The Court shall, unless it sees good reason to the contrary, on the application of the person prosecuting the decree or order, issue under the seal of the Court a warrant of execution, directed to a proper Officer, who shall be thereby empowered to levy the money ordered to be paid (with the costs of execution) by distress and sale of the goods of the disobedient person, wheresoever found within the particular jurisdiction.

What may be seized.

121. The Officer executing the warrant may by virtue thereof seize any of the goods of the person against whom execution issues (except the wearing apparel and bedding of himself or his family, and the tools and implements of his trade, to the value of 25 dollars, which shall to that extent be protected from seizure), and may also seize any money, bank notes, cheques, bills of exchange, promissory notes, bonds, or securities for money, belonging to him.

How bills, notes, and other securities to be dealt with.

122. The Court shall hold any cheques, bills of exchange, promissory notes, bonds, or securities for money so seized, as security for the amount directed to be levied by the execution, or so much thereof as is not otherwise levied, for the benefit of the person prosecuting the decree or order, who may sue in the name of the person against whom execution issues, or in the name of any person in whose name he might have sued, for the recovery of the money secured or made payable thereby when the time of payment arrives.

Sale.

123. The sale of goods seized in execution shall be conducted under the order of the Court, and by a person nominated by the Court, but no steps shall be taken therein without the demand of the person prosecuting the decree or order, who shall be liable for any damage

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that ensues from any irregularity or from any improper or illegal proceeding taken at his instance.

Adverse claims to goods seized.

124. The Court shall not order any goods to be sold unless satisfied *prima facie*, that they belong to the person against whom execution is issued, and are in a place where the Court has the right to exercise jurisdiction.

Where a claim is made by a third party to goods seized in execution, the same, if made by a British subject, shall be decided by the Court on summons, and in a summary way, as between the claimant and the person prosecuting the decree or order.

If the claim is made by a foreigner, the Court shall either oblige the person prosecuting the decree or order to establish his claim before selling the goods, or allow him to sell the goods and defend any claim, as appears just.

When sale to be made.

125. A sale of goods seized in execution shall not be made until after the end of five days at least next following the day of seizure, unless the goods are of a perishable nature, or on the request in writing of the person whose goods have been seized; and until sale

Custody in meantime.

the goods shall be deposited by the officer in some fit place, or they may remain in the custody of a fit person approved by the Court and put in possession by the officer.

Return of warrant.

126. Every warrant of execution shall be returned by the officer, who shall certify thereon how it has been executed.

Payment before sale.

127. In or on every warrant of execution the Court shall cause to be inserted or indorsed the sum of money and costs adjudged, with the sums allowed as increased costs for the execution of the warrant; if the person against whose goods execution is issued before actual sale of the goods, pays, or causes to be paid into Court, or to the officer holding the warrant, the sum of money and costs adjudged, or such part thereof as the person entitled thereto agrees to accept in full satisfaction thereof, together with all fees, the execution shall be superseded and the goods seized shall be discharged and set at liberty.

Neglect, connivance, or omission of officers.

128. In case any officer of the Court, employed to levy any execution, by neglect, connivance, or mission loses the opportunity of levying the same, then on complaint of the person aggrieved, and on the fact alleged being proved on oath to the satisfaction of the Court, the Court may order the officer to pay such damages as the person complaining appears to have sustained thereby, not exceeding in any case the sum of money for which the execution issued; and the officer shall be liable thereto; and on demand being made thereof, and on his refusal to pay the same, payment thereof shall be enforced as any decree or order of the Court directing the payment of money.

Summons to Judgment Debtor.

In what cases.

129. Where a decree or order directing payment of money remains wholly or in part unsatisfied (whether a warrant of execution has issued or not,) the person prosecuting the decree or order may apply to the Court for a summons, requiring the person by whom payment is directed to be made to appear and be examined respecting his ability to make the payment directed, and the Court shall, unless it sees good reason to the contrary, issue such a summons.

Examination.

130. On the appearance of the person against whom the summons is issued, he may be examined on oath by or on behalf of the person prosecuting the decree or order, and by the Court, respecting his ability to pay the money directed to be paid, and for the discovery

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of property applicable to such payment, and as to the disposal which he may have made of any property.

He shall be bound to produce, on oath or otherwise, all books, papers, and documents in his possession or power, relating to property applicable to such payment.

He may be examined as to the circumstances under which he contracted the debt or incurred the liability in respect of which the payment of money is by the decree or order directed to be made, and as to the means or expectation he then had of paying the debt or discharging the liability.

He shall be bound to sign his examination when reduced into writing.

Whether the person summoned appears or not, the person prosecuting the decree or order, and all other witnesses whom the Court thinks requisite, may be examined on oath or otherwise respecting the matters aforesaid.

The Court may, if it thinks fit, adjourn the hearing of the summons from time to time, and require from the person summonsed such security for his appearance at the adjourned hearing as seems fit, and in default of his finding security, may, by warrant, commit him to prison, there to remain until the adjourned hearing, unless sooner discharged.

Commitment.

131. In any of the following cases,—

(i.) If it appears to the Court by the examination of the person summoned, or other evidence, that he then has or since the making of the decree or order has had sufficient means to pay the money directed to be paid by him, and he refuses or neglect to pay the same according to the decree or order; or

(ii.) That, with intend to defraud his creditors, or any of them, he has made or suffered any gift, delivery, or transfer of any property, or changed removed or concealed any property; or

(iii.) That the debt or liability in question was contracted or incurred by him, by or by reason of fraud or false pretence, or breach of trust, committed by him; or

(iv.) That forbearance thereof was obtained by him by fraud or false pretence; or

(v.) That the debt or liability was wilfully contracted or incurred by him without his having had at the same time a reasonable expectation of being able to pay or discharge it; or

(vi.) Was contracted or incurred by him by reason of any prosecution or proceeding wherein he was found guilty of any crime or offence, or by reason of any proceeding for libel, slander, assault, battery, adultery, seduction, breach of promise of marriage, malicious arrest, malicious or frivolous and vexatious prosecution, malicious trespass, malicious injury, or the malicious filing or prosecution or a petition for adjudication of insolvency or bankruptcy,—

then and in such case the Court may, if it thinks fit, order that the person summoned be committed to prison for any time not exceeding forty days, and may issue a warrant for his commitment accordingly.

Place of imprisonment.

132. In places where there is no British prison, or no other place for the detention of a debtor in custody except the prison of the Chinese or Japanese authorities, the Court shall not commit the debtor, if it appears that the last-mentioned prison is unfit, regard being

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had to the requirements of health and decency, for the confinement of a British subject under civil process.

Expenses of maintenance in prison.

133. The expenses of the debtor's maintenance in prison must be defrayed in the first instance by the person prosecuting the decree or order, and may be recovered by him in such manner as the Court directs.

Such expenses shall be estimated by the Court, and shall be paid at such time and in such manner as the Court directs.

In default of payment the debtor may be discharged if the Court thinks fit.

Effect of imprisonment.

134. Imprisonment under such a warrant does not operate as a satisfaction or extinguishment of the debt or liability to which the decree or order relates, or protect the person imprisoned from being anew summoned and imprisoned for any new fraud or other default rendering him liable to be imprisoned, or deprive the person prosecuting the decree or order of any right to have execution against his goods, as if there had not been such imprisonment.

Discharge from prison on payment.

135. Any person so imprisoned, who pays the money by the decree or order directed to be paid, or the instalments thereof payable, and costs remaining due at the time of his commitment, and all subsequent costs and expenses, shall be discharged out of custody.

Rescinding or variation of order for payment.

136. On the hearing of any such summons as aforesaid, the Court, if it thinks fit, whether it makes any order for the commitment of the person summoned or not, may rescind or alter any decree or order previously made against him for the payment of money by instalments or otherwise, and make any further or other order, either for the payment of the whole thereof forthwith, or by any instalments, or in any other manner as the Court thinks reasonable and just.

Execution out of Jurisdiction.

Warrant of execution or commitment, where to be executed.

137. Ordinarily a warrant of execution or commitment shall not be executed out of the particular jurisdiction, except under an order made for that purpose, on the request of the Court issuing the warrant, by the Court within whose jurisdiction it is to be executed, which Court may take such steps as if it had originally issued the warrant, but shall ultimately send any money produced by the execution or the person apprehended (as the case may be) to the Court from which the warrant issued, to be there dealt with according to law.

But where the urgency or other peculiar circumstances of the case appear to the Court issuing the warrant so to require, the Court (for reasons to be recorded in the minutes of proceedings) may order it to be executed out of the particular jurisdiction, and it may be so executed accordingly.

Arrest.

In what cases.

138. Where the decree or order is one directing some act to be done other than payment of money, and the person directed to do the act refuses or neglects to do it according to the exigency of the decree or order, the person prosecuting the decree or order shall be entitled to apply to the Court for a warrant of arrest against the disobedient person.

Warrant.

139. The Court shall, unless it sees good reason to the contrary, on the application of the person prosecuting the degree or order, issue, under the seal of the Court, a warrant of arrest directed to a proper officer, who shall be thereby empowered to take the body of the disobedient person, and detain him in custody until further order

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Sequestration.

140. In case the person against whom the warrant of arrest issues is not and cannot be found,—or is taken and detained in custody under the warrant without obeying the decree or order,—then the person prosecuting the decree or order shall be entitled to an order of sequestration against his property. In what cases.

Commitment for Disobedience.

141. Where any person over whom the Court has jurisdiction is guilty of wilful disobedience to a decree or order, the person prosecuting the decree or order shall be entitled to apply to the Court for an order on the disobedient person to show cause why he should not be punished for the disobedience. The Court, unless it sees good reason to the contrary, shall on such application make an order accordingly. In what cases.

The Court shall not grant the order except on evidence on oath establishing such a case, as if uncontradicted and unexplained would justify the immediate commitment of the disobedient person.

A certified copy of the affidavit or deposition on which the order is granted shall be served on the party to whom the order is directed together with the order, and he may file counter affidavits.

142. On the return day of the order, if the person to whom it is directed does not attend, and does not establish a sufficient excuse for not attending, and if the Court is satisfied that the order has been duly served,—or if he attends and does not show couse to the satisfaction of the Court why he should not be punished for the disobedience,—the Court may issue a warrant for his commitment to prison. Warrant.

The Court may enlarge the time for the return to the order, or may, on the return of it, and under circumstances which would strictly justify the immediate commitment of the person guilty of the disobedience, direct that the warrant for his commitment shall issue only after a certain time, and in the event of his continued disobedience at that time to the decree or order, in respect of which he has been guilty of disobedience.

143. A person committed for disobedience to a decree or order is liable to be detained in custody until he has obeyed the decree or order in all things that are to be immediately performed, and given such security as the Court thinks fit to obey the other parts of the decree or order (if any) at the future times thereby appointed,—or in case of his no longer having the power to obey the decree or order, then until he has been imprisoned for such time or until he has paid such fine as the Court directs. Duration of detention.

VI.—Interlocutory Proceedings.

144. Interlocutory applications may be made at any stage of a suit or proceeding. Form of interlocutory application.

They shall be made either by motion or on application for a summons.

Motions.

145. Motions must be reduced to writing in the terms of the order sought from the Court; and a motion shall not be entertained until the party moving has filed in the Court a written motion paper distinctly stating the terms of the order sought (Form 8). Motion-paper.

The motion may in its terms ask for an order directing more than one thing to be done, and may also be in an alternative form, asking that one or another order be made, so only that the whole order sought be therein substantially expressed.

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If the motion-paper contains any matter by way of argument or other matter except the proper particulars of the motion itself, the Court shall direct the motion-paper to be amended, and shall make no other order thereon, until it is amended accordingly, by the striking out of such argument or other matter.

Evidence.

There shall be filed with the motion-paper all affidavits on which the person moving intends to rely.

No other evidence can be used in support of the motion except by leave of the Court.

No paper accompanying the motion-paper other than an affidavit shall be received.

Motion in Court;

146. The person filing the motion-paper may then either move the Court while sitting, and on such days and at such times, if any, as are by the regulations of the Court appointed for hearing motions, —or in cases of urgency at any time while the Court is sitting, and not engaged in hearing any other matter,—or send a written request to the Court for an order according to the motion-paper, with such argument stated in writing in support of his motion as he thinks fit.

or by writing.

Notice of motion.

147. All motions shall be made *ex parte* in the first instance, unless the Court gives leave to give a notice of motion for a certain day.

Application *ex parte*.

148. On a motion *ex parte* the party moving shall apply for either an immediate absolute order of the Court in the terms of the motion-paper on his own shewing and evidence, or an order to the other party to appear on a certain day and show cause why an order should not be made in the terms of the motion-paper.

Any party moving in Court *ex parte* may support his motion by argument addressed to the Court on the facts put in evidence by the affidavits filed in support of the motion: and no party to the suit or proceeding, although present, other than the party moving, shall be entitled to be then heard.

Order on motion.

149. On a motion coming on the Court may allow the motion-paper to be amended.

It may allow additional evidence to be produced by affidavit or depositions.

It may direct the motion to stand over.

It may refuse the motion.

It may make an order in terms of the motion.

Where an immediate order absolute is asked, and the right thereto clearly appears, it may grant such order.

It may grant an order to show cause why the order sought should not be made.

It may allow a motion on notice to be made.

If the motion as originally framed, or as amended, is substantially divisible into two or more parts, it may divide the same, and deal in different ways with the separate parts thereof, as the case may require.

If it appears to the Court on the evidence adduced in support of the motion, or on any additional evidence which the Court permits to be adduced in support thereof, that the party moving is entitled to an order absolute, or to show cause different from the order asked, and the party moving is willing to take such different order, the Court may so order accordingly.

If he is not willing to take such different order, the Court shall refuse the motion.

Varying or discharge order.

150. Where an order is made on a motion *ex parte*, any party affected by it may, within seven days after service of it, apply to the

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Court by motion to vary or discharge it; and the Court, on notice to the party obtaining the order, either may refuse to vary or discharge it, or may vary or discharge it with or without imposing terms as to costs or security, or other things, as seems just.

Orders to show cause.

Return-day.

151. An order to show cause shall specify a day when cause is to be shown, to be called the return-day to the order, which shall ordinarily be not less than four days after service.

Counter affidavit.

A person served with an order to show cause may, before the return-day, file affidavits in order to contradict the evidence used in obtaining the order, or setting forth other facts on which he relies, to induce the Court to discharge such order.

Proceedings on return-day.

On the return-day, if the persons served do not appear, in person or by counsel or attorney, and it appears to the Court that the service on all proper parties has not been duly effected, the Court may enlarge the time and direct further service, or make such order as seems just.

If the persons served appear, or the Court is satisfied that service on all proper parties has been duly effected, the Court may proceed with the matter.

The Court may either discharge the order,—or make the same absolute,—or adjourn the consideration thereof,—or permit further affidavits to be filed in support of or against the order,—and may modify the terms of the order so as to meet the merits of the case, —and may make the order so modified absolute,—and may, if the order against which cause is shown is substantially divisible into two or more parts, divide the same, and deal in different ways with the separate parts as seems fit; and the Court, as part of its order, may impose terms as to costs or other things on the parties, or any of them, as seems just.

Summons.

Application for.

152. An interlocutory application for a summons need not be made in writing, but may be made in person either by the applicant himself, or by his counsel or attorney.

Contents of.

If the Court considers that a summons ought to be granted, it may issue a summons ordering the person to whom it is directed to attend at the time and place specified therein, either in person or by counsel or attorney, and briefly but distinctly setting forth the nature of the particular application.

The summons shall be headed in the suit or other proceeding.

Proceedings on return-day.

On the return-day of the summons, if the person to whom the summons is directed attends, or in his absence on proof of service, the Court may, on the application of the person obtaining the summons, consider and deal with the application in a summary way.

The Court shall take a note of the material evidence, if taken *vivâ voce*.

The Court may adjourn the hearing of any summons when necessary.

VII.—Appeal to Supreme Court.

I.—In General.

Ex parte orders.

153. An appeal does not lie from an order made *ex parte*.

Any person aggrieved by such an order must apply to the Court by which it is made to vary or discharge it.

Time for application for leave.

154. Application for leave to appeal must be made to the Court whose decision is to be appealed from, by motion, *ex parte*, ordinarily within seven days after the decision to be appealed from is given, but afterwards by special leave of the Court.

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Execution of decree or order pending appeal.

155. If leave to appeal is applied for by a person directed by a decree or order to pay money, or do any other act, the Court below shall direct either that the decision appealed from be carried into execution, or that the execution thereof be suspended pending the appeal, as the Court considers to be in accordance with substantial justice.

Security.

If the Court directs the decision to be carried into execution, the person in whose favour it is given shall, before the execution of it, give security to the satisfaction of the Court for the due performance of such order as the Supreme Court may make.

If the Court directs the execution of the decision to be suspended pending the appeal, the person against whom the decision is given shall, before any order for suspension of execution, give security to the satisfaction of the Court for the due performance of such order as the Supreme Court may make.

In all cases security shall also be given by the appellant to the satisfaction of the Court, to an amount not exceeding 250 dollars, for the prosecution of the appeal, and for payment of all fees and charges in the Court below and in the Supreme Court, and of all such costs as may be awarded to any respondent by the Supreme Court.

Leave to appeal, when.

If the last-mentioned security is given within fourteen days after motion made for leave to appeal, then, and not otherwise, the Court below shall give leave to appeal, and the appellant shall be at liberty to prefer and prosecute his appeal accordingly.

In any case other than the cases hereinbefore described, the Court below, if it considers it just or expedient (for reasons to be recorded in the minutes of proceeding) to do so, may give leave to appeal on the terms and in the manner aforesaid.

Appeal by plaintiffs;

156. Where there are more plaintiffs than one an appeal cannot be prosecuted except by all the plaintiffs jointly.

by defendants.

Where there are more defendants than one, any one or more of them may prosecute an appeal separately; but defendants severing in appeal do so at the risk of costs if the severance is improper.

Personal appearance.

157. The Supreme Court may require any party to an appeal to appear personally before it on the hearing of the appeal, or on any occasion pending the appeal: otherwise personal appearance shall not be requisite.

Evidence.

158. It is not open, as of right, to any party to an appeal to adduce new evidence in support of his original case; but a party may allege any facts essential to the issue that have come to his knowledge after the decision of the Court below, and adduce evidence in support of such allegation; and for the furtherance of justice the Supreme Court may, where it thinks fit, allow or require new evidence to be adduced.

Original documents.

159. The Court below shall not, except for some special cause, take upon itself the responsibility of the charge or of the transmission to the Supreme Court of original letters or documents produced in evidence in the suit.

Such original letters and documents shall be returned to the respective parties producing the same, and only copies thereof duly certified shall be transmitted in the appeal record.

The respective parties must, however, be prepared to produce the originals, if required by the Supreme Court, before or at the hearing of the appeal.

Limitation of time on appeal.

160. After the expiration of six months from the date of a decree or order, leave to appeal against it shall not be given by a Provincial Court.

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Application for leave to appeal must in that case be made to the Supreme Court, which shall grant such leave if, on consideration of all the circumstances of the case, it appears just and expedient than an appeal should be allowed, but not otherwise, and may impose such terms as to security and other things as seem just.

Application of foregoing Rules.

161. The foregoing Rules apply to suits for 250 dollars or upwards, with respect to which a right of appeal is given by the Order in Council under which these Rules are framed, and shall also be applied, as far as may be, *mutatis mutandis*, in cases where special leave to appeal is applied for to a Provincial or the Supreme Court.

Appeal petition, Motion.

162. An appeal from a decree or order made at the hearing of a suit shall be made by petition.

Other appeals shall be made by motion.

II.—From Decrees or Orders at Hearing.

Appeal petition: Time for filing.

163. The appellant must file his petition of appeal in the Court below within fourteen days after leave to appeal is given.

Contents.

164. The petition of appeal shall contain an exposition of the appellant's case as supported by evidence already before the Court, and by the record as it stands, and may not refer to any matter of fact not appearing by such record or evidence, or which may not by argument and inference be fairly deduced therefrom.

It shall set forth the grounds of appeal, and the particulars in which the decree or order appealed from is considered by the appellant to be erroneous or defective, and shall pray that the same may be reserved or varied, and that the Court above may make the particular order to which on the record and evidence as it stands the appellant conceives himself entitled, or such other order as the Court thinks just.

It may contain any matter by way of argument in support of the appeal.

Service.

165. The petition of appeal shall be served on such persons as the Court directs.

Respondent's answer.

166. Any person on whom the petition of appeal has been served may, within fourteen days after service, file in the Court below an answer to the petition of appeal.

The answer shall contain an exposition of the respondent's case as supported by the evidence already before the Court, and by the record as it stands, and may not refer to any matter of fact not appearing by such record or evidence, or not by argument and inference fairly deducible therefrom.

It shall simply conclude with a demand that the appeal be dismissed.

It may contain any matter by way of argument against the appeal.

Copies furnished.

167. Copies of the answer shall be furnished by the Court to such persons as it thinks fit.

Objections in answer.

168. All matter of objection to any appeal, as being out of time, on or any grounds other than on the merits of the case itself, must be substantially raised by the party desiring to rely thereon, in and by the answer to the petition of appeal, and if not so raised, or where no answer is put in, no such objection shall be permitted to be raised at the hearing of the appeal.

Effect of not answering.

169. The absence of an answer shall not preclude any person interested in supporting the decree or order from supporting the same on the merits at the hearing of the appeal.

Record of appeal.

170. On the expiration of the time for answering, the Court below shall, without receiving any further pleading in appeal, make

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up the record of appeal, which shall consist of (1) the petition, pleadings, order, and proceedings, and the decree or order in the suit, (2) a copy of all written and documentary evidence admitted, or tendered, and of the notes of the *viva voce* evidence, (3) the petition or petitions of appeal, and (4) the answer or answers thereto.

The whole record shall be fastened together, the several pieces shall be numbered, and the whole shall be secured by the seal of the Court below.

Power of Supreme Court over suit in which appeal is pending.

171. After the record of appeal has been made up, and until the appeal is disposed of, the Supreme Court shall be deemed in possession of the whole suit as between the parties to the appeal.

Every application in the suit shall be made to the Supreme Court and not to the Court below, but any application may be made through the Court below.

Power of Supreme Court to remit the case or otherwise proceed in it.

172. The Supreme Court may from time to time make such orders as seem necessary for determining the real questions in controversy between the parties,—and for that purpose may, as between the parties to the appeal, amend any defects, or errors in the record of appeal,—and may direct the Court below to inquire into and certify its finding on any question as between such parties, or any of them, which it may be necessary or expedient to determine before final judgment in the appeal,—and generally shall, as between the parties to the appeal, have as full and ample jurisdiction over the whole suit as if the same had been instituted and prosecuted in the Supreme Court itself as a Court of first instance, by parties subject to its ordinary original jurisdiction,—and may rehear the whole case,—or may remit it to the Court below to be reheard, or to be otherwise dealt with as the Supreme Court directs.

Day for hearing.

173. The Supreme Court shall, on receiving the record of appeal, fix a day for the hearing thereof.

Such day shall be fixed as will allow of the Court giving notice thereof through the Court below to the parties to the appeal, and as will allow of the parties attending either in person or by counsel or attorney, if they or any of them desire to do so.

Appearance by counsel or attorney.

174. In case all the several parties to an appeal appoint persons at the place of sitting of the Supreme Court to represent them as their respective counsel or attorney in the matter of the appeal, and cause the same to be notified to the Supreme Court, the Court shall allow the appeal to be set down in the general hearing list at once, and shall proceed to dispose of the appeal in its turn without further notice to the parties or any of them; and the respective representatives of the parties shall be bound to watch for and take notice of the day for the hearing of the appeal.

III.—Not from Decrees or Orders at Hearing.

Appeal motion.

175. The appellant shall file his appeal motion-paper in the Court below within seven days after leave to appeal is given.

He may at the same time file in the Court below any argument he desires to submit to the Supreme Court in support of the appeal.

The motion-paper and the argument (if any) shall be served on such persons as the Court directs.

Respondent's argument.

176. Any person so served may, within seven days after service, file in the Court below any argument he desires to submit to the Supreme Court against the appeal.

Copies of such last-mentioned argument (if any) shall be furnished by the Court below to such persons as it thinks fit.

Record of appeal.

177. On the expiration of the time for filing such last-mentioned argument, the Court below shall make up the record of appeal, which

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shall consist of (1) the petition and such portion of the pleadings, orders, proceedings, and evidence as relate to the particular decision appealed from, with (2) the appeal motion-paper and any argument or arguments filed.

The record shall be made up as on appeal from a decree.

Notice to parties.

178. The Court shall not cause notice to be given to the parties of the day when the appeal motion will be disposed of, unless under special circumstances it thinks fit to do so.

But when any party to the appeal motion notifies to the Supreme Court his desire to attend in person, or by counsel or attorney, when the motion is being disposed of, he shall be at liberty to do so, and the Court shall hear him, or his counsel or attorney, before disposing of the motion.

VIII.—Summary Orders before Suit.

In what cases.

179. Where the extreme urgency or other peculiar circumstances of the case appear to the Court so to require, the Court may on evidence on oath, without a petition having been previously presented, make *ex parte* an order of injunction, or an order to sequester money or goods,—or to stop a passport,—or the clearance of a ship,—or to hold to bail.

Recognizance.

180. Before making such an order the Court shall require the person applying for it to enter into a recognizance (with or without a surety or sureties as the Court thinks fit), signed by the party applying (and his surety or sureties if any), as a security for his being answerable in damages to the person against whom the order is sought, or to give such other security for that purpose by deposit or otherwise as the Court thinks fit.

Duration of order.

181. Any such order shall not remain in force more than 24 hours, and shall at the end of that time wholly cease to be in force unless within that time a suit is regularly instituted by the person obtaining the order.

Any such order shall be dealt with in the suit as seems just.

Arrest and other proceedings under order to hold to bail.

182. An order to hold to bail shall state the amount (including costs) for which bail is required.

It shall be executed forthwith.

The person arrested under it shall be entitled to be discharged from custody under it on bringing into Court the amount stated in the order, to abide the event of any suit instituted, or on entering into a recognizance, (with or without a surety or sureties as the Court thinks fit), signed by him (and his surety or sureties if any), as a security that he will abide by and satisfy any decree or order of the Court in any suit instituted, or on giving such other security for that purpose by deposit or otherwise as the Court thinks fit.

The person arrested shall be liable to be detained in custody under the order for not more than seven days, if not sooner discharged; but the Court may, from time to time, on evidence on oath, renew the order, so, however, that no person be kept in custody under any such order, and renewed order or orders, for a longer time in the whole than thirty days.

IX.—Probate and Administration.

Deposit of Will in Lifetime.

Testator may deposit will.

183. Any British subject may in his lifetime deposit for safe custody in the Supreme or other Court his own Will, sealed up under his own seal and the seal of the Court.

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Proceedings on Death.

Notice of death.

184. The Supreme Court and every other Court shall endeavour to obtain, as early as may be, information of the death of every British subject dying within the particular jurisdiction, and all such information respecting the affairs of the deceased as may serve to guide the Court with respect to the securing and administration of his property.

On receiving information of the death of a British subject the Court shall put up a notice thereof at the place where its sittings are ordinarily held, and shall keep the same there until probate or administration is granted, or where it appears to the Court that probate or administration will not be applied for, or cannot be granted, for such time as the Court thinks fit.

Compulsory production of testamentary paper.

185. Where it is shown to the satisfaction of the Supreme or other Court, that any paper purporting to be testamentary is in the possession or under the control of any person, the Court may, in a summary way, whether a suit or proceeding as to probate or administration is pending or not, order him (Form 24) to produce and bring into Court such paper.

Where is appears to the Supreme or other Court that there are reasonable grounds for believing that any person has knowledge of any paper purporting to be testamentary, (although it is not shown to the satisfaction of the Court that the paper is in his possession or under his control), the Court may, in a summary way,—whether a suit or proceeding for probate or administration is pending or not, —order him to attend for the purpose of being examined respecting the same in open Court, or on interrogatories, and after examination to produce the paper and bring it into Court.

Any person failing to attend or to be examined or to produce and bring in the paper accordingly, shall be liable to the same consequence as he would be liable of if he were a party to a suit in the Court, and had made like default.

Notice to executor to come in and prove.

186. The Court may of its own motion, or on the application of any person claiming an interest under a will, give notice to the executor or executors (if any) therein named, to come in and prove the will or to renounce probate; and the executors or executor so named, or some or one of them, must within fourteen days after notice come in and prove or renounce accordingly.

I.—Probate or Administration in General.

Time after death when probate or administration may be granted.

187. Probate (Form 13) or letters of administration with Will annexed (Form 14) shall not issue until after the lapse of seven days from the death of the deceased, except under the direction of the Judge of the Supreme Court, or in case of great urgency.

Letters of administration (not with Will annexed) shall not issue (Form 15) until after the lapse of fourteen days from the death of the deceased, except under the direction of the Judge of the Supreme Court, or in case of great urgency.

Application after three years.

188. Where probate or administration is, for the first time, applied for after the lapse of three years from the death of the deceased, a grant shall not be made except under the direction of the Judge of the Supreme Court.

Grants by Supreme on request of Provincial Court.

189. In any case a grant of probate or administration may be made by the Supreme Court, wheresoever in China or Japan the deceased had at the time of his death his place of abode; but where the deceased had at the time of his death his fixed place of abode in the district of a Provincial Court, the application for the grant shall

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not be entertained by the Supreme Court, except on the request of the Provincial Court.

In disputed or doubtful cases, directions of Supreme to Provincial Court.

190. Where any dispute or question arises in relation to the grant or the application for it,—or it appears to the Provincial Court doubtful whether or not the grant should be made,—the Provincial Court shall communicate with the Judge of the Supreme Court, who shall either direct the Provincial Court to proceed in the matter according to such instructions as the Judge thinks fit, or may direct that no further proceeding be taken in the matter by the Provincial Court, but that any party concerned may apply for a grant to the Supreme Court itself.

Evidence to found jurisdiction of Provincial Court.

191. The Provincial Court, before proceeding in the matter of any application, shall take care to ascertain that the deceased had at the time of his death his fixed place of abode in the district of the Court, and shall not for this purpose consider itself bound to rest satisfied with such evidence as is offered by the person applying for the grant.

Identity.

192. The Court shall, where it deems it necessary, require proof, in addition to the oath of the executor or administrator, of the identity of the deceased or of the party applying for the grant.

Value of property.

193. The Court shall take care to ascertain the value of the property of the deceased as correctly as circumstances admit.

Satisfactory answer to Court's inquiries before grant.

194. In no case shall the Court allow probate or letters of administration to issue until all inquires which it sees fit to institute have been answered to its satisfaction.

The Court shall, however, afford as great facility for the obtaining of probate or administration as is consistent with the due regard to the prevention of error and fraud.

Cases in which Judge of Supreme Court alone may make grant.

195. In the following cases of probate or administration, a grant shall not issue except from the Supreme Court under the immediate direction of the Judge, namely:

Probate, or administration with will annexed, where the will was executed before the 1st day of January, 1838, and there is no testamentary paper of a later date than the 31st day of December, 1837:

Probate, or administration with will annexed, the will being simply an execution of a special power, or being the will of a married woman made by virtue of a power:

Administration for the use or benefit of a minor or infant, or a lunatic or person of unsound mind:

Administration (with or without will annexed) of the property of a bastard dying a bachelor or spinster, or dying a widower or widow without issue, or of a person dying without known relative:

Limited administration:

Administration to be granted to a person not resident within China or Japan.

Revocation or alteration of grant.

196. Revocation or alteration of a grant of probate or administration shall not be made except by the Supreme Court, under the immediate direction of the Judge.

Notice to prohibit grant.

197. A notice to prohibit a grant of probate or administration (Form 28) may be filed in the Supreme Court, or in any Provincial Court.

Immediately on such a notice being filed in the Supreme Court, a copy thereof shall be sent to the Court of the district (if any) in which it is alleged the deceased had at the time of his death his

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fixed place of abode, and to any other Court to which it appears to the Judge of the Supreme Court expedient to send a copy.

Immediately on such a notice being filed in a Provincial Court, the Court shall send a copy thereof to the Supreme Court, and also to the Court of any other district in which it is known or alleged the deceased had at the time of his death a place of abode.

Such a notice shall remain in force for three months only from the day of filing; but it may be renewed from time to time.

Any such notice shall not effect any grant made on the day on which the notice is filed, or on which a copy of the notice is received, as the case may be.

The person filing such a notice shall be warned by a warning in writing, under the seal of the Court (Form 29), being delivered at the place mentioned in the notice as the address of the person filing the notice.

After such a notice has been filed in a Provincial Court, or after a copy of such a notice has been received by a Provincial Court (as the case may be) the Provincial Court shall not make a grant of probate or administration, but any grant shall be made only by the Supreme Court, under the immediate direction of the Judge.

Notice in nature of citations.

198. Notices in the nature of citations shall be given by publication in such newspapers, or in such other manner as the Court, in each case, directs.

Procedure in suits for probate or administration.

199. Suits respecting probate or administration shall be instituted and conducted as nearly as may be in the same manner as suits for claims of 100 dollars and upwards.

Custody of original wills.

200. All original wills, of which probate or administration with will annexed is granted, shall be filed and kept in the public office of the Supreme or other Court from which the grant issues, in such manner as to secure at once the due preservation and the convenient inspection of the same; and no original will shall be delivered out for any purpose without the express and special direction in writing of the Judge of the Supreme Court.

Official copies and certificates.

An official copy of the whole or of any part of a will, or an official certificate of a grant of administration, may be obtained from the Supreme or other Court where the will has been proved or the administration granted, on payment of the proper fees.

Half-yearly returns from Provincial to Supreme Court.

201. On the first day of February and the first day of August in every year, every Provincial Court shall send to the Supreme Court,—

A list (Form 30) of the grants of probate and administration made by it up to the last preceding first day of January and first day of July respectively, and not included in any previous list.

And, also, a copy, certified by the Provincial Court to be a correct copy, of every will to which any such probate or administration relates.

II.—Probate and Administration with Will Annexed.

Interpretation of "the proper Officer."

202. In the following rules respecting probate and administration the expression "the proper officer" means,—as to the Provinces, the Consul-General, Consul, or Vice-Consul holding and forming a Court; as to the Supreme Court, such one of the officers attached thereto, as for the time being acts in matters of probate and administration by the authority and under the direction of the Judge.

Examination of will as to mode of execution,

203. On receiving an application for probate or for administration with will annexed, the proper officer must inspect the will, and see

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whether it appears to be signed by the testator, or by some other person in his presence and by his direction, and subscribed by two witnesses, according to the provisions of the Acts of Parliament, 7 Will. 4, & 1 Vict. c. 26. sect. 9, * and 15 & 16 Vict. c. 24. sect. 1, † and in no case may he proceed further if the will does not appear to be so signed and subscribed.

Examination of attestation clause.

204. If the will appears to be signed by or for the testator, and subscribed by two witnesses, the officer must then refer to the attestation clause (if any), and consider whether the wording thereof shows the will to have been in fact executed in accordance with the provisions of the said Acts.

Proof of execution according to Acts of Parliament.

205. If there is no attestation clause to the will,—or if the attestation clause thereto is insufficient,—the officer must require an affidavit (Form 9) from at least one of the subscribing witnesses, if either of them is living, to prove that the will was in fact executed in accordance with the provisions of the said Acts.

The affidavit must be engrossed and form part of the probate, so that the probate may be a complete document on the face of it.

If on perusal of the affidavit it appears that the will was not in fact executed in accordance with the provisions of the said Acts, the officer must refuse probate.

If on perusal of the affidavit it appears doubtful whether or not the will was in fact executed in accordance with the provisions of the said Acts, the officer must lay a statement of the matter before the Judge of the Supreme Court for his directions.

If both the subscribing witnesses are dead,—or if from other circumstances no affidavit can be obtained from either of them,—resort must be had to other persons (if any) who were present at the execution of the will; but if no affidavit of any such other person can be obtained, evidence on oath must be procured of that fact, and of the handwriting of the deceased and of the subscribing witnesses, and also of any circumstances that may raise a presumption in favor of the due execution of the will.

Will of testator, blind, obviously illiterate or ignorant.

206. The officer shall not allow probate of the will, or administration with the will annexed, of any blind person, or of any obviously illiterate or ignorant person, to issue, unless he has previously satisfied

* "And be it further enacted, that no will shall be valid unless it shall be in writing and executed in manner hereinafter mentioned; (that is to say), it shall be signed at the foot or end thereof by the testator, or by some other person in his presence and by his direction; and such signature shall be made or acknowledged by the testator in the presence of two or more witnesses present at the same time, and such witnesses shall attest and shall subscribe the will in the presence of the testator, but no form of attestation shall be necessary."

† "Where by an Act passed in the first years of the reign of Her Majesty Queen Victoria, instituted, 'An Act for the Amendment of the Laws with respect to Wills, it is enacted that no will shall be valid unless it shall be signed at the foot or end thereof by the testator, or by some other person in his presence, and by his direction. Every will shall, so far only as regards the position of the signature of the testator, or of the person signing for him as aforesaid, be deemed to be valid within the said enactment, as explained by this Act, if the signature shall be so placed at or after, or following, or under, or beside, or opposite to the end of the will, that it shall be apparent on the face of the will that the testator intended to give effect by such his signature to the writing signed as his will, and that no such will shall be affected by the circumstance that the signature shall not follow or be immediately after the foot or end of the will, or by the circumstance that a blank space shall intervene between the concluding word of the will and the signature, or by the circumstance that the signature shall be placed among the words of the testimonium clause or of the clause of attestation, or shall follow or be after or under the clause of attestation, either with or without a blank space intervening, or shall follow or be after or under or beside the name of one of the names of the subscribing witnesses, or by the circumstance that the signature shall be on a side or page or other portion of the paper or papers containing the will whereon no clause or paragraph or disposing part of the will shall be written above the signature, or by the circumstance that there shall appear to be sufficient space on or at the bottom of the preceding side or page or other portion of the same paper on which the will is written to contain the signature; and the enumeration of the above circumstances shall not restrict the generality of the above enactment; but no signature under the said Act or this Act shall be operative to give effect to any disposition or directions which is underneath or which follows it, nor shall it give effect to any disposition or direction inserted after the signature shall be made."

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himself, by what appears on the face of the will or by evidence on oath, that the will was read over to the deceased before its execution, or that the deceased had at that time knowledge of its contents.

Where this information is not forthcoming, the officer must communicate with the Judge of the Supreme Court.

Interlineations, alterations, erasures, or obliterations.

207. Having satisfied himself that the will was duly executed, the officer must carefully inspect the same, to see whether there are any interlineations or alterations or erasures or obliterations appearing in it, and requiring to be accounted for.

Interlineations and alterations are invalid unless they existed in the will at the time of its execution, or,—if made afterwards, unless they have been executed and attested in the mode required by the said Acts of Parliament,—or unless they have been made valid by the re-execution of the will—or by the subsequent execution of some codicil thereto.

Where interlineations or alterations appear in the will (unless duly executed or recited in or otherwise identified by the attestation clause), an affidavit or affidavits in proof of their having existed in the will before its execution, must be filed.

In like manner, erasures and obliterations are not to prevail unless proved to have existed in the will at the time of its execution, —or unless the alterations thereby effected in the will are duly executed and attested,—or unless they have been made valid by the re-execution of the will, or by the subsequent execution of some codicil thereto.

If no satisfactory evidence is adduced as to the time when the erasures or obliterations were made, and the words erased or obliterated are not entirely effaced, and can, on inspection of the paper, be ascertained, they must form part of the probate.

In every case of words having been erased which might have been of importance an affidavit must be required.

If reasonable doubt exists in regard to any interlineation, alteration, erasure, or obliteration, the officer shall, before proceeding further in the matter, communicate with the Judge of the Supreme Court for his directions.

Deed, paper, or document referred to in a will;

208. Where a will contains a reference to any deed, paper, memorandum, or other document, of such a nature as to raise a question whether it ought or ought not to form a constituent part of the will, the production of the deed, paper, memorandum or other document must be required, with a view to ascertain whether or not it is entitled to probate; and if not produced the non-production of it must be accounted for by evidence on oath.

Any deed, paper, memorandum, or other document cannot form part of a will or codicil, unless it was in existence at the time when the will or codicil was executed.

or annexed or attached.

If there are any vestige of sealing wax or wafers or other marks on the testamentary paper, leading to the inference that some paper, memorandum, or other document has been annexed or attached thereto, they must be satisfactorily accounted for by evidence on oath, or the production of such paper, memorandum, or other document must be required; and if not produced, the non-production of it must be accounted for by evidence on oath.

If doubt exists as to whether or not any such deed, paper, memorandum or other document is entitled to probate as a constituent part of the will, the officer shall, before proceeding further in the matter, communicate with the Judge of the Supreme Court for his directions.

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209. The foregoing rules respecting wills apply equally to codicils. Codicils.

210. Every will or copy of a will, or other testamentary paper to which an executor or an administrator with will annexed is sworn, shall be marked by such executor or administrator and by the person before whom he is sworn. Marking of will or copy sworn to.

211. The officer shall take care that the copies of wills to be annexed to probates or letters of administration are fairly and properly written, and to reject those which are not so. Writing of copies.

III.—Administration.

212. The duties of the proper officer in granting administration (not with will annexed) are in many respects the same as in cases of probate. Administration not with will annexed.

He shall ascertain the time and place of the deceased's death, and the value of the property to be covered by the administration.

213. Where an executor appointed in a will survives the testator, but either dies without having taken probate, or being summoned or called on by the Court to take probate does not appear, his right in respect of the executorship wholly ceases, and the representation to the testator and the administation of his effects without further renunciation go, devolve, and may be committed in like manner as if he had not been appointed executor. Executor dying without proving, or not appearing.

214. Where administration is applied for by one or some of the next of kin only, there being another or other next of kin equally entitled thereto, the proper officer shall require proof by affidavit that notice of the application has been given to the other next of kin. Notice to next of kin.

215. Every person to whom administration is granted shall give bond (Form 18, 19), with two or more responsible British subjects as sureties, to the Judge of the Supreme Court, to enure in favour of the Judge for the time being, conditioned for duly collecting, getting in, and administering the personal estate of the deceased. Administration bond.

Where, however, the property is under the value of 250 dollars one such surety need be taken.

The bond shall be in a penalty of double the amount under which the personal estate of the deceased is sworn, unless the proper officer in any case thinks it expedient to reduce the amount, for reasons to be forthwith certified by him to the Judge of the Supreme Court.

The proper officer may also in any case direct that more bonds that one shall be given, so as to limit the liability of any surety to such amount as the officer thinks reasonable.

216. The Judge of the Supreme Court may, on application, in a summary way, and on being satisfied that the condition of any administration bond has been broken, assign the same to some person, who shall thereupon be entitled to sue on the bond in his own name, as if the same had been originally given to him instead of to the Judge of the Supreme Court, and shall be entitled to recover thereon, as trustee for all persons interested, the full amount recoverable in respect of any breach of the condition of the bond. Assignment of and suit on bond.

X.—Arbitration.

217. The following rules respecting arbitration apply exclusively to cases where the agreement for reference to arbitration or submission to arbitration by consent is made a rule of Court. In what cases these rules apply.

218. Arbitrators shall make their award within one calendar month after they have entered on the reference, or been called on to act by a notice in writing from any party, unless the document authorizing or making the reference contains a different limit of time. Time for award.

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Enlargement of time.

219. The Court may, if it thinks fit, on reasonable notice to all parties, from time to time enlarge the time for making the award for such time as it thinks fit, the reasons for such enlargement being recorded in the minutes of proceedings.

When umpire may enter on reference.

220. An umpire may enter on the reference in lieu of the arbitrators, if the latter have allowed their time or their extended time to expire without making an award, or have filed, in the Court a notice in writing that they cannot agree.

Revocation of authority.

221. The authority of an arbitrator or umpire is not revocable except by the Court.

Special case.

222. Where it appears to the arbitrators or umpire that any difficult question of law is involved in, or raised by, the facts as finally ascertained by them or him, they, or he may, if it seems fit, state the award (as to the whole or any part thereof) in the form of a special case for the opinion of the Court having jurisdiction in the matter, or of the Supreme Court.

The Court shall consider and deliver judgment on such case, and shall be at liberty to draw inferences of fact from the facts stated, and to amend the case or remit it for amendment by reason of any irregularity, mistake, or imperfection.

Costs.

223. The arbitrator or umpire shall have power to award how the costs of the reference shall be borne, in the whole or in part; but any award as to costs shall not preclude the party or parties against whom costs are awarded from applying to the Court to tax the costs; and on such application the costs, including the remuneration (if any) of the arbitrators and umpire, or any of them, shall be taxed at a reasonable rate by the Court, and the Court shall make such order regarding the costs of taxation as justice requires.

Form and contents of award.

224. Every award must be in writing, signed by the arbitrators or umpire making the same.

It must contain a conclusive finding, and may not find on the contingency of any matter of fact being afterwards substantiated or deposed to.

It must comprehend a finding on each of the several matters referred.

Arbitrators or an umpire may, however, from time to time make several awards on several parts of a matter or on several matters referred, so as the latest of the awards is made within the time limited.

Deposit of award.

225. The arbitrators or umpire making an award shall within the time limited deposit the award in the Court, enclosed in a sealed envelope, and indorsed with the names of the parties to the reference, and the amount claimed by the arbitrators and umpire for remuneration.

Notice thereof.

Notice of the award having been deposited shall be given by the Court to the parties, who shall be at liberty to read the award, and to have copies of it on payment of the proper fees.

Application against award.

226. Any person interested may within seven days after notice of the award apply to the Court by motion to prevent the award, or any specified part of it, being carried into effect.

Order of Court.

227. If no such motion is made, the Court shall proceed, on reasonable notice to all parties, to make such order for carrying into effect the award or any part thereof, and as to costs and other things as seems just.

Remitting of matters referred.

228. The Court shall have power at any time, and from time to time, to remit the matters referred, or any of them, to the reconsideration and redetermination of the arbitrators or umpire, on such terms as to costs and other things as seem just.

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229. The Court shall not refrain from carrying an award into effect merely on the ground of irregularity in the submission, or during the reference, where such irregularity has not been substantially prejudicial to the party applying against the award. Irregularity.

XI.—Affidavit and other Evidence.

Affidavits.

230. Every affidavit used in the Court must be either in English, or in the usual and familiar language of the witness swearing it. Language.

An affidavit in any language other than English, must be accompanied by a sworn translation into English, procured by and at the expense of the person using the affidavit.

231. Every affidavit, sworn before any British judicial or Consular officer in China or Japan, in the matter of any suit or other proceeding in Her Majesty's Courts in China and Japan, must be headed in the Court, and in the suit or proceeding in which the affidavit is to be used. Form.

It must state the full name, trade or profession, address, and nationality of the witness.

It may be in the first or in the third person, and may be divided into convenient paragraphs, numbered consecutively. Contents.

232. Every affidavit used in the Court must contain only a statement of facts and circumstances, to which the witness swears, either on his own personal knowledge, or from information which he believes to be true.

It must not contain any extraneous matter, by way of objection, prayer, or legal argument or conclusion; and every statement must be as brief and positive as may be consistent with proper fullness and with truth.

The matter of fact sworn to, whether in affirmation or denial, if within the knowledge of the witness, must be sworn to positively and certainly.

Where a witness swears to his belief in any matter of fact, such belief arising from any source other than his own personal knowledge, he must set forth explicitly the facts and circumstances forming the ground of his belief.

Where the belief in the truth of the matter of fact sworn to arises from information received from another person, the name of such person must be stated, and such particulars must be given as to the informant, and as to the time, place, and circumstances of the information, as may afford means to other parties to verify or contradict the same.

233. Where an affidavit is to be sworn before a British judicial or Consular officer in China or Japan, any erasure, interlineation, or alteration, made before the affidavit is sworn, shall be attested by the officer, who shall afix his signature or initials in the margin immediately opposite to the erasure, interlineation, or alteration. Erasures, interlineations, alterations, bad writing.

Where there are many erasures, interlineations, or alterations, so that the affidavit proposed to be sworn is illegible, or difficult to read, or is in the judgment of the officer before whom it is proposed to be sworn so written as to give any facility for being added to or in any way fraudulently altered, he may refuse to take the affidavit in its existing form, and may require it to be re-written in a clear and legible and unobjectionable manner.

234. An affidavit sworn before any British judicial or Consular officer, authorized to take affidavits,—before any Judge, Officer, or other person in the United Kingdom, or in any British colony or possession, authorized to take affidavits, before any Mayor or other Before whom affidavits may be sworn.

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Magistrate in any foreign country authorized to administer an oath, —or in the case of a foreigner in China or Japan before his own proper Consular or other authority,—may be used in the Court.

Affidavit defective in form.

235. An affidavit may be used, notwithstanding it is defective in form according to these Rules, if the Court is satisfied that it has been sworn before a person duly authorized, and that its form is in accordance with the law and custom of the place where it is sworn.

Affidavit sworn before attorney in suit.

236. An affidavit shall not be admitted which is proved to have been sworn before a person on whose behalf the same is offered, or before his attorney, or before a partner or clerk of his attorney.

Signature of witness.

237. Every affidavit sworn before a British judicial or Consular officer in China or Japan must be signed by the witness; or in case the witness cannot write his name, his mark must be subscribed; such signature or mark to be made in the presence of the officer.

Jurat.

238. The jurat should be written without interlineation or erasure, immediately at the foot of the affidavit, and towards the left side of the paper, and must be signed by the judicial or Consular officer before whom the affidavit is sworn, and be sealed with the seal of the Court of which he is an officer, or with his Consular or other official seal (as the case may be).

It must state the date of the swearing of the affidavit, and the place where it was sworn.

It must state that the affidavit was sworn before the judicial or Consular officer.

Where the witness is blind or illiterate it must state that fact, and that the affidavit was read over to him in the presence of the officer, and that the witness appeared perfectly to understand it.

Where the witness cannot write his name, and therefore subscribes his mark, the jurat must state those facts, and that the mark was made in the presence of the officer.

Where two or more persons join in making an affidavit, their several names must be written in the jurat, and it must appear by the jurat that each of them has been sworn to the truth of the several matters stated by him in the affidavit.

Alteration and re-swearing.

239. The judicial or Consular officer must not allow an affidavit, when once sworn, to be altered in any manner whatever without being re-sworn.

If the jurat has been added and signed, a new jurat must be added if the affidavit is re-sworn; and in the new jurat mention must be made of the alteration.

Any officer before whom an affidavit is proposed to be re-sworn after alteration, may refuse to allow the same to be re-sworn, and may, in lieu thereof, require the witness to make a fresh affidavit.

Amendment.

240. A defective or erroneous affidavit may be amended and re-sworn, by special leave of the Court in which it is to be used, on such terms as to time, costs, and other things, as seems just.

Costs.

241. Where an affidavit used in the Court is not in accordance with these rules, the Court may make such order respecting the costs of, or connected with, the affidavit as seems just.

Filing of original. Office copy.

242. Before an affidavit is used in the Court, the original affidavit must be filed in the Court; and the original, or an office copy thereof (that is, a copy sealed with the seal of the Court as evidence of its being a correct copy, and either made under the direction of the Court or produced to the Court for examination and sealing), shall alone be recognized for any purpose in the Court.

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Other Evidence.

Viva voce evidence on interlocutory or other application.

243. On the hearing of any interlocutory or other application in a suit or matter, the Court may, if it thinks it just and expedient, for reasons to be recorded in the minutes of proceedings, summon a British subject to attend to produce documents before it, or to be examined, or to be cross-examined and re-examined, *vivâ voce*, by or before it, in like manner as at the hearing of a suit.

Such notice as the Court in each case, according to the circumstances, considers reasonable, shall be given to the person summoned, and to such persons (parties to the suit or proceeding or otherwise interested) as the Court considers entitled to inspect the documents to be produced, or to examine, cross-examine, or re-examine the person summoned, or to be present at his examination, cross-examination, or re-examination, as the case may be.

The evidence of a witness on any such examination, cross-examination or re-examination shall be taken in like manner as nearly as may be, as evidence at the hearing of a suit.

Viva voce evidence taken as preparatory to hearing.

244. Where the circumstances of the case appear to the Court so to require, for reasons to be recorded in the minutes of proceedings the Court may, in like manner, that the evidence of any witness at any time in the course of the proceedings, in any suit or application as preparatory to the hearing of the suit or application, and the evidence so taken may be used at the hearing of the suit or application, saving just exceptions.

The evidence shall be taken in like manner, as nearly as may be, as evidence at the hearing of a suit, and then the note of the evidence shall be read over to the witness and tendered to him for signature; and if he refuse to sign it, the Court shall add a note of his refusal, and the evidence may be used as if he had signed it.

Evidence before suit instituted.

245. Evidence may be taken in like manner on the application of any person, before suit instituted, where it is shown to the satisfaction of the Court on oath that the person applying has good reason to apprehend that a suit will be instituted against him in the Court, and that some person, within the particular jurisdiction at the time of application, can give material evidence respecting the subject of the apprehended suit, but that he is about to leave the particular jurisdiction, or that from some other cause the person applying will lose the benefit of his evidence if it be not at once taken.

Witness dead, insane, or not appearing.

Proof of former evidence.

246. Where any person who might give evidence in any suit or matter is dead, or insane or unavoidably absent at the time his evidence might be taken, or for any reason considered sufficient by the Court cannot appear to give evidence in the suit or matter, the Court may, if it thinks fit, receive proof of any evidence given by him in any former judicial proceeding; provided that the subject matter of such former judicial proceeding was substantially the same as that of the existing suit, and that the parties to the existing suit were parties to it or bound by it, and in it had cross-examined or had an opportunity of cross-examining the witness of whose evivdence proof is so to be given.

Oath.

247. On any occasion the Court may, if it thinks it just and expedient, for reasons to be recorded in the minutes of proceedings, take without oath the evidence of any person objecting on ground of conscience to take an oath,—the fact of the evidence having been so taken without oath being also recorded in the minutes of proceedings.

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Admission of Documents.

Notice to admit.

248. Where all parties to a suit are competent to make admissions, any party may call on any other party, by notice filed in the Court, and served under order of the Court, to admit any document, saving just exceptions.

Costs.

In case of refusal or neglect to admit, the costs of proof of the document shall be paid by the party refusing or neglecting, whatever be the result of the cause, unless the Court is of opinion that the refusal or neglect to admit was reasonable.

No costs of proof of any document shall be allowed unless such notice has been given, except in cases where the omission to give the notice has in the opinion of the Court produced a saving of expense.

XII.—Miscellaneous Provisions.

Attorneys and Agents.

In whose name, and how proceedings to be taken.

249. Every person doing any act or taking any proceeding in the Court as plaintiff, or otherwise, must do so in his own name and not otherwise, and either by himself, or by his attorney, procurator, or agent thereunto lawfully authorized in writing.

Filing of power of attorney.

250. Where such act is done or proceeding taken by an attorney, procurator, or agent, the power of attorney, or instrument constituting the procurator or agent, or an authenticated copy thereof must be filed in the Court before or at the commencement of the proceedings.

Where the authority is special, and has reference only to the particular proceeding to be taken, the original document itself must be filed.

Where the authority is general, or has reference to other matters in which the attorney, procurator, or agent is empowered to act, an authenticated copy of such document may be filed.

The authority, whether general or special, must be distinct and clear, so as to satisfy the Court that the person professing to act thereon has such authority as he claims to exercise.

Person proceeding without authority.

251. Any person doing any act or taking any proceeding in the Court in the name or on behalf of another person, not being lawfully authorized thereunto, and knowing himself not to be so authorized, is guilty of a contempt of Court.

Proceedings by or against Partnerships.

In what names.

252. Proceedings by or on behalf of or against a partnership, solely or jointly, must be taken in the several names of the partners as individuals, and not in the name of the firm or otherwise.

Plaintiff out of Jurisdiction.

Place for service.

253. Where a plaintiff, whether suing alone or suing jointly, is out of the jurisdiction of the particular Court, or is only temporarily resident within it, he must file in the Court, at or before the commencement of proceedings, a written statement of a fit place within the jurisdiction where notice or process may be served on him.

Security for costs.

He must also give security for costs and fees by deposit, or by bond, in the penal sum of 500 dollars.

The Court may at any time during the suit or proceeding, either on its own motion or on the application of any defendant, order him to give further or better security for costs and fees, and any direct proceedings to be stayed in the meanwhile.

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Service.

254. Service of a petition, notice, summons, decree, order, or other document of which service is required by these Rules, or according to the course of the Court, shall be made by an officer of the Court, unless in any case the Court thinks fit otherwise to direct; and service shall not be valid unless it is made under an order of the Court (in writing under the seal of the Court), which may be either indorsed on or subscribed or annexed to the document to be served. How to be made.

255. Unless in any case the Court thinks it just and expedient otherwise to direct, service shall be personal,—that is, the document to be served shall, together with the order of service (indorsed, subscribed, or annexed), be delivered into the hands of the person to be served. Personal service.

256. Where it appears to the Court (either with or without any attempt at personal service) that for any reason personal service cannot be conveniently effected, the Court may order that service be effected either— Other service.

(i.) by delivery of the document to be served, together with the order for service, to some adult inmate at the usual or last known place of abode or business within the particular jurisdiction of the person to be served; or

(ii.) by delivery thereof to some agent within the particular jurisdiction of the person to be served, or to some other person within the particular jurisdictions through whom it appears to the Court there is a reasonable probability that the document and order served will come to the knowledge of the person to be served; or

(iii.) by advertisement in some newspaper circulating within the particular jurisdiction; or

(iv.) by notice put up at the Court, or at some other place of public resort within the particular jurisdiction.

257. Ordinarily service shall not be made out of the particular jurisdiction except under an order for that purpose made by the Court within whose jurisdiction service is to be made, which order may be made on the request of any other Court, and shall in each case direct in which of the modes above-mentioned service is to be effected. Service out of jurisdiction.

Where, however, the urgency or other peculiar circumstances of the case appear to any Court so to require (for reasons to be recorded in the minutes of proceedings), the Court may order that service be made out of the particular jurisdiction.

258. Any order for service may be varied from time to time with respect to the mode of service directed by the order, as occasion requires. Variation of order.

259. Service of a document not required to be served personally must be made before five o'clock in the evening. Hours for service.

If made after that hour on any day but Saturday, it shall be considered as made on the following day.

If made after that hour on Saturday, it shall be considered as made on the following Monday.

260. No service in a civil suit shall be made on Sunday, Christmas Day, or Good Friday. Sundays and Holydays.

Absconding Defendant.

261. Where the Court is satisfied by evidence on oath that there is good reason to believe that a defendant means to abscond in order to avoid the process of the Court, after suit or other proceeding instituted, the Court may make an order to hold him to bail, and may Bail.

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require of him such security as seems fit for his remaining within the particular jurisdiction, and abiding and performing by any decree or order to be made in the suit or proceeding, and for costs and fees.

Costs.

Discretion of Court.

262. The costs of the whole suit and of each particular proceeding therein are under the discretion of the Court; but the Court shall not order the successful party in a suit to pay to the unsuccessful party the costs of the suit generally, although the Court may order him, notwithstanding his success in the whole suit, to pay the costs occasioned by any particular proceeding therein.

Security for costs.

263. The Court may, if in any case it seems fit, require any party to any suit or proceeding, either at the commencement or at any time during the progress thereof, to give security for costs to the satisfaction of the Court by deposit or otherwise.

Paupers.

Pauper plaintiff, defendant.

264. The Court may admit any person to sue *in forma pauperis* on being satisfied of his poverty, and that he has *prima facie* a case proper for some relief in the Court; and may admit any person to defend *in forma pauperis* on being satisfied of his poverty.

Counsel or attorney for pauper.

265. If in any case the Court thinks fit to assign a counsel or attorney to assist a person admitted to sue or defend *in forma pauperis*, the counsel or attorney so assigned may not refuse his assistance, unless he satisfies the Court of some good reason for refusing.

Pauper dispaupered for giving fee;

266. If a pauper gives or agrees to give any fee, profit, recompense, or reward for the despatch of his business in Court, he shall be deemed guilty of a contempt of Court, and he shall also be forthwith dispaupered, and shall not be afterwards admitted again in that suit to sue or defend *in forma pauperis*.

or for insufficient poverty.

267. A person admitted to sue or defend *in forma pauperis* may be dispaupered by order of the Court, on its appearing that he was not when admitted, or no longer is, or sufficient poverty, or that he is abusing his privilege by vexatious proceedings.

Computations of Time.

Days

268. Where by these Rules, or any special order or the course of the Court, any limited time from or after any date or event is appointed or allowed for the doing of any act or the taking of any proceeding, and such time is not limited by hours, the computation of such limited time does not include the day of such date or of the happening of such event, but commences at the beginning of the next following day, and the act or proceeding must be done or taken at the latest on the last day of such limited time according to such computation.

Sundays and Holydays, when not reckoned.

269. Where the limited time so appointed or allowed is less than six days, the following days shall not be reckoned in the computation of such time; namely, Sunday, Good Friday, Monday and Tuesday in Easter week, Christmas Day, and the day before and the day next after Christmas Day.

Time expiring on Sunday or Holiday.

270. Where the time for the doing of any act or the taking of any proceeding expires on one of the days last-mentioned, the act or proceeding shall be considered as done or taken in due time if done or taken on the next day afterwards, that is, not one of the last-mentioned days.

Time in case of security for costs.

271. The day on which an order that a plaintiff do give security for costs is served, and the time thenceforward until and including

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the day on which such security is given, shall not be reckoned in the computation of the time allowed to a defendant or putting in his answer.

Supplemental Statement.

Facts or circumstances occurring after suit.

272. Facts or circumstances occurring after the institution of a suit, may, by leave of the Court, be introduced by way of amendment into the petition or answer (as the case may require) at any stage of the proceedings, and the Court may make such order as seems just respecting the proof of such facts or circumstances, or for affording all parties concerned leave and opportunity to meet the statements so introduced.

Death of Party and other Change.

Change or transmission of interest or liability.

273. Where, pending a suit, any change or transmission of interest or liability occurs in relation to any party to the suit, or any party to the suit dies or (being a woman) marries, or the suit is in any other way rendered defective or incapable of being carried on, any person interested may, on motion *ex parte*, obtain from the Court such order as is requisite for curing the defect, or enabling or compelling proper parties to carry on the proceedings.

But it shall be open to any person served with such an order within such time, not exceeding fourteen days, as the Court in the order directs, to apply to the Court by motion to discharge such order.

Adjournment.

Power of Court.

274. Nothing in these Rules shall affect the power of the Court (for reasons to be recorded in the minutes of proceeding) to refer or adjourn, on application, for such time and on such terms (if any) as justice requires.

Amendment.

Power of Court.

275. Nothing in these Rules shall affect the power of the Court (for reasons to be recorded in the minutes of proceedings) to order or allow any amendment of any petition, answer, notice, or other document whatever, at any time, on such terms (if any) as justice requires.

Power of Court as to Time.

Enlargement or abridgment.

276. Nothing in these Rules shall affect the power of the Court (for reasons to be recorded in the minutes of proceedings) to enlarge or abridge the time appointed or allowed for the doing of any act or the taking of any proceeding on such terms (if any) as justice requires.

Further enlargement.

277. Where the Court is by these Rules or otherwise authorized to appoint the time for the doing of any act or the taking of any proceeding,—or to enlarge the time appointed or allowed for that purpose by these Rules or otherwise,—the Court may further enlarge any time so appointed or enlarged by it on such terms (if any) as seem just, provided that the application for further enlargement is made before the expiration of the time already allowed, and that such further enlargement appears to the Court (for reasons to be recorded in the minutes of proceedings) to be required for the purpose of justice, and not to be sought merely for delay.

Guardian for Purposes of Suit.

In what cases.

278. Where on default made by a defendant in answering or otherwise defending the suit after due service of the petition, it appears to the Court that he is an infant or person of weak or unsound mind (not so found by inquisition) so that he is unable of himself to defend

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the suit, the Court may, on the application of the plaintiff or of its own motion, appoint some fit person to be guardian of the defendant for the purposes of the suit, by whom he may defend the same.

Notice.

But no such order shall be made except on notice, after expiration of the time for answering, and four days at least before the day named in the notice for the hearing of the application, or for the Court proceeding (as the case may be), on or left at the dwelling-house of the person with whom or under whose care the defendant was at the time of service of the petition, and also, in the case of an infant not residing with or under the care of his father or guardian, served on or left at the dwelling-house of such father or guardian, unless the Court thinks fit in any case to dispense with such last-mentioned service.

XIII.—Criminal Matters.

I.—In General.

Interpretation of "the Court."

279. In the following Rules (under the heading "Criminal Matters") as far as they relate to the Supreme Court, the expression "the Court" means or includes (as the case may require) any officer of, or person attached to, the Supreme Court from time to time authorized to exercise or assist in the exercise of any part of the criminal jurisdiction of that Court.

How charge to be made.

280. A person making a criminal charge (Form 31) against another before the Supreme or other Court, must do so in person, or by attorney or counsel, or an agent lawfully thereunto authorised.

Summons or warrant.

281. In every case, whether the charge is or is not such as must or may be heard and determined in a summary way, the Court shall proceed, if the accused is not already in custody, either by way of summons to him (Form 32) or by way of warrant for his apprehension in the first instance (Form 33), according as the nature and circumstances of the case require.

Summons.

Form of charge.

282. For the issuing of a summons the charge need not be put in writing or be sworn to, unless the Court so directs.

Service.

A summons shall be served by the delivery of it to the person summoned personally, or if he cannot be conveniently met with, then by its being left at his usual or last known place of abode or business within the particular jurisdiction.

Proof of service.

The person effecting service must attend at the time and place mentioned in the summons, to prove service if necessary.

Warrant.

In what cases.

283. If the person summoned does not obey the summons, the Court may (after proof on oath of due service of the summons) issue a warrant for his apprehension (Form 34).

Notwithstanding the issuing of a summons, a warrant (Form 33) may be issued at any time before or after the time appointed in the summons for the appearance of the accused.

A warrant shall not be issued in the first instance unless the charge is in writing on the oath of the person laying the charge, or of some witness.

A warrant need not be made returnable at any particular time, but may remain in force until executed.

Execution;

It may be executed by the apprehension of the accused at any place within the particular jurisdiction, and in case of fresh pursuit

In another Consular district, when.

it may be executed at any place in another Consular district, without any application to the Court of that district.

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Search Warrant.

284. Where positive proof or probable suspicion is shown to the Court by evidence on oath that anything on, by, or in respect of which a crime or offence cognizable by the Court has been committed, is in any house or place over which, by reason of the nationality of the occupier thereof, the Court has jurisdiction, the Court may issue a warrant to search the house or place, and if anything searched for is found, to seize it, and apprehend the occupier of the house or place. In what cases.

The warrant shall be directed to some officer by name, who alone shall be entrusted with its execution, but he may be accompanied by any person or persons necessary to assist him in his search. Contents.

A general warrant to search shall not be granted, but the particular house or place must be indicated in it.

If the house or place is closed, and the officer is denied admission after demanding admission and disclosing his authority and the object of his visit, it may be forced open. Force.

Where there is probable suspicion only, the warrant must be executed in the day time; where there is positive proof, it may be executed in the night time. Day: night.

Witnesses.

285. Where it is shown to the Court, on oath, that any British subject within the particular jurisdiction is likely to give material evidence, either for the prosecution or for the defence, and will not voluntarily attend to give evidence at the preliminary examination, or in summary cases at the hearing of the charge, the Court shall issue a summons (Form 35) for his attendance. Summons.

286. If any person summoned does not obey the summons, and does not excuse his failure to the satisfaction of the Court, then (after proof on oath of the service of the summons) the Court may issue its warrant (Form 36) to compel his attendance. Warrant after summons.

287. Where it is shown to the Court, on oath, that any British subject within the particular jurisdiction is likely to give material evidence, either for the prosecution or for the defence, and that it is probable he will not attend to give evidence at the preliminary examination, or in summary cases at the hearing of the charge, unless compelled to do so, then instead of issuing a summons the Court may issue a warrant (Form 37) in the first instance. Warrant in first instance.

288. If on the appearance of the person summoned, either in obedience to a summons, or on being brought up by virtue of a warrant, he refuses to take an oath,—or having taken an oath to answer any question put to him,—and does not excuse his refusal to the satisfaction of the Court, then the Court may, by warrant, (Form 38) commit him to prison, there to remain for not more than seven days, unless he in the meantime consents to answer duly on oath. Refusal to take oath or to answer.

Issuing, &c., of Warrant on Sunday or Holyday.

289. A warrant for apprehension or commitment or other purpose, or a search warrant, may be issued and may be executed on a Sunday, Good Friday, or Christmas Day, as well as on any other days, where the urgency of the case so requires. In what cases.

II.—Proceedings by Preliminary Examination and Indictment.

290. The following Rules (under the sub-heading "Proceedings by Preliminary Examination and Indictment") apply exclusively to cases where the charge is to be heard and determined not in a summary way, but on indictment. Extent of following Rule.

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Preliminary Examination.

Depositions.

291. Where the accused comes before the Court on summons or warrant, or otherwise, the Court before committing him to prison for trial, or admitting him to bail, shall, in his presence, take the depositions on oath (Form 39) of those who know the facts and circumstances of the case, and shall put the same in writing.

Questions by accused.

292. The accused shall be at liberty to put questions to any witness produced against him, and the statements of any witness in answer thereto shall form part of that witness's deposition.

Signature of deposition.

293. The deposition of each witness shall be read over to the witness, and shall be signed by him.

Witness dead or ill.

294. If on the trial of the accused it is proved on oath that any person whose deposition has been taken is dead, or is so ill as not to be able to travel, and that his deposition was taken in the presence of the accused, and that he or his counsel or attorney cross-examined, or had full opportunity of cross-examining the witness, the deposition may be read as evidence in the prosecution without further proof therof.

Variance of evidence.

295. No objection at the preliminary examination to any charge, summons, or warrant, for any defect in substance or form, or for any variance between it and the evidence adduced on the part of the prosecution, shall be allowed: but if any variance appears to the Court to be such that the accused has been thereby deceived or misled, the Court may, on the request of the accused, adjourn the examination, and in the meantime remand the accused or admit him to bail.

Statement of Accused.

How to be taken.

296. After the examination of all the witnesses on the part of the prosecution is completed, the Court shall, without requiring the attendance of the witnesses, read over to the accused the depositions taken against him, and shall then say to him these words:—

> "Having heard the evidence, do you wish to say anything in answer to the charge? You are not obliged to say anything unless you desire to do so, but whatever you say will be taken down in writing, and may be given in evidence against you on your trial. And I give you clearly to understand that you have nothing to hope from any promise of favour, and nothing to fear from any threat that may have been held out to you to induce you to make any admission or confession of your guilt; but whatever you now say may be given in evidence against you upon your trial, notwithstanding such promise or threat."

Whatever the accused then says in answer thereto shall be taken down in writing (Form 40) and shall be read over to him, and shall be kept with the depositions of the witnesses, and afterwards, on the trial of the accused the same may be given in evidence against him without further proof thereof.

Confession.

297. Nothing in the foregoing Rules, however, is to prevent the prosecutor from giving in evidence any admission or confession or other statement of the accused made at any time, which would, by law, be admissible as evidence against him.

Publicity.

Examination of this to be held and public.

298. The room or place in which the preliminary examination is held is not an open or public Court for that purpose; and the Court may, in its discretion, in case it appears to it that the ends of justice will be best answered by so doing, order that no person have access to, or be, or remain in, the room or place, without the special permission of the Court.

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Recognizance to Prosecute or give Evidence.

Prosecutor or witnesses to enter into recognizance.

299. The Court may, at the preliminary examination, bind by recognizance (Form 41) the prosecutor and every witness to appear at the Court at which the accused is to be tried, to prosecute, or to prosecute and give evidence, or to give evidence (as the case may be).

A notice of each recognizance (Form 42) shall at the same time be given to the person bound thereby.

If a witness refuses to enter into a recognizance, the Court may, by warrant (Form 43), commit him to prison, there to remain until after the trial of the accused, unless in the meantime he duly enters into a recognizance.

But if afterwards, from want of sufficient evidence or other cause, the accused is not either committed for trial or held to bail, the witness shall be discharged from custody by direction of the Court.

Remand.

In what case.

300. If from the absence of witnesses or any other reasonable cause the Court considers it necessary or advisable to defer or adjourn the preliminary examination, the Court may, by warrant (Form 44), from time to time remand the accused for such time as seems reasonable, not exceeding fourteen days, to some prison or other place of security:

Custody during remand.

Or, if the remand is for not more than eight days, the Court may, by word of mouth, order the officer or person in whose custody the accused is, or any other fit officer or person, to continue or keep the accused in his custody, and to bring him up at the time appointed for commencement or continuance of the examination.

During the period of remand the Court may, nevertheless, order the accused to be brought before it.

Instead of detaining the accused in custody during the period of remand the Ceurt may discharge him, on his entering into a recognizance, with or without a surety or sureties, as the Court may think fit (Form 45) for his appearance.

A notice of each recognizance (Form 46) shall at the same time be given to each person bound thereby.

Commitment.

In what cases.

301. When all the evidence adduced at the preliminary examination on the part of the prosecution has been heard, if the Court is of opinion that it is not sufficient to put the accused on his trial, the Court shall forthwith order him, if in custody, to be discharged as to the particular charge in question.

If, on the contrary, the Court is of opinion that the evidence is sufficient to put the accused on his trial, the Court shall either by warrant (Form 47) commit him to prison, there to remain till delivered by due course of law, or admit him to bail.

Bail.

Where discretionary

302. Where the accused is charge with—

Felony;
Assault with intend to commit felony;
Attempt to commit felony;
Obtaining or attempting to obtain property by false pretences;
Receiving stolen property, or property obtained by false pretences;
Perjury, or subornation of perjury;
Concealing the birth of a child by secret burying or otherwise;

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Wilful or indecent exposure of the person;
Riot;
Assault on a constable or officer of the Court in the execution of his duty, or any person acting in his aid;
Neglect or breach of duty as a constable or officer of the Court;

it shall be in the discretion of the Court to admit him to bail, either in the first instance, instead of committing him to prison for trial, or at any time after his commitment and before trial.

Where ordinarily to be taken.

Where the accused is charged with any indictable misdemeanor other than those herein before described, the Court shall ordinarily admit him to bail.

In murder or treason.

303. A person charged with murder or treason can be admitted to bail by the Judge of the Supreme Court only.

Power of Judge of Supreme Court.

304. The Judge of the Supreme Court may, on good grounds, admit any person to bail, although the Provincial Court before which the charge is made does not think fit to do so.

Form of bail.

305. The accused who is to be admitted to bail is to produce such surety or sereties as, in the opinion of the Court, will be sufficient to ensure his appearance at the time and place when and where he is to be tried, and with such surety or sureties to enter into a recognizance accordingly (Form 45).

A notice of each recognizance (Form 46) is at the same time to be given to each person bound thereby.

Privileges of Accused.

Copies of depositions to accused.

306. At any time after the preliminary examination has been completed, the accused is entitled to have copies of the depositions on which he has been committed for trial, or held to bail, on payment of a reasonable sum, not exceeding sixpence for every one hundred words, or gratis, if the Court so directs.

The Court shall, at the time of commitment or of holding to bail, inform the accused of his rights in this respect.

Preparations for Trial.

Transmission of depositions and other documents to Court.

307. The written charge (if any), the depositions, the statement of the accused, the recognizance of prosecutor and witnesses, and the recognizance of bail (if any) shall be carefully transmitted in proper time to the Court at which the trial is to be held.

Indictment.

Course of proceedings on trials on indictments.

308. A trial before the Judge or an officer of the Supreme Court, with a jury, and the proceedings before and after trial relative thereto, shall be conducted as nearly as may be as a criminal trial before a Judge with a jury and the corresponding proceedings is and are conducted in England.

Other criminal trials, with or without a jury, or with Assessors, and the proceedings before and after trial relative thereto, shall be conducted in the manner *mutatis mutandis*.

Conduct of prosecution before Supreme Court.

309. In criminal cases to be tried on indictment before the Judge or Assistant Judge of the Supreme Court, whether with or without a jury, the depositions when completed shall forthwith be delivered to the law Secretary, as prosecutor on behalf of the Crown, who shall thereupon, in person or by some proper representative appointed by him, in any case by writing under his hand, take all proper steps for indicting and bringing to trial the accused, and conduct the prosecution in Court at the trial; and no such prosecution shall be under the direction or conduct of any private prosecutor.

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Any private prosecutor may, however, retain any member of the English, Irish, or Scottish Bar, or any regular and duly qualified advocate of foreign nationality, to assist in the prosecution; and such barrister or advocate may, with the assent of the prosecutor for the Crown, appear in Court at the trial and take part in the prosecution; but no such prosecution shall be withdrawn or abandoned without the express consent of the Law Secretary, as prosecutor for the Crown, or of his representative, given in open Court.

III.—Summary Proceedings.

Extent of following Rules.

310. The following Rules (under the sub-heading "Summary Proceedings") apply exclusively to cases were the charge is to be heard and determined not on indictment, but in a summary way.

Hearing.

Non-appearance of prosecutor.

311. Where the accused comes before the Court on summons, or warrant, or otherwise, either originally or on adjournment, then if the prosecutor, having had due notice of the time and place appointed for the hearing or adjourned hearing of the charge, does not appear in person, or by counsel or attorney, the Court shall dismiss the charge, unless for some reason it thinks proper to adjourn or further adjourn the hearing, with or without imposing any terms.

Custody in case of adjournment.

312. In case of adjournment the Court may commit the accused in the meantime to prison, or to such other custody as it thinks fit, or may discharge him on his entering into a recognizance (Form 45) with or without a surety or sureties, at the discretion of the Court, for his appearance at the time and place of adjournment.

A notice of each recognizance (Form 46) is at the same time to be given to each person bound thereby.

Both parties appearing.

313. If both parties appear in person, or by counsel or attorney, the Court shall proceed to hear and finally determine the charge.

Conduct of charge.

314. The prosecutor shall be at liberty to conduct the charge, and to have the witnesses examined and cross-examined by counsel or attorney on his behalf.

Of defence.

315. The accused shall be admitted to make his full answer and defence to the charge, and to have the witnesses examined and cross-examined by counsel or attorney on his behalf; and if he does not employ counsel or attorney, he shall, at the close of the examination of each witness for the prosecution, be asked by the Court whether he wishes to put any questions to the witness.

If he puts any question to a witness, the witness may be re-examined for the prosecution.

Publicity.

316. The room or place in which the Court sits to hear and determine the charge is an open and public Court, to which the public generally may have access as far as the room or place can conveniently contain them.

Admission of charge by accused.

317. The substance of the charge shall be stated to the accused, and he shall be asked if he has any cause to show why he should not be convicted.

If he thereupon admits the truth of the charge, and does not show sufficient cause why he should not be convicted, the Court may convict him accordingly.

Evidence for prosecution.

If he does not admit the truth of the charge, the Court shall proceed to hear the prosecutor and such witnesses as he examines, and such other evidence as he adduces in support of his charge.

Defence

On the termination of the whole evidence in support of the charge, if it appears to the Court that a *primâ facie* case is made out

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against the accused, he shall be asked by the Court if he wishes to say anything in answer, or has any witnesses to examine or other evidence to adduce in his defence; and the Court shall then hear the accused and his witnesses and other evidence, if any.

Evidence in reply.

318. If the accused adduces any evidence in his defence the prosecutor may adduce evidence in reply thereto; but the prosecutor shall not in any case be allowed to make any observations by way of reply to the evidence adduced by the accused, nor shall the accused in any case be allowed to make any observations on evidence adduced by the prosecutor in reply.

Variance between charge and evidence.

319. A variance between the charge and the evidence adduced in support of it as to the time at which the alleged crime or offence was committed is not material, if it is proved that the charge was in fact made within the time (if any) limited by law for the making thereof.

But if any variance between the charge and the evidence appears to the Court to be such that the accused has been thereby deceived or misled, the Court may adjourn the hearing.

Adjournment.

Hearing may be adjourned in discretion of Court.

320. At any time before or during the hearing of the charge the Court may, in its discretion, for any good cause recorded in the minutes of proceeding, adjourn the hearing.

An adjournment ordered for any cause shall be made to a certain time and place, to be at the time of the adjournment appointed and stated in the presence and hearing of the parties, or their respective counsel or attorneys.

Custody during adjournment.

During the period of adjournment the Court may in its discretion, according to the nature and circumstances of each case, either suffer the accused to go at large or commit him by warrant (Form 44) to such prison or other place of security, or to such other safe custody at the Court thinks fit, or may discharge him on his entering into a recognizance (Form 45) with or without a surety or sureties, at the discretion of the Court, for his appearance at the time and place of adjournment.

A notice of each recognizance (Form 46) is at the same time to be given to each person bound thereby.

If at any time and place of adjournment of a hearing, which has once begun, the accused does not appear in person or by counsel or attorney, the Court may in its discretion proceed with the further hearing as if the accused were present.

Decision.

Conviction or dismissal.

321. The Court having heard what each party has to say as aforesaid, and the witnesses, and the evidence adduced, shall consider the whole matter and finally determine the same, and shall either convict the accused or dismiss the charge.

Conviction.

Minute.

322. In case of conviction a minute thereof shall be made, and the conviction (Forms 48, 49) shall afterwards be drawn up in form, to be preserved among the records of the Court.

Dismissal.

Certificate.

323. In case of dismissal of the charge the Court may, if it thinks fit, on being requested so to do, make an order of dismissal (Form 55) and give the accused a certificate thereof (Form 56), which certificate shall on being produced, without further proof, be a bar to any subsequent charge for the same matter against the same person.

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Costs.

On conviction. 324. In case of conviction the Court may, in and by the conviction, award and order that the person convicted do pay to the prosecutor such costs as seen just and reasonable, to be specified in the conviction.

On dismissal. 325. In case of dismissal the Court may, in and by the order of dismissal, award and order that the prosecutor do pay to the accused such costs as seem just and reasonable, to be specified in the order of dismissal.

Execution of Conviction or Order of Dismissal.

Imprisonment. 326. Where a conviction does not adjudge the payment of money, but adjudges that the offender be imprisoned, the Court shall issue a warrant of commitment (Form 50) accordingly.

Levying of penalty or other moneys. 327. Where a conviction or order of dismissal adjudges any money to be paid by any person convicted or any prosecutor for penalty, compensation, costs, charges, or otherwise, the money to be paid may be levied on the goods of the person adjudged to pay the same by distress and sale under warrant. (Forms 52, 57.)

Commitment for want of distress. 328. If the officer having the execution of the warrant returns (Form 53) that he could find no goods or no sufficient goods whereon to levy the money mentioned in the warrant, together with costs, the Court may by warrant (Forms 54, 58) commit the person adjudged to make the payment to prison for not more than two months, unless the money adjudged to be paid, and all costs and charges of the distress, commitment, and conveyance to prison, to be specified in the warrant of commitment, are sooner paid.

Commitment in lieu of distress. 329. Where it appears to the Court that such distress and sale of goods as aforesaid would be ruinous to the person ordered to pay the money and his family, or (by confession of that person or otherwise) that he has no goods whereon a distress may be levied, then the Court, if it thinks fit, may, instead of issuing a warrant of distress, commit him to prison, with or without hard labour, for not more than two months, unless the money adjudged to be paid, and all costs and charges of the commitment and conveyance to prison, to be specified in the warrant of commitment, are sooner paid (Form 51.)

Payment or tender before distress. 330. Any person against whom a warrant of distress issues may pay or tender to the officer having the execution of the warrant the sum therein mentioned, together with the amount of the expenses of the distress up to the time of such payment or tender, and thereupon the officer shall cease to execute the same.

Payment after commitment. 331. Any person committed for non-payment may pay the sum mentioned in the warrant of commitment, together with the amount of costs and charges therein mentioned (if any), to the person in whose custody he is, who shall thereupon discharge him, if he is in custody for no other matter.

XIV.—Appeal to Supreme Court in Criminal Cases.

Time in summary cases. 332. The application for a special case, on a summary conviction, shall be made within 48 hours after the sentence.

Form of application. 333. The application for a special case shall state shortly the grounds on which the appellant considers the conviction erroneous in point of law, and may contain any argument in support of the appeal, or may include an application that time be allowed for the filing of such an argument, which may be allowed accordingly.

Time for statement. 334. The special case, when granted, shall be stated within ten days after application for the same, or after expiration of the time allowed for filing such argument.

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Copy of application.

335. A copy of the appellant's application for a special case, and of any argument filed by him in support thereof, shall be annexed to the special case.

Security.

336. The appellant shall give security to the satisfaction of the Court, by recognizance, deposit, or otherwise, to prosecute the appeal without delay, and to submit to the judgment of the Supreme Court, and to pay any costs awarded against him.

Discharge from custody.

337. The appellant, if in custody, shall be liberated on his further giving security to the satisfaction of the Court, by recognizance, deposit, or otherwise, to appear and receive judgment at an appointed time and place, unless the conviction is set aside by the Supreme Court.

Copy of case to prosecutor.

338. The prosecutor shall be entitled, on payment of the proper fees, to have a copy of any special case or other documents sent to the Supreme Court on any appeal in a criminal case.

XV.—General Provisions (Civil and Criminal Matters.)

Observance of procedure of Supreme Courts, &c., in England.

339. In all matters not in these Rules expressly provided for, the procedure of the Superior Courts and of Justices of the Peace in England in like cases shall, as far as possible, be followed, save that with respect to matters arising under the Admiralty or other special jurisdiction, the procedure of the Courts having such jurisdiction in England shall, as far as possible, be followed.

Sealing of notices, &c.

340. Notices, summonses, warrants, decrees, orders, and other documents issuing from the Court shall be sealed with the seal of the Court.

Interpretation.

341. In these Rules the words "oath" and "affidavit," and words referring thereto, or to swearing, include affirmation and declaration and refer thereto, or to the making of an affirmation or declaration, where an affirmation or declaration is admissable in lieu of an oath or affidavit.

Terms used in these Rules have the same meanings as in the Order in Council under which these Rules are framed.

Form.

342. The Forms appended to these Rules may be used with such variations as the circumstances of each case require.

Fees.

343. The Fees specified in the List appended to these Rules shall be paid.

The Court may, however, remit any such fee, wholly or in part, if it thinks fit.

Commencement.

344. These Rules shall commence and have effect at the same time as the Order in Council under which they are framed.

(Signed) Edmund Hornby,
Judge.

Approved:

(Signed) Russell.

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FORMS.

Issue for Decision of Questions of Fact without formal Suit.

In Her Britannic Majesty's Court at [*Canton*]
[*Saturday*] the [ ] day of [ ]
18

Between *A.B.*
and
C.D.

This Court has ordered that the above-named *A.B.* of [*gentleman*] and the above-named *C.D.* of [*merchant*] may proceed to the trial of the questions of fact to be determined between them without any petition presented or other pleading.

This Court therefore now further orders that the following questions be tried.

1. Whether, &c.
2. Whether, &c.

the said *A.B.* maintaining the affirmative, and the said *C.D.* the negative thereof respectively.

(Seal)

2.

Summons in Summary Procedure for Claim under 100 *dollars.*

In Her Britannic Majesty's Court at [*Canton*]
[*Saturday*] the [ ] day of [ ]
18

Between *A.B.* - - Plaintiff,
and
C.D. - - Defendant,
[*or*
In the matter of *E.F.* an infant]

To *C.D.* of [*gentleman*] the above-named defendant.

You are hereby commanded, in Her Majesty's name, to attend this Court at [ ] on [ ] the [ ] day of [ ] at o'clock in the [ ] noon on the hearing of a claim [*or* an application] on the part of *A.B.* of [*merchant*] the above-named Plaintiff *(state the precise nature and particulars of the claim, and the amount sought to be recovered, or the precise object of the application, as the case may be.)*

(Seal)

The following note is to be added to the original summons, and when the time is altered by indorsement, the indorsement is to be referred to as below.

NOTE.—If you do not attend either in person or by counsel or attorney at the time and place above-mentioned [*or* at the place above-mentioned at the time mentioned in the indorsement hereon], such order will be made and such proceedings taken as the Court may think just and expedient.

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3.

Summons to Administrator or Executor for Summary Administration.

In Her Britannic Majesty's Court at [*Canton*]
[*Saturday*] the [ ] day of [ ] 18
In the matter of the property of *A.B.*, late of deceased.

Between *C.D.* - - Plaintiff,
and
E.F. - - Defendant.

To *E.F.* of the above-named defendant, executor of the above-named *A.B.*

On the application of *C.D.* of , Esq., the above-ment plaintiff, who claims to be a creditor of the said *A.B.*

You are hereby commanded in Her Majesty's name to attend this Court on at [ ] o'clock in the [ ] noon, and show cause, if you can, why an order for the administration of the property of the said *A.B.* under the direction of this Court should not be granted.

(Seal)

The following note is to be added to the original summons, and when the time is allowed by indorsment, the indorsement is to be referred to as below.

NOTE.—If you do not attend either in person or by counsel or attorney at the time and place above-mentioned [*or* at the place above-mentioned at the time mentioned in the indorsement hereon], such order will be made and such proceedings taken as the Court may think just and expedient.

4.

Special Summons on Bill of Exchange or Promissory Note.

In Her Britannic Majesty's Court at [*Canton*]
[*Thursday*] the [ ] day of [ ] 18

Between *A.B.* - - Plaintiff,
and
C.D. - - Defendant.

To *C.D.* of , the above-named defendant.

You are hereby commanded in Her Majesty's name to attend this Court within seven days after service of this summons on you, inclusive of the day of service, and obtain leave from this Court to defend this suit: otherwise *A.B.* of , the above-named plaintiff, will be entitled, as of course, to an immediate absolute decree against you.

(Seal)

[*Indorsement on Summons*].

The plaintiff claims [ ] pounds sterling, principal and interest [*or* balance of principal and interest] due to him as the payee [*or* indorsee] of a bill of exchange or promissory note, of which the following is a copy:—

[*Here copy bill or note and all indorsement on it*].

And if the amount thereof be paid to the Plaintiff within [ ] days from the service hereof, further proceedings will be stayed.

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NOTICE.

If the Defendant does not within seven days after having been served with this summons, inclusive of the day of service, obtain leave from the Court to defend this suit, the Plaintiff will be entitled, as of course, at any time after the expiration of those seven days, to an immediate absolute decree, from which there is no appeal, for any amount not exceeding the sum above claimed, and such sum as may be fixed by the Court for costs.

Leave to defend the suit may be obtained on application *ex parte* to the Court, supported by evidence on oath, showing that there is a defence to the suit on the merits, or that it is reasonable that the defendant should be allowed to defend the suit; or on payment into Court of the sum hereon indorsed.

5.

Petition.

In Her Britannic Majesty's Court at [*Canton*].

Between *A.B.* - - - - - - Plaintiff,

and

C.D. and - - - } Defendants.
E.F. - - - - - }

To *X.Y.*, Esquire, Her Britannic Majesty's Consul at *(Canton)*.

The petition of *A.B.* of *(Merchant)*, the above-named Plaintiff,

Shows as follows:—

1. (On the 1st day of June, 1859, the Defendant, &c.)
2. (On the next day the Plaintiff wrote and sent a letter to the Defendant, the material parts of which were as follows, &c.)
3. .....
4. .....

The Plaintiff therefore prays:—

1. [That an account may be taken of what is due for principal and interest on, &c.]
2. That the Defendant may be decreed to pay to the Plaintiff the amount which shall be so found due within one calendar month, &c.]
3. [That the Plaintiff may have such further or other relief as the nature of the case may require.]

The Defendants to this Petition are,

C.D. of [*merchant*],
E.F. of [*widow*].

A.B.

[*or* *A.B.*, the Plaintiff,
by *L.M.*, his Attorney.]

6.

Answer.

In Her Britannic Majesty's Court at [*Canton*].

Between *A.B.* - - - - - Plaintiff,

and

C.D. and - - - } Defendants
E.F. - - - - - }

The answer of *C.D.*, one of the above-named Defendants, to the petition of the above-named Plaintiff.

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In answer to the said petition I, *C.D.*, say as follows:—

1. .....
2. .....
3. .....

C.D.

[*or* *C.D.*, the Defendant, by *N.O.*, his Attorney.]

7.

Notice of Transfer of Cause to Hearing Paper.

In Her Britannic Majesty's Court at [*Canton*]

[*Saturday*] the [ ] day of [ ] 18

Between *A.B.* - - - - - Plaintiff,

and

C.D. and - - - - } Defendants.
E.F. - - - - - }

To *A.B.*, the above-named Plaintiff,

[*or*

To *C.D.*, one of the above-named Defendants.]

This case will be transferred from the General Hearing List to the Hearing Paper for the day of , 18 , and will come on to be heard in its turn on that day, if the business of the Court permits, or otherwise on some adjournment day, of which you will receive no further notice.

You are desired to pay attention to the following directions:—

If the Plaintiff fails to attend in person or by counsel or attorney on the day appointed, the case if called on may be struck out, and the Plaintiff will be liable to pay to the Defendant such costs as may be fixed by the Court. Also, the case must be set down in the General Hearing List afresh, by which the Plaintiff will incur delay and expense.

If the Defendant fails to attend in person or by counsel or attorney on the day appointed, the case if called on may, if the Court so directs, be heard and determined in his absence on the evidence adduced on behalf of the Plaintiff, and the Court will issue executions of the judgment so obtained.

If either party has any application to make to the Court to postpone the hearing, it should be made as soon as possible, on application for a summons for that purpose, and if the application is based on any matter of fact, as the absence of a material witness or the like, the facts relied on must be set out and verified in one or more affidavit or affidavits filed in the Court before such application.

If either party considers that the questions between the parties are not fairly raised or put in issue by the pleadings, or thinks that the questions raised are obscure, and that he is prejudiced thereby, he may apply to the Court on summons to settle issues, and such application should be made at once.

The parties are warned that at the hearing they are required to adduce all the testimony, written and oral, which each of them desires to rely on, in support of his own case and in contradiction of that of his opponent. The proof will be required at the hearing and not on a subsequent day, and parties failing to bring their testimony forward at the proper time may find themselves absolutely precluded from adducing it at all, or at best only allowed to do so on payment of substantial costs to the other side, and on such other terms as the Court thinks fit to impose.

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Parties desirous to enforce the attendance of witnesses should apply at once to the Court to issue to or to procure from the national authority of the witness required a summons for attendance.

It is indispensable that the application should be made so as to allow time for a reasonable notice to the witness required.

If the witness is required to bring books or papers, they must be particularized in the summons sufficiently to enable him clearly to understand what is meant.

Any party summoning a witness through the Court, thereby becomes liable to pay such witness a reasonable sum of money to be summarily fixed by the Court for his expenses and loss of time.

The Court will not *enforce* the attendance of a witness unless such sum has been deposited in the Court.

If either party desires to use in evidence at the hearing any book, paper, or document in the possession or power of the other party, he must give the other party reasonable notice in writing to produce it at the hearing, failing which he will not be allowed to give any secondary evidence of its contents.

No person is excluded from giving evidence by reason of interest or relationship. The parties themselves, their wives, relations, partners, and servants respectively are competent witnesses.

(Seal)

8.

Motion Paper.

In Her Britannic Majesty's Court at [*Canton*].

Between *A.B.* - - - Plaintiff.

and

C.D. - - - Defendant.

The Plaintiff [*or as the case may be*] moves that [*here state the terms of the motion*].

9.

Affidavit of attesting Witness in proof of [illegible] Execution of a Will or Codicil dated after 31st December, 1837.

In Her Britannic Majesty's Court at [*Canton*].

In the matter of *A.B.* deceased.

I, *C.D.* of , make oath and say that I am one of the subscribing witnesses to the last Will [*or* Codicil, *as the case may be,*] of *A.B.*, late of , deceased, the said Will [*or* Codicil] being now hereto annexed, bearing date , and that the testator executed the said Will [*or* Codicil] on the day of the date thereof, by signing his name at the foot or end thereof [*or* in the testimonium clause thereof, *or* in the attestation clause thereto, *as the case may be*], as the same now appears thereto, (1) in the presence of me and of the other subscribed witness thereto, both of us being present at the same time, and we thereupon attested and subscribed the said Will [*or* Codicil] in the presence of the testator.

(1) If the signature is in the testimonium clause or attestation clause, insert, "intending the same for his final signature to his will."

C.D.

Sworn at , this day of 18 , before me,

X.Y.

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10.

Oath for Executor.

In Her Britannic Majesty's Court at [*Canton*]

In the matter of *A.B.* deceased.

I, *C.D.* of (1) , make oath and say that I believe the paper writing [*or* the paper writings] hereto annexed and marked by me (2) to contain the true and original last Will [or last Will with Codicil] of *A.B.* late of , deceased, and that I am the sole executor [or one of the executors] therein named [*or* executor according to the tenour thereof, executor during life, executrix during widowhood, *or as the case may be*,] and that I will faithfully administer the personal property of the testator by paying his just debts and the legacies given by the Will [*or* Will and Codicils], so far as his personal property shall extend and the law bind me; that I will exhibit an inventory, and render an account of my executorship, whenever lawfully required; that the testator died at on the day of 18 ; that at the time of his death he had his fixed place of abode at within the jurisdiction of this Court; and that the whole of his personal property does not amount in value to the sum of , to the best of my knowledge, information, and believe.

C.D.

Sworn at , this day of 18 , before me,

E.F.

(1) Insert besides the name, &c., of the deponent, his relationship, if any, to the testator.

(2) Each testamentary paper is to be marked by the persons sworn and the person administering the oath.

Where more executors than one are appointed, and all are not sworn, a memorandum should be made in the margin of the oath that power is to be reserved to the other executors or executor, or that they have or he has renounced.

11.

Oath for Administrator with Will annexed.

In Her Britannic Majesty's Court at [*Canton*].

In the matter of *A.B.* deceased.

I, *C.D.* of , make oath and say that I believe the paper writing [*or* the paper writings] hereto annexed, and marked by me (1) to contain the true and original last Will [or last Will with Codicils] of *A.B.*, late of , deceased; that the executor therein named is dead without having taken probate thereof [*or as the fact may be*]; that I am the residuary legatee in trust named therein [*or as the fact may be, stating the relationship, if any, of the deponent to the testator*]; that I will faithfully administer the personal property of the testator, by paying his just debts and the legacies given by his Will [*or* Will and Codicils, so far as his personal property shall extend and the law bind me, and distributing the residue of his personal property to law; that I will exhibit an inventory and render an account of my administration, whenever lawfully required; that the testator died at on the day of 18 ; that at the time of his death he had his fixed place of abode at within the jurisdiction of this Court; and that the whole of his personal property does not amount in value to the sum of , to the best of my knowledge, information, and belief.

C.D.

Sworn at , this day of 18 , before me,

E.F.

(1) Each testamentary paper is to be marked by the persons sworn and the person administering the oath.

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12.

Oath for Administrator (not with Will annexed).

In Her Britannic Majesty's Court at [*Canton*]
In the matter of *A.B.* deceased.

I, *C.D.* of , make oath and say that *A.B.*, late of , deceased, died intestate, a bachelor, without parent, brother or sister, uncle or aunt, nephew or niece, and that I am his lawful cousin german and one of his next of kin [*this must be altered in accordance with the circumstances of the case*]; that I will faithfully administer the personal property of the deceased, by paying his just debts, and distributing the residue of his property according to law; that I will exhibit an inventory and render an account of my administration whenever lawfully required; that the deceased died at on the day of 18 ; that at the time of his death he had his fixed place of abode at within the jurisdiction of this Court; and that the whole of his personal property does not amount in value to the sum of to the best of my knowledge, information, and belief.

C.D.

Sworn at , this day of 18 , before me,
E.F.

13.

Probate.

In Her Britannic Majesty's Court at [*Canton*]
Be it known, that on the day of 18 the last Will [*or* the last Will with Codicils] (a copy whereof is hereto annexed) of *A.B.*, late of , deceased, who died on at , and who at the time of his death had his fixed place of abode at within the jurisdiction of this Court, was proved and registered in this Court; and that the administration of the personal property of the said deceased was granted by this Court to *C.D.*, the sole executor [*or as the case may be*] named in the said Will, he having been first duly sworn.

X.Y.,
H. B. M. Cousul at [*Canton*]
(Seal)

To be written in margin. *Sworn under and that the Testator died on or about the day of 18*

14.

Letters of Administration with Will annexed.

In Her Britannic Majesty's Court at [*Canton*]
Be it known, that *A.B.*, late of , deceased, who died on the day of , at , and who had at the time of his death his fixed place of abode at within the juristiction of this Court, made and duly executed his last Will [*or* his last Will with Codicils thereto], and did therein name [*according to the facts*]
And be it further known, that on the day of 18 , Letters of Administration with the said Will [and Codicils] annexed of the personal property of the deceased were granted by this

Sworn under and that the Testator died on or about the day of 18

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Court to *C.D.* [*insert the character in which the grant is taken*], he having been first duly sworn.

X.Y.,
H. B. M. Consul at [*Canton*]
(Seal)

15.

Letters of Administration (not with Will annexed).

In Her Britannic Majesty's Court at [*Canton*]

Be it known, that on the day of 18 , Letters of Administration of the personal property of *A.B.*, late of deceased, who died on 18 , at intestate, and who had at the time of his death his fixed place of abode at within the jurisdiction of this Court, were granted by this Court to *C.D.*, of , the widow [*or as the case may be*] of the said intestate, she having been first duly sworn.

Sworn under and that the Intestate died on or about the day of

X.Y.,
H. B. M. Consul at [*Canton*]
(Seal)

16.

Double Probate.

In Her Britannic Majesty's Court at [*Canton*]

Be it known, that on the day of 18 , the last Will [with Codicils] of *A.B.*, late of , deceased, who died on , at and who at the time of his death has his fixed place of abode at within the jurisdiction of this Court, was proved and registered in this Court, and that administration of his personal property and any way concerning his Will, was granted by this Court to *C.D.*, one of the executors named in the said Will [*or* Codicil], he having been first duly sworn, power being reserved of making the like grant to *E.F.*, the other executor named in the said Will. And be it further known, that on the day of , 18 , the said Will of the said deceased was also proved in this Court, and that the like administration was granted by this Court to the said E.F., he having been first duly sworn.

Sworn under and that the Testator died on the day of

Former grant, Jan. 18 , under the same sum.

X.Y.,
H. B. M. Consul at [Canton]
(Seal)

17.

Letter of Administration de Bonis non.

In Her Britannic Majesty's Court at [*Canton*]

Be it known, that *A.B.*, late of , deceased, died on 18 , at , intestate, and had at the time of his death his fixed place of abode at within the jurisdiction of this Court, and that since his death, namely, on the day of 18 , Letters of Administration of his personal property were granted by this Court to *C.D.* [*insert the relationship or character of administrator*] (which Letters of Administration now remain on record in this Court) who, after taking such administration upon him partly administered

Sworn under and that the Intestate died on or about the day of

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the personal property of the deceased, and afterwards, on died, leaving part thereof unadministered and that on the day of , 18 , Letters of Administration of the personal property so left unadministered were granted by this Court to , he having been first duly sworn.

X.Y.
H. B. M. Consul at [*Canton*]
(Seal)

18.

Administration Bond.

Know all men by these presents, that we, *A.B.* of , *C.D.* of , and *E.F.* of are jointly and severally bound unto *G.H.*, the Judge of Her Britannic Majesty's Supreme Court for China and Japan, in the sum of to be paid to the said *G.H.* or the Judge of the said Court for the time bein; for which payment we bind ourselves, and each of us, for the whole, our and each of our heirs, executors, and administrators, firmly by these presents. Sealed with our seals. Dated the day of 18

A.B. (L.S.)
C.D. (L.S.)
E.F. (L.S.)

The condition of the above-written obligation is such, that if the above-named *A.B.*, the intended Administrator of the personal property of *I.J.*, late of deceased, who died on the day of [left unadministered by] do make a true and perfect inventory of the personal property of the deceased [so left unadministered], which has or shall come into [his] possession, or into the possession of any person for [him], and the same so made do exhibit into Her Britannic Majesty's Supreme Court or Her Britannic Majesty's Court at [*Canton*], whenever required by law so to do; and the same personal property, and all other the personal property of the deceased, which shall at any time after the making and exhibition of such inventory come into the possession of the said *A.B.* or of any person for [him], do well and truly administer according to law; (that is to say), to pay the debts which the deceased owed at [his] death, and all the residue of the said personal property do deliver and pay to such person or persons as shall be entitled thereto under the Act of Parliament intituled "*An Act for the better settling of Intestates' Estates;*" and further do make a true and just account of [his] administration whenever lawfully required; and in case it shall hereafter appear that any Will was made by the deceased, and the executor or executors therein named do exhibit the same for probate, then if the said *A.B.*, being thereunto required, do duly render and deliver up the Letters of Administration granted to him, then this obligation shall be void, and otherwise shall remain in full force.

Signed, sealed, and delivered before this Court.

(Seal)

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19.

Administration Bond for Administrators with Will Annexed.

Know all men by these presents, that we, *A.B.*, of *C.D.* of , and *E.F.* of are jointly and severally bound unto *G.H.*, the Judge of Her Britannic Majesty's Supreme Court for China and Japan, in the sum of , to be paid to the said *G.H.* or Judge of the said Court for the time being, for which payment we bind ourselves and each of us, for the whole, our and each of our heirs, executors, and administrators, firmly by these presents. Sealed with our seals. Dated the day of 18

A.B. (L.S.)
C.D. (L.S.)
E.F. (L.S.)

The condition of the above-written obligation is such that if the above-named *A.B.*, the intended Administrator with Will annexed of the personal property of *I.J.*, late of , deceased, who died on the day of , do make a true and perfect inventory of the personal property of the deceased, left unadministered by which has or shall come into [his] possession, or into the possession of any person for [him], and the same so made do exhibit into Her Britannic Majesty's Supreme Court or Her Britannic Majesty's Court at [*Canton*], whenever required by law so to do, and the same personal property [so left unadministered] and all other the personal property of the deceased which shall at any time after the making and exhibition of such inventory come into the possession of the said *A.B.*, or of any person for [him], do well and truly administer, (that is to say,) do pay the debts which the deceased owed at [his] death, and then the legacies given by the said Will annexed to the said Letters of Administration as far as such personal property will extend, and the law bind [him], and all the residue of the said personal property shall deliver and pay unto such person or persons as shall be by law entitled thereto, and further do make a true and just account of [his] said Administration whenever lawfully required, then this obligation shall be void, and otherwise shall remain in full force.

Signed, sealed, and delivered before this Court.

(Seal)

20.

Declaration of the Personal Property of a Testator or an Intestate.

In Her Britannic Majesty's Court at [*Canton*]

A true declaration of all the personal property of *A.B.*, late of , deceased, who died on the day of , at , and had at the time of his death his fixed place of abode at within the jurisdiction of this Court, which have at any time since his death come to the possession, or knowledge of *C.D.*, the administrator with the Will annexed of the said *A.B.*, [*or* administrator, *as the case may be*], made and exhibited upon and by virtue of the oath [*or* solemn affirmation] of the said *C.D.* as follows:

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First, I declare that the deceased was at the time of his death possessed of or entitled to - - -

[*The details of the deceased's property must be here inserted, and the value inserted opposite to each particular.*]

Lastly, I say that no personal property of the deceased has at any time since his death come to my possession or knowledge, save as is hereinbefore set forth.

C.D.

On the day of 18 the said *C.D.* was duly sworn to [*or* solemnly affirmed] the truth of the above-written inventory.

Before me,

[*person authorized to administer oaths.*]

21.

Justification of Sureties.

In Her Britannic Majesty's Court at [*Canton*].

In the matter of *A.B.* deceased.

We, *C.D.* of , and *E.F.* of , severally make oath and say, that we are the proposed sureties in the penal sum of on behalf of *G.H.*, the intended administrator of the personal property of *A.B.*, late of deceased, for his faithful administration thereof; and I the said *C.D.* for myself make oath and say, that I am, after payment of all my just debts, well and truly worth in money and effects the sum of ; and I the said *E.F.* for myself make oath and say, that I am, after payment of all my just debts, well and truly worth in money and effects the sum of

Sworn by the deponents, *C.D.* and *E.F.*, at , this day of 18 . Before me, *X.Y.*

C.D.
E.F.

22.

Renunciation of Probate and Administration with Will annexed.

In Her Britannic Majesty's Court at [*Canton*].

In the matter of *A.B.*, deceased.

Whereas *A.B.*, late of , deceased, died on the day of 18 , at , having had at the time of his death his fixed place of abode at within the jurisdiction of this Court; and whereas he made and duly executed his last Will, dated the day of 18 (1), and thereof appointed *C.D.* executor and residuary legatee in trust [*or as the case may be*].

(1) If there are codicils their dates should be also inserted.

Now I, the said *C.D.*, do hereby declare, that I have not intermeddled in the personal property of the deceased, and will not hereafter intermeddle therein, with intent to defraud creditors, and further do hereby expressly renounce all right to probate of the said Will [and Codicils, *if any*], and to Administration with the said Will [and Codicils, *if any*], annexed, of the personal property of the deceased.

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In witness whereof I have hereto set my hand and seal, this day of 18

C.D. (L.S.)

Signed, sealed, and delivered by the above-named *C.D.* in the presence of

G.H.

23.

Renunciation of Administration.

In Her Britannic Majesty's Court at [*Canton*].

Whereas *A.B.*, late of , deceased, died on the day of 18 , at , intestate, a widower, having had at the time of his death his fixed place of abode at within the jurisdiction of this Court; and whereas I, *C.D.*, of , am his lawful child, and his only next of kin [*or as the case may be*]:

Now, I, the said *C.D.* , do hereby declare that I have not intermeddled in the personal property of the deceased, and further do hereby expressly renounce all right to Administration thereof

In witness whereof I have hereto set my hand and seal, this day of 18 .

C.D. (L.S.)

Signed, sealed, and delivered by the said *C.D.* in the presence of

G.H.

24.

Order to a Person to bring in a Paper purporting to be testamentary.

In Her Britannic Majesty's Court at [*Canton*].

The day of 18 .

To *C.D.*, of

Whereas it appears by a certain affidavit filed in the Court on the day of 18 , and made by of , that a certain original paper, being or purporting to be testamentary, namely [*here describe the paper*], bearing date the day of 18 , is now in your possession or under your control:

Now this is to command you, in Her Majesty's name, that within eight days after service hereof on you, inclusive of the day of such service, you do bring into and leave in this Court the said original paper, or in case the said original paper be not in your possession or under your control, that you, within eight days after the service hereof on you, inclusive of the day of such service, do file in this Court an affidavit to that effect, and therein set forth what knowledge you have of and respecting the said paper.

(Seal)

25.

Affidavit of Handwriting.

In Her Britannic Majesty's Court at [*Canton*].

In the matter of *C.D.*, deceased.

I, *A.B.* of , make oath and say, I knew and was well acquainted with *C.D.*, late of

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deceased, who died on the day of , at , for many years before and down to his death, and that during that time I have frequently seen him write and sign his name, whereby I have become well acquainted with his handwriting and signature, and having now with care and attention inspected the paper writing hereunto annexed, purporting to be the last Will of the said *C.D.*, beginning thus , ending thus , dated the day of and signed thus, "*C.D.*," I say that I believe [the whole body and contents of the said Will, together with] the signature "*C.D.*" thereto, to be of the handwriting of the said *C.D.*, deceased.

A.B.

Sworn at , this day of 18 , before me, *E.F.*

26.

Affidavit of Finding and Condition of Will.

In Her Britannic Majesty's Court at [*Canton*].

In the matter of *E.F.* deceased.

I, *A.B.*, of , make oath and say, that I am the sole executor named in the paper writing hereto annexed, purporting to be Will of *E.F.*, late of , deceased, (who died on the day of , at , and had at his death his fixed place of abode at within the jurisdiction of this Court) the said Will bearing date the day of , beginning thus , ending thus and being signed thus "*E.F.*," and that [*here describe the finding of the Will, and the various obliterations, interlineations, erasures, and alterations (if any) and the general condition of the Will, and state any other matters requiring to be accounted for and clearly trace the Will from the possession of the deceased in his lifetime up to the time of the making of this affidavit*]; and I lastly say, that the same paper writing is now in all respects in the same condition as when found [*or as the case may be*].

A.B.

Sworn at , this day of 18 , before me, *I.J.*

27.

Affidavit of Search.

This form of affidavit is to be used when it is shown by affidavit that neither the subscribing witnesses nor any other person can depose to the precise time of the execution of the will.

In Her Britannic Majesty's Court at [*Canton*].

In the matter of *C.D.* deceased.

I, *A.B.*, of , make oath and say, that I am the sole executor named in the paper writing hereto annexed, purporting to be the last Will of *C.D.*, late of , deceased) who died on the day of 18 , at , and had at the time of his death his fixed place of abode at , within the jurisdiction of this Court), the said Will beginning thus, " ," ending thus, "In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand this day "of in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred

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"and fifty-four" [*or as the case may be*], and being signed thus, "*C.D.*" And referring particularly to the fact that the blank spaces originally left in the said Will for the insertion of the day and the month of the date thereof have never been supplied [*or* that the said Will is without date, *or as the case may be*], I further say, that I have made enquiry of [*E.F.*, the solicitor of the said deceased,] and that I have also made diligent and careful search in all places where the said deceased usually kept his papers of moment in order to ascertain whether he had or had not left any other Will. And I lastly say, that I believe the deceased died without having left any Will, Codicil, or Testamentary Paper whatever other than the said Will by me herein before deposed to.

A.B.

Sworn at , this)
day of)
18 , before me,)
G.H.)

28.

Notice to prohibit Grant of Probate or Administration.

In Her Britannic Majesty's Court at [*Canton*].

In the matter of *A.B.*, deceased.

Let nothing be done in the matter of *A.B.*, late of deceased, who died on the day of , at , and had at the time his fixed place of abode at within the jurisdiction of this Court, without warning being given to *C.D.*, , [*or* to *E.F.*, of the attorney of *G.H.*, of].

Dated this day of 18

(Signed) *C.D.*, of [*or E.F.* of the attorney of *G.H.*], of [ ]

29.

Warning to Person filing Notice to prohibit Grant.

In Her Britannic Majesty's Court at [*Canton*].

In the matter of *A.B.*, late of , deceased.

To *C.D.*, of [*or* to *E.F.*, of attorney of *G.H.*, of].

You are hereby warned, within six days after the service of this warning upon you inclusive of the day of such service, to come to this Court and file therein an affidavit setting forth your [*or* your client's] interest in this matter; and in default of your so doing this Court will proceed to all such acts and things as shall be needful to be done in this matter.

NOTE.—The warning is issued at the instance of *R.S.*, of [*here state what interest* R.S. *has, and if under a Will or Codicil state its date*].

(Seal).

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List of Probate and Administration.

Her Britannic Majesty's Court at [*Canton*].

The [1st] day of [August] 18[66].

LIST of PROBATE and ADMINISTRATIONS granted by this COURT up to the 1st day of July, 1866, and not included in any previous List.

Date of Grant.	Name in full of Deceased.	His or Her Business, Profession, or other Description.	Place of his or her Death.	Time of his or her Death.	Name and Description of each Executor or Administrator taking Probate or Administration.	Value of the Personal Property.

(Signed) *X.Y.*,
H. B. M. Consul at [*Canton*].
(Seal)

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31.

Charge.

In Her Britannic Majesty's Court at [*Canton*].

[*Thursday*] the day of 18 .

C.D. of [*labourer*] [being first duly sworn] charges that [&c., *state the offence*],

(Seal)

32.

Summons to Accused.

In Her Britannic Majesty's Court at [*Canton*]

[*Thursday*] the day of 18 .

To *A.B.* of [*labourer*].

You have this day been charged [on oath] before this Court for that you [*&c., stating shortly the offence charged*].

Therefore you are hereby commanded, in Her Majesty's name, to appear before this Court on [*Saturday next*] the day of at [10 o'clock *in the forenoon*] at [ ] to answer to the said charge, and to be further dealt with according to law.

(Seal)

33.

Warrant in first instance for Apprehension of Accused.

In Her Britannic Majesty's Court at [*Canton*]

[*Thursday*] the day of 18 .

To *X.Y.* Police Officer, and other officers of this Court.

A.B. of [*labourer*] has this day been charged [on oath] before this Court for that he [*&c., stating shortly the offence charged.*]

Therefore you are hereby commanded in Her Majesty's name forthwith to apprehend the said A.B., and to bring him before this Court to answer to the said charge, and to be further dealt with according to law.

(Seal)

34.

Warrant of Apprehension of Accused where Summons is disobeyed.

In Her Britannic Majesty's Court at [*Canton*]

[*Saturday*] the day of 18 .

To *X.Y.* Police Officer, and other officers of this Court.

A.B. of [*labourer*] was on the day of 18 , charged [on oath] before this Court for that [*&c., as is summons.*]

And the said *A.B.* was by summons of this Court commanded to appear before this Court on [ ] at [ ] at [ ] to answer to the said charge, and to be further dealt with according to law.

And (as it has now been proved to this Court) he was duly served with the summons. But he has not appeared according to the said summons.

Therefore you are hereby commanded in Her Majesty's name forthwith to apprehend the said *A.B.*, and to bring him before this Court to answer to the said charge, and to be further dealt with according to law.

(Seal)

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35.

Summons of a Witness.

In Her Britannic Majesty's Court at [*Canton*]
[*Thursday*] the day of 18 .
To *E.F.* of [*labourer*]
A.B. of [*labourer*] has been charged before this Court for that [*&c., as in summons or warrant against the accused*].

And it appears to this Court that you are likely to give material evidence concerning the said charge.

Therefore you are hereby commanded in Her Majesty's name to appear before this Court on [*Saturday next*] the [ ] day of [ ] 18 [ ] at [10 o'clock *in the forenoon*] at [ ] to testify what you shall know concerning the said charge.

(Seal)

36.

Warrant where Witness has not obeyed Summons.

In Her Britannic Majesty's Court at [*Canton*]
[*Thursday*] the day of 18 .
To *X.Y.* Police Officer, and other officers of this Court.

A.B., of [*labourer*] has been charged before this Court for that [*&c., as in summons*].

And it appearing to the said Court that *E.F.* of [*labourer*] is likely to give material evidence concerning the said charge, the said *E.F.* was by summons of this Court commanded to appear before this Court on [ ] at [ ] at [ ] to testify what he should know concerning the said charge.

And (as it has now been proved to this Court) he was duly served with the said summons.

But he has not appeared according to the said summons, and has not excused his failure to do so to the satisfaction of this Court.

Therefore you are hereby commanded, in Her Majesty's name, to bring and have the said *E.F.* before this Court on [ ] at [*ten* o'clock *in the forenoon*] at [ ] to testify what he shall know concerning the said charge.

(Seal)

37.

Warrant for Witness in first Instance.

In Her Britannic Majesty's Court at [*Canton*]
[*Thursday*] the day of 18 .
To *X.Y.*, Police Officer, and other officers of this Court.

A.B. of [*labourer*] has been charged before this Court for that [*as in summons*].

And it appears to this Court that *E.F.* of [*labourer*] is likely to give material evidence concerning the said charge, and that it is probable he will not attend to give evidence unless compelled to do so.

Therefore you are hereby commanded, in Her Majesty's name to bring and have the said *E.F.* before this Court on

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[*Saturday next*] the day of 18 [ ] at [10 o'clock *in the forenoon*] at [ ] to testify what he knows concerning the said charge.

(Seal)

38.

Warrant of Commitment for Witness for refusing to be sworn or to give Evidence,

In Her Britannic Majesty's Court at [*Canton*]

[*Thursday*] the day of 18 .

to *X.Y.* Police officer of this Court, and to the keeper of [Her Britannic Majesty's] Prison at [ ].

A.B. of [*labourer*] has been charged before this Court for that [*&c., as in summons*].

And *E.F.* of [*labourer*] now being before this Court to testify what he knows concerning the said charge in pursuance of a summons [*or* warrant] issued by this Court, and being required refuses to take an oath [*or* having taken an oath, refuses to answer a certain question now put to him concerning the said charge] and does not excuse his refusal to the satisfaction of this Court.

Therefore you are hereby commanded in Her Majesty's name, you the above-named *X.Y.*, to take the said *E.F.* and convey him safely to the above-named prison, and there deliver him to the keeper thereof, together with this warrant.

And you, the keeper of the prison, to receive the said *E.F.* into your custody in the said prison, and to keep him there safely for [*seven*] days, unless he in the meantime consents to answer duly on oath.

(Seal)

39.

Deposition of Witness on Preliminary Examination before Indictment.

In Her Britannic Majesty's Court at [*Canton*]

[*Thursday*] the day of 18 .

A.B. of [*labourer*] stands charged before this Court for that he [*&c., as in summons*].

And in the presence and hearing of the said *A.B.* , *C.D.* of [*labourer*] and *E.F.* of [*labourer*] depose on oath as follows.

First, the said *C.D.* says as follows:—[*state the deposition of the witness as nearly as possible in the very words he uses. When his deposition is complete let him sign it*].

Secondly, the said *E.F.* says as follows:—[*state his deposition in same manner*].

(Seal)

40.

Statement of the Accused on Preliminary Examination.

In Her Britannic Majesty's Court at [*Canton*]

[*Thursday*] the day of 18 .

A.B. of [*labourer*] stands charged before the Court for that [*&c., as in summons*].

And the said charge having been read to the said *A.B.*, and *C.D.* and *E.F.*, witnesses for the prosecution, having been severally

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examined in his presence and hearing, and their respective depositions having been read over to the said *A.B.*, these words are now said to the said *A.B.* by this Court, namely—

"Having heard the evidence, do you wish to say anything in answer to the charge? You are not obliged to say anything unless you desire to do so, but whatever you say will be taken down in writing, and may be given in evidence against you on your trial. And I give you clearly to understand that you have nothing to hope from any promise of favour, and nothing to fear from any threat, that may have been held out to you to induce you to make any admission or confession of your guilt; but whatever you now say may be given in evidence against you upon your trial, notwithstanding such promise or threat.

Whereupon the said *A.B.* says as follows:—[*state whatever the accused says, and as nearly as possible in the very words he uses. Get him to sign the statement if he will*].

[*A.B.*]
(Seal)

41.

Recognizance to prosecute or give Evidence.

In Her Britannic Majesty's Court at [*Canton*].

[*Thursday*] the day of 18 .

C.D. of [*labourer*] comes personally before this Court and acknowledges himself to owe to Our Sovereign Lady the Queen the sum of , to be levied on his goods if he fails in the condition hereon indorsed.

(Signed) *C.D.*
(Seal)

Condition indorsed.

The condition of the within-written recognizance is as follows:—

A.B. of [*labourer*] has been charged before this Court for that [*&c., as in summons*].

If, therefore the within-named *C.D.* appears before this Court on [ ] at [ ] *and then and there prefers an indictment against the said *A.B.* for the said offence, and duly prosecutes the same [and gives evidence thereon*], then the said recognizance shall be void, and otherwise shall remain in full force.

[*Where the recognizance is only to give evidence, substitute for the words between the asterisk** ***the following*:—] and then and there give evidence on an indictment, to be then and there preferred against the said *A.B.* for the said offence.

42.

Notice of Recognizance to be given to Prosecutor and each of his Witnesses.

In Her Britannic Majesty's Court at [*Canton*].

[*Thursday*] the day of 18 .

C.D. of [*labourer*].

You are bound in the sum of to appear before this Court on [ ] at [ ] and then and there to prosecute and give evidence against *or* to prosecute *or* to give evidence against] *A.B.* of [*labourer*] and unless you do so, the recognizance entered into by you will be forthwith levied on your goods.

(Seal)

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43.

Commitment of Witness for refusing to enter into Recognizance.

In Her Britannic Majesty's Court at [*Canton*].

[*Thursday*] the day of 18 .

To *X.Y.* Police Officer of this Court, and to the keeper of [Her Britannic Majesty's Consular] prison at [ ]

A.B. of [*labourer*] has been charged before this Court for that [*&c., as in summons*].

And *E.F.* of [*labourer*] having been now examined before this Court concerning the said charge, and being required, refuses to enter into a recognizance to give evidence against the said *A.B.*

Therefore you are hereby commanded in Her Majesty's name,—you the above-named *X.Y.* to take the said *E.F.*, and convey him safely to the above-named prison, and there deliver him to the keeper thereof, together with this warrant.

And you, the keeper of the said prison, to receive the said *E.E.* into your custody in the said prison, and to keep him there safely until after the trial of the said *A.B.* for the said offence, unless the said *E.F.* in the meantime consents to enter into such recognizance as aforesaid.

(Seal)

44.

Warrant remanding the Accused, or (in summary cases) committing him for safe custody during an adjournment of the hearing, or where the hearing is not at once proceeded with.

In Her Britannic Majesty's Court at [*Canton*].

[*Thursday*] the day of 18 .

To *X.Y.* Police Officer of this Court, and to the keeper of [Her Britannic Majesty's Consular] prison at [ ]

A.B. of [*labourer*] has been charged before this Court for that [*&c., as in summons*].

*And it appears to this Court to be necessary to remand the said *A.B.**

Therefore you are hereby commanded in Her Majesty's name, you the above-named *X.Y.*, forthwith to convey the said *A.B.* to the above mentioned prison, and there deliver him to the keeper thereof, together with this warrant. And you, the keeper of the said prison, to receive the said *A.B.* into your custody in the said prison, and there safely keep him until the day of instant, and then to have him before this Court at [*ten* o'clock *in the forenoon*] of the same day at [ ] to answer further to the said charge, and to be further dealt with according to law.

(Seal)

*In summary cases substitute for the words between the asterisks * * the following:—*

And the hearing of the said charge is adjourned [*or* cannot be at once proceeded with], and it is necessary that the said *A.B.* should in the meantime be kept in safe custody.

45.

Recognizance of Bail instead of remand on an adjournment of preliminary examination, or for surrender for trial, or (in summary cases), on adjournment of hearing, or where hearing is not at once proceeded with.

In Her Britannic Majesty's Court at [*Canton*].

[*Thursday*] the day of 18 .

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We, *A.B.*, of [*labourer*,] *L.M.*, of [*grocer*,] and *N.O.*, of [*butcher*,] come personally before this Court, and severally acknowledge ourselves to owe to our sovereign Lady the Queen the several sums following, namely, the said *A.B.*, the sum of , and the said *L.M.* and *N.O.* the sum of each, to be levied on our several goods if the said *A.B.* fails in the condition hereon indorsed.

A.B.
L.M.
N.O. (Seal)

Condition indorsed.

The condition of the within-written recognizance is as follows:—

The within-bounden *A.B.* has been charged before this Court for that [*&c., as in summons*].

If therefore the said *A.B.* appears* before this Court on [ ], at [o'clock,] at [ ], to answer [further] to the said charge, and to be [further] dealt with according to law,* then the said recognizance shall be void, and otherwise shall remain in full force.

[*Where the recognizance is for surrender for trial, substitute for the words between asterisks * *, the following:*—] before [ ], on [ ], at [o'clock at [ ], and then and there surrender himself into the custody of the keeper of the [ ] prison there, and plead to such indictment as may be preferred against him for the offence aforesaid, and take his trial thereon, and not depart from the Court without leave.

46.

Notice of Recognizance to be given to Accused and each of his Sureties.

In Her Britannic Majesty's Court at [*Canton*].

[*Thursday*], the day of 18 .

To *A.B.*, of [*labourer*] *L.M.* of [*grocer*,] and *N.O.*, of [*butcher*].

You *A.B.* are bound in the sum of , and your sureties, *L.M.* and *N.O.*, in the sum of each, that you *A.B.* appear before* this Court on the day of , at [o'clock], at [ ] to answer [further] to the charge made against you by *C.D.*, and to be [further] dealt with according to law*; and unless you *A.B.* do so, the recognizance entered into by you *A.B.*, *L.M.*, and *N.O.* will be forthwith levied on your respective goods.

(Seal)

[*Where the recognizance is for surrender for trial, substitute for the words between asterisks * *, words corresponding to the terms of the condition.*]

47.

Warrant of Commitment of Accused for trial.

In Her Britannic Majesty's Court at [*Canton*].

[*Thursday*] the day of 18 .

To *X.Y.*, Police Officer of this Court, and to the keeper of [Her Britannic Majesty's Consular] prison at [ ].

A.B. stands charged before this Court on the oath of *C.D.*, of , [*labourer*] and others for that [*&c., as in summons*].

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Therefore you are hereby commanded in Her Majesty's name —you the above-mentioned *X.Y.*, to convey the said *A.B.* to the above-mentioned prison, and there to deliver him to the keeper thereof, together with this warrant. And you the said keeper of the said prison to receive the said *A.B.* into your custody in the said prison, and there safely keep him till he is thence delivered in due course of law.

(Seal)

48.

Summary Conviction where the Punishment is Imprisonment and no Penalty.

In Her Britannic Majesty's Court at [*Canton*].

[*Thursday*] the day of 18 .

A.B. [*labourer*] is this day convicted before this Court for that [*&c., state the offence and the time and place when and where committed*].

And this Court adjudges the said *A.B.* for his said offence to be imprisoned in (Her Majesty's Consular) prison at [ ] there to be kept to hard labour for the space of [ ].

And this Court also adjudges the said *A.B.* to pay to the said *C.D.* the sum of for his costs in this behalf. And if the same be not paid forthwith (*or* on or before next] then* this Court orders that the same be levied by distress and sale of the goods of the said *A.B.*

And in default of sufficient distress* this Court adjudges the said *A.B.* to be imprisoned in the said prison [to be there kept to hard labour] for the space of [ ] to commence at and from the termination of his imprisonment aforesaid, unless the sum for costs be sooner paid.

(Seal)

[*Where the issuing of a distress warrant would be ruinous to the person convicted and his family, or it appears that he has no goods whereon a distress could be levied, then substitute for the words between the asterisks* * the following:*—]

Inasmuch as it has now been made to appear to the Court that the issuing of a warrant of distress in this behalf would be ruinous to the said *A.B.* and his family [*or* that the said *A.B.* has no goods whereon the said sum could be levied by distress].

49.

Summary Conviction for a Penalty to be levied by Distress, and in default of sufficient Distress, Imprisonment, or for a Penalty, and in default of Payment Imprisonment.

In Her Britannic Majesty's Court at [*Canton*].

[*Thursday*] the day of 18 .

A.B. of [*labourer*] is this day convicted before this Court for that [*&c., state the offence, and time and place when and where committed*].

And this Court adjudges the said *A.B.* for his said offence to forfeit and pay the sum of [*state the penalty and also the compensation if any*] to be paid and applied according to , and also to pay to the said *C.D.* the sum of for his costs in this behalf.

And if the said sums be not paid forthwith [*or* on or before next] then* this Court orders that the same be levied by distress and sale of the goods of the said *A.B.*

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And in default of sufficient distress,* this Court adjudges the said *A.B.* to be imprisoned in [Her Britannic Majesty's Consular] prison at [ ] [there to be kept to hard labour] for the space of [ ] unless the said sums and all costs and charges † of the said distress [and † of the commitment and conveyance of the said *A.B.* to the said prison] be sooner paid.

(Seal)

[*Where the issuing of a distress warrant would be ruinous to the person convicted and his family, or it appears that he has no goods whereon a distress could be levied, then substitute for the words between the asterisks * * the following*:—].

Inasmuch as it has now been made to appear to this Court that the issuing of a warrant of distress would be ruinous to the said *A.B.* and his family [*or* that the said *A.B.* has no goods whereon the said sums can be levied by distress].

[*Where the conviction is for as a penalty, and in default of payment, imprisonment, omit the words between the asterisks * * and also the words between the marks † †*].

50.

Warrant of Commitment on a Conviction where the Punishment is imprisonment and no penalty.

In Her Britannic Majesty's Court at [*Canton*].

[*Thursday*] the day of 18 .

To *X.Y.* Police Officer of this Court, and to the keeper of [ ] prison at [ ].

A.B. of [*labourer*] stands convicted before this Court by a conviction dated the day of for that [*&c., as in conviction*].

And it is in and by the said conviction adjudged that the said *A.B.* for his said offence should be imprisoned in the [ ] prison at [ ], and there be kept to hard labour for the space of [ ].

Therefore you are hereby commanded, in Her Majesty's name, you the above-named *X.Y.*, to take the said *A.B.*, and convey him to the said prison, and there deliver him to the keeper thereof, together with this warrant. And you, the said keeper of the said prison, to receive the said *A.B.* into your custody in the said prison, and there to imprison him [and keep him to hard labour] for the space of [ ].

(Seal)

51.

Warrant (on Conviction for a Penalty) for Commitment of the person convicted in the first Instance without previous Warrant of Distress.

In Her Britannic Majesty's Court at [*Canton*].

[*Thursday*] the day of 18 .

To *X.Y.* Police Officer of this Court, and to the keeper of [ ] prison at [ ].

A.B. of [*labourer*] stands convicted before this Court by a conviction dated the day of for that, [*&c., as in conviction*].

And it is in and by the said conviction adjudged that the said *A.B.* should for his said offence forfeit and pay [*&c., as in conviction*], and should also pay to the said *C.D.* the sum of for his costs in that behalf.

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And that if the said sums should not be paid forthwith [*or* on or before the day of], the said *A.B.* should be imprisoned in the above-mentioned prison [and be there kept to hard labour] unless the same [and the costs and charges of the conveying of the said *A.B.* to the said prison] should be sooner paid.

And the said *A.B.* being required to pay the said sums according to said conviction has not done so.

Therefore you are hereby commanded in Her Majesty's name, you the above-named *X.Y.*, to take the said *A.B.* and convey him to the said prison, and there deliver him to the keeper thereof, together with this warrant. And you the said keeper of the said prison to receive the said *A.B.* into your custody in the said prison, and there to imprison him [and keep him to hard labour] for the space of [ ]. unless the said several sums [and the costs and charges of the conveying of him to the said prison amounting the further sum of] be sooner paid.

(Seal)

52.

Warrant of Distress upon Conviction for a Penalty, or where the Person convicted is to pay Costs but no Penalty.

In Her Britannic Majesty's Court at [*Canton*].

[*Thursday*] the day of 18 .

To *X.Y.* Police Officer of this Court.

A.B. of [*labourer*] stands convicted before this Court by a conviction dated the day of for that [*&c., as in conviction*].

And it is in and by the said conviction adjudged that the said *A.B.* should,* for his said offence, forfeit and pay [*&c., as in conviction*], and should also * pay to the said *C.D.* the sum of for his costs in that behalf.

And that if the same should not be paid forthwith [*or* on or before the day of] the same should be levied by distress and sale of the goods of the said *A.B.*

And the said *A.B.*, although required to pay the same according to the said conviction, has not paid the same.

Therefore you are hereby commanded, in Her Majesty's name, that you forthwith make distress of the goods of the said *A.B.*, and if within the space of days next after the making of such distress, the said sums † together with the reasonable charges of the making and keeping of the said distress be not paid, then that you sell the said goods by you distrained, and pay the money arising thereby into this Court, in order that it may be applied according to law, and that the overplus, if any, may be rendered on demand to the said *A.B.*, and that if no such distress can be found, then you certify the same to this Court, in order that further proceedings may be had according to law.

(Seal)

[*Where the person convicted is to pay costs but no penalty, omit the words between the asterisks* * *, *and for the word "sums" marked* †, *substitute "sum."*

53.

Officer's Return, if no sufficient Distress, to be indorsed on Warrant.

In Her Britannic Majesty's Court at [*Canton*]

[*Thursday*] the day of 18 .

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I, *X.Y.* of , Police Officer of this Court, do hereby certify to this Court that by virtue of the within written warrant, I have made diligent search for the goods of the within named *A.B.*, and that I can find no sufficient goods of the said *A.B.*, whereon the sums within mentioned can be levied.

X.Y.

54.

Warrant of Commitment for Want of Distress.

In Her Britannic Majesty's Court at [*Canton*].

[*Thursday*] the day of 18 .

To *X.Y.*, Police Officer of this Court, and to the keeper of [ ] prison at [ ]

[*Proceed as in warrant of distress (Form 52), down to the commencement of the commanding part, and then thus:*—

And on the day of 18 , this Court issued a warrant to you, the above-named *X.Y.*, commanding you to levy the said sum of and , [*or* the said sum of for costs] by distress and sale of the goods of the said *A.B.*, and it now appears to this Court, as well by the return of you the said *X.Y.* to the said warrant as otherwise, that you have made diligent search for the goods of the said *A.B.*, but that no sufficient distress whereon the said sums could be levied could be found.

Therefore you are hereby commanded in Her Majesty's name, you the said *X.Y.*, to take the said *A.B.* and convey him safely to the above-mentioned prison, and there deliver him to the keeper thereof, together with this warrant. And you the said keeper of the said prison to receive the said *A.B.* into your custody in the said prison, and there to imprison him [and keep him to hard labour] for the space of [ ] unless the said sums [*or* sum] and all the costs and charges of the said distress [and of the commitment and conveying to the said prison of the said *A.B.*] amounting to the further sum of be sooner paid.

(Seal)

54.

Order of Dismissal of Charge.

In Her Britannic Majesty's Court at [*Canton*].

[*Thursday*] the day of 18 .

A.B. of [*labourer*] was on the day of 18 charged before this Court for that [*&c., as in summons or warrant*].

And now both the said parties appear before this Court in order that it may hear and determine the said charge [*or* the said *A.B.* appears before this Court, but the said *C.D.*, although duly called, does not appear].

Whereupon, the matter of the said charge being by this Court duly considered,* it manifestly appears to this Court that the said charge is not proved, and* this Court dismisses the same.

And adjudges that the said *C.D.* do pay to the said *A.B.* the sum of for his costs in this behalf, and if the same be not paid forthwith [*or* on or before] this Court orders that the same be levied by distress and sale of the goods of the said *C.D.*, and in default of sufficient distress, this Court adjudges the said *C.D.* to be imprisoned in [ ] prison at [ ] [and there kept to hard labour] unless the same sum and costs and charges of the said distress [and of the

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commitment and conveying to the said prison of the said *C.D.*] be sooner paid.

(Seal)

*Where the person making the charge does not appear at the hearing the words between the asterisks * * may be omitted.*

56.

Certificate of Dismissal of Charge to be given to Accused.

In Her Britannic Majesty's Court at [*Canton*]

[*Thursday*] the day of 18 .

This is to certify that a charge made on the [ ] day of [ ] by *C.D.*, of , [*labourer*], against *A.B.*, of , [*labourer*], for that [*&c., as in summons or warrant*] is now considered by this Court, and is by this Court dismissed [with costs].

(Seal)

57.

Warrant of Distress for Costs to be paid by the Person making the Charge, on an Order for Dismissal of the Charge.

In Her Britannic Majesty's Court at [*Canton*].

[*Thursday*] the day of 18 .

To *X.Y.*, Police Officer of this Court.

A.B., of , [*labourer*], was on the day of 18 , charged before this Court for that [*&c., as in summons or warrant*].

And afterwards, namely, on the day of 18 , both parties appeared before this Court in order that it should hear and determine the said charge [*or* the said *A.B.* appeared before this Court, but the said *C.D.*, although duly called did not appear], and thereupon the matter of the said charge being duly considered by this Court*, and it manifestly appearing to this Court that the said charge was not proved,* this Court did dismiss the same, and adjudged that the said *C.D.* should pay to the said *A.B.* the sum of for his costs in that behalf, and that if the said sum should not be paid forthwith [*or* on or before] then the same should be levied by distress and sale of the goods of the said *C.D.*

And the said *C.D.*, although required to pay the same according to the said order has not paid the same.

Therefore you are hereby commanded—

Proceed as in the commanding part of Form 52, only substituting the name of C.D., the prosecutor, for the name of A.B., the accused, and, for the word "sums" at the mark † read "sum."

(Seal)

58.

Warrant of Commitment for Want of Distress in the last Case.

In Her Britannic Majesty's Court at [*Canton*].

[*Thursday*] the day of 18 .

To *X.Y.* Police Officer of this Court, and to the keeper of [ ] prison at [ ].

Proceed as in last form down to the commencement of the commanding part, and then thus:—

And on the day of 18 , this Court issued a warrant to you, the above-named *X.Y.*, [*proceed as in Form 54, only substituting the name of C.D., the prosecutor, for the name of A.B., the accused*].

(Seal)

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FEES.

For service of summons, petition, motion-paper, notice, warrant, decree, order, or other document (except an answer) on a party, witness, juror, assessor, or other person under any branch of the civil jurisdiction—

	Dollars.
Within one mile (English) of Court	1
Beyond, for every further complete mile	$0\frac{1}{2}$
Serving of an answer	$0\frac{1}{2}$
Decision of Questions without formal Suit.	
On Summons for issue or special case...	7
On issue or special case	5
On hearing	7
Summary Procedure for Administration of Property of Deceased Persons.	
On summons	10
On order	10
Summary Orders before Suit.	
On application for order	5
On recognizance	5
On order	$2\frac{1}{2}$
Bankruptcy and Arrangement.	
On petition for adjudication	20
On order of adjudication	10
On appointment of each assignee	5
For every meeting or adjourned meeting	10
For every notice (exclusive of printing expenses)	5
On order of discharge	50
On petition to annul adjudication	10
On order annulling adjudication	20
To official assignee	Two per cent. on assets collected.
On trust deed for benefit of creditors or other instrument of arrangement registered	One half per cent. on value of estate.
Maritime Cases.	
On application for commission of survey	10
On appointment of commission	5
To each surveyor	Such sum as the Court (but in the case of a Provincial Court, subject to the approval of the Supreme Court) thinks fit and reasonable.
For extension of Report of survey and copies	
On petition for appointment of adjusters	
To each adjuster	
On extending average bond	
To agent of owners of cargo	

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Probate and Administration.

	Dollars.
On application for probate or administration	5
On oath of every executor, administrator, and surety	3
On probate or letters of administration	The like sum as is for the time being payable in England for Stamp duty in like cases, with one per cent. additional in case of appointment of official administrator.
On Filing account	5
On passing account	10

Ordinary Suits.

In every suit of any kind whatever, other than such as are before specified :—

	Dollars. On Summons or Petition.	Dollars. On Hearing.
Where amount involved is—		
Under 100 dollars	1	1
100 dollars and under 250 dollars	2	2
250 dollars or upwards	One per cent. on amount.	One and a half per cent. on amount.
Where judicial relief or assistance is sought, but not the recovery of money	10	10
On every summons, motion, application, or demand, taken out, made, or filed, (not particularly charged)	1	
On every decree or order (not particularly charged)	1	
On motion for new trial after trial with a jury	5	
On order for adjournment of hearing rendered necessary by default of either party (to be paid by that party)	3	

	Dollars.
On every warrant of execution against goods—	
For less than 250	2
For 250 dollars or upwards	5
For keeping possession, per diem	3

Appeal to Supreme Court.

	Dollars. Where amount involved is 1,250 dollars or upwards.	Dollars. Where amount involved is under 1,250 dollars.
On motion for leave to appeal	5	$2\frac{1}{2}$
On every security	5	$2\frac{1}{2}$
On order for leave to appeal	10	5
	On petition or Motion.	On Hearing
On appeal against adjudication of bankruptcy	20	20
On appeal against allowance, suspension, or refusal of order of discharge in bankruptcy	20	20
On appeal where judicial relief or assistance is sought, but not the recovery of money	10	10
On any appeal other than such as are before specified	Two per cent. on amount involved.	Two per cent. on amount involved.

Appeal to Her Majesty in Council.

On motion for leave to appeal	15
On every security	15
On order for leave to appeal	25
On record of appeal (including expense of transmission)	Such sum as the Court directs.

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Miscellaneous.	*Dollars.*
On deposit of money	Two and a half per cent on amount.
On deposit or registration of bill of sale, will, deed of partnership, or other document	5
On notice of bill of sale filed	5
For taking inventory, per diem	5
For protest of a bill of exchange, and copy	2
For noting same	1
For taking an affidavit	1
For drawing a will	Such sum as the Court directs.
For certifying signature or seal	1
For attendance at a sale:	
Where the purchase money is under 500 dollars	1
Where 500 dollars or upwards	Two per cent. on amount.
On a reference to the archives	$0\frac{1}{2}$
For certified copy of document in the archives—	
For first 100 words	1
For every further 100 words	$0\frac{1}{2}$
For an official certified translation of any document in Chinese, Japanese, or Dutch	Such sum as the Court directs.
For an official certified translation of a document in any other language—	
For first 200 words	10
For every further 200 words	$2\frac{1}{2}$
For communication between two Courts	$2\frac{1}{2}$
For communication in writing to a foreign Consulate, or to local Chinese or Japanese authority	5
For attendance of any of Her Majesty's officers at Chinese or Japanese office or tribunal:—	
Where amount involved is—	
Under 1,250 dollars	5
1,250 dollars and under 2,500 dollars	10
2,500 dollars and under 5,000 dollars	20
5,000 dollars or upwards	50

II.—CRIMINAL MATTERS.

On every summons or warrant, unless specially directed by the Court to be issued	$0\frac{1}{2}$
On hearing in summary case	$0\frac{1}{2}$
On warrant of commitment	$0\frac{1}{2}$
On recognizance or other security	$0\frac{1}{2}$
For service of notice on each juror or assessor	$0\frac{1}{2}$
On trial with a jury	5
On record of sentence on trial with a jury	5
For copies of documents	As in civil cases.

Appeal to Supreme Court.

On application for special case on summary conviction	5
On argument filed separately from application	5
On special case on summary conviction	5
On special case on point of law reserved	15
On recognizance or other security	5

Appeal to Her Majesty in Council.

On each step required	The like fee as on the corresponding step in civil appeals to Her Majesty in Council.

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TREATIES WITH CHINA.

GREAT BRITAIN.

TREATY BETWEEN HER MAJESTY AND THE EMPEROR OF CHINA, SIGNED IN THE ENGLISH AND CHINESE LANGUAGES, AT NANKING, AUGUST 29, 1842.

Ratifications Exchanged at Hongkong, June 26, 1843.

Article 1. There shall henceforward be peace and friendship between Her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and his Majesty the Emperor of China, and between their respective subjects, who shall enjoy full security and protection for their persons and property within the dominions of the other.

2. His Majesty the Emperor of China agrees that British subjects, with their families and establishments, shall be allowed to reside, for the purpose of carrying on their mercantile pursuits, without molestation or restraint, at the cities and towns of Canton, Amoy, Foo-chow-foo, Ningpo, and Shanghai; and Her Majesty the Queen of Great Britain, &c., will appoint superintendents, or consular officers, to reside at each of the above-named cities or towns, to be the medium of communication between the Chinese authorities and the said merchants, and to see that the just duties and other dues of the Chinese government, as hereafter provided for, are duly discharged by Her Britannic Majesty's subjects.

3. It being obviously necessary and desirable that British subjects should have some port whereat they may careen and refit their ships when required, and keep stores for that purpose, his Majesty the Emperor of China cedes to Her Majesty the Queen of Great Britain, &c., the Island of Hongkong, to be possessed in perpetuity by Her Britain Majesty, her heirs, and successors, and to be governed by such laws and regulations as Her Majesty the Queen of Great Britain, &c., shall see fit to direct.

4. The Emperor of China agrees to pay the sum of six millions of dollars, as the value of the opium, which was delivered up at Canton in the month of March, 1839, and as a ransom for the lives of Her Britannic Majesty's Superintendent and subjects who had been imprisoned and threatened with death by the Chinese high officers.

5. The government of China having compelled the British merchants trading at Canton to deal exclusively with certain Chinese merchants, called Hong merchants (or Co-Hong), who had been licensed by the Chinese government for that purpose, the Emperor of China agrees to abolish that practice in future at all ports where British merchants may reside, and to permit them to carry on their mercantile transactions with whatever persons they please; and his Imperial Majesty further agrees to pay to the British government the sum of three million of dollars, on account of debts due to British subjects by some of the said Hong merchants, or Co-Hong, who have become insolvent, and who owe very large sums of money to subjects of Her Britannic Majesty.

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6. The government of Her Britannic Majesty having been obliged to send out an expedition to demand and obtain redress for the violent and unjust proceedings of the Chinese high authorities towards Her Britannic Majesty's officers and subjects, the Emperor of China agrees to pay the sum of twelve millions of dollars, on account of expenses incurred; and Her Britannic Majesty's plenipotentiary voluntarily agrees on behalf of Her Majesty, to deduct from the said amount of twelve millions of dollars, any sums which may have been received by Her Majesty's combined forces, and towns in China, subsequent to the 1st day of August, 1841.

7. It is agreed that the total amount of twenty-one millions of dollars, described in the three preceding articles, shall be paid as follows:—

Six millions immediately.

Six millions in 1843; that is, three millions on or before the 30th of June, and three millions on or before the 31st of December.

Five millions in 1844; that is, two millions and-a-half on or before the 30th of June, and two millions and-a-half on or before the 31st of December.

Four millions in 1845; that is, two millions on or before the 30th of June, and two millions on or before the 31st of December.

And it is further stipulated, that interest, at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum shall be paid by the government of China on any portion of the above sums that are not punctually discharged at the periods fixed.

8. The Emperor of China agrees to release, unconditionally, all subjects of Her Britannic Majesty (whether natives of Europe or India), who may be in confinement at this moment in any part of the Chinese Empire.

9. The Emperor of China agrees to publish and promulgate, under his imperial sign manual and seal, a full and entire amnesty and act of indemnity to all subjects of China, on account of their having resided under, or having had dealings and intercourse with, or having entered the service of Her Britannic Majesty, or of Her Majesty's officers; and His Imperial Majesty further engages to release all Chinese subjects who may be at this moment in confinement for similar reasons.

10. The Emperor of China agrees to establish at all the ports which are, by the second article of this treaty, to be thrown open for the resort of British merchants, a fair and regular tariff of export and import customs and other dues, which tariff shall be publicly notified and promulgated for general information; and the Emperor further engages that, when British merchandise shall have been once paid at any of the said ports the regulated customs and dues, agreeable to the tariff to be hereafter fixed, such merchandise may be conveyed by the Chinese merchants to any province or city in the interior of the empire of China, on paying a further amount as transit duties, which shall not exceed —— per cent. on the tariff value of such goods.—(See, for Tariff Act, CANTON).

11. It is agreed that Her Britannic Majesty's chief high officer in China shall correspond with the Chinese officers, both at the capital and in the provinces, under the term "communication;" the subordinate British officers and Chinese high officers in the provinces under the term "statement," on the part of the former, and on the part of the latter, "declaration," and the subordinates of both countries on a footing of perfect equality: merchants and others not holding official situations, and therefore not included in the above, on both sides to use the term "representation" in all papers addressed to, or intended for, the notice of the respective governments.

12. On the assent of the Emperor of China to this treaty being received, and the discharge of the first instalment of money, Her Britannic Majesty's forces will retire from Nanking and the Grand Canal, and will no longer molest or stop the trade of China. The military port at Chinhae will also be withdrawn; but the islands of Koolangsoo, and that of Chusan, will continue to be held by Her Majesty's forces until the money payments, and the arrangements for opening the ports to British merchants, be completed.

13. The ratification of this treaty by Her Majesty the Queen of Great Britain, &c., and His Majesty the Emperor of China, shall be exchanged as soon as the great distance which separates England from China will admit; but, in the meantime, counterpart

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copies of it, signed and sealed by the plenipotentiaries on behalf of their respective sovereigns, shall be mutually delivered, and all its provisions and arrangements shall take effect.

Done at Nanking, and signed and sealed by the plenipotentiaries on board Her Britannic Majesty's ship *Cornwallis*, this 29th day of August, 1842; corresponding with Chinese date, twenty-fourth day, of seventh month, in the twenty-second year of Taoukwang.

HENRY POTTINGER,
Her Majesty's Plenipotentiary.

And signed by the seals of four Chinese Commissioners.

(This Treaty is given, because by the subsequent Treaties, it is still in force).

CONVENTION AND TREATY OF PEACE BETWEEN GREAT BRITAIN AND CHINA, 1860.

Proclamation.

The Earl of Elgin and Kincardine, K.T., G.C.B., Her Britannic Majesty's Special Ambassador in China, &c., &c., has much satisfaction in informing Her Majesty's subjects in China that a Convention for re-establishment of Peace between Great Britain and China was concluded, and the Ratification of the Treaty of Tientsin of the Year 1858, duly exchanged at Peking, on the 24th of October, 1860.

The Earl of Elgin now publishes for general information the text of the said Convention and Treaty, together with the text of the tariff, and rules which form part of the Treaty, and were agreed to by him and the Plenipotentiaries of the Emperor of China at Shanghai, on the 8th of November, 1858.

The Earl of Elgin trusts that by a considerate treatment of the natives with whom they may come into contact, and a faithful observance of their obligations towards the Chinese Government, Her Majesty's subjects in China will do what in them lies to reconcile the people and authorities of China, to the changes in their relations with foreigners, which are about to be introduced under the international compacts herewith promulgated—changes which, if they be carried into effect in such manner as to afford greater scope to the commercial activity of the Chinese people, without doing unnecessary violence to their habits and traditions, will, it may be hoped, prove beneficial to them, and to all who have dealings with them.

Due notice will be given whenever the arrangements for carrying into execution the provisions of this Convention and Treaty, at the Ports thereby opened to British Trade, shall be completed.

God Save the Queen.

Dated at Tientsin, this twentieth day of November, A.D., 1860.

ELGIN AND KINCARDINE.

CONVENTION OF PEACE BETWEEN HER MAJESTY AND THE EMPEROR OF CHINA,

Signed at Peking, 24th October, 1860.

Her Majesty the Queen of Great Britain and Ireland, and His Imperial Majesty the Emperor of China, being alike desirous to bring to an end the misunderstanding at present existing between their respective Governments, and to secure their relations against further interruption, have for this purpose appointed Plenipotentiaries, that is to say:—

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Her Majesty the Queen of Great Britain and Ireland, the Earl of Elgin and Kincardine; and His Imperial Majesty the Emperor of China, His Imperial Highness the Prince of Kung; who having met and communicated to each other their full powers, and finding these to be in proper form, have agreed upon the following Convention, in Nine Articles:—

Art. I.—A breach of friendly relations having been occasioned by the act of the Garrison of Taku, which obstructed Her Britannic Majesty's Representative when on his way to Peking, for the purpose of exchanging the ratifications of the Treaty of Peace, concluded at Tientsin in the month of June, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight, His Imperial Majesty the Emperor of China expresses his deep regret at the misunderstanding so occasioned.

Art. II.—It is further expressly declared, that the arrangement entered into at Shanghai, in the month of October, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight, between Her Britannic Majesty's Ambassador the Earl of Elgin and Kincardine, and His Imperial Majesty's Commissioners Kweiliang and Hwashana, regarding the residence of Her Britannic Majesty's Representative in China, is hereby cancelled, and that, in accordance with Article III. of the Treaty of one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight, Her Britannic Majesty's Representative will henceforward reside permanently or occasionally, at Peking, as Her Britannic Majesty shall be pleased to decide.

Art. III.—It is agreed that the separate Article of the Treaty of one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight is hereby annulled, and that in lieu of the amount of indemnity therein specified, His Imperial Majesty the Emperor of China shall pay the sum of eight millions of taels, in the following proportions or instalments, namely, —at Tientsin, on or before the 30th day of November, the sum of five hundred thousand taels; at Canton, on or before the first day of December, one thousand eight hundred and sixty, three hundred and thirty-three thousand and thirty-three taels, less the sum which shall have been advanced by the Canton authorities towards the completion of the British Factory site of Shameen; and the remainder at the ports open to foreign trade, in quarterly payments, which shall consist of one-fiftieth of the gross revenue from Customs there collected; the first of the said payments being due on the thirty-first day of December, one thousand eight hundred and sixty, for the quarter terminating on that day.

It is further agreed that these monies shall be paid into the hands of an officer whom Her Britannic Majesty's Representative shall specially appoint to receive them, and that the accuracy of the amounts shall, before payment, be duly ascertained by British and Chinese officers appointed to discharge this duty.

In order to prevent future discussion, it is moreover declared that of the eight millions of taels herein guaranteed, two millions will be appropriated to the indemnification of the British Mercantile Community at Canton, for losses sustained by them; and the remaining six millions to the liquidation of war expenses.

Art. IV.—It is agreed that on the day on which this Convention is signed, His Imperial Majesty the Emperor of China shall open the port of Tientsin to trade, and that it shall be thereafter competent to British subjects to reside and trade there, under the same conditions as at any other port of China by Treaty open to trade.

Art. V.—As soon as the ratifications of the Treaty of one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight shall have been exchanged, His Imperial Majesty the Emperor of China, will, by decree, command the high authorities of every province to proclaim throughout their jurisdictions, that Chinese, in chosing to take service in British Colonies or other parts beyond sea, are at perfect liberty to enter into engagements with British subjects for that purpose, and to ship themselves and their families on board any British vessels at the open ports of China; also, that the high authorities aforesaid shall, in concert with Her Britannic Majesty's Representative in China, frame such regulations for the protection of Chinese emigrating as above as the circumstances of the different open ports may demand.

Art. VI.—With a view to the maintenance of law and order in and about the harbour of Hongkong, His Imperial Majesty the Emperor of China agrees to cede to

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Her Majesty the Queen of Great Britain and Ireland, to Her heirs and successors, to have and to hold as a dependancy of Her Britannic Majesty's Colony of Hongkong that portion of the township of Cowloon, in the province of Kwang-Tung, of which a lease was granted in perpetuity to Harry Smith Parkes, Esquire, Companion of the Bath, a Member of the Allied Commission at Canton, on behalf of Her Britannic Majesty's government, by Lan Tsung-kwang, Governor-General of the Two Kwang.

It is further declared that the lease in question is hereby cancelled, that the claims of any Chinese to property on the said portion of Cowloon shall be duly investigated by a mixed Commission of British and Chinese officers, and that compensation shall be awarded by the British government to any Chinese whose claim shall be by that said Commission established, should his removal be deemed necessary by the British government.

Art. VII.—It is agreed that the provisions of the Treaty of one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight, except in so far as these are modified by the present Convention, shall without delay come into operation as soon as the ratifications of the Treaty aforesaid shall have been exchanged. It is further agreed, that no separate ratification of the present Convention shall be necessary, but that it shall take effect from the date of its signature, and be equally binding with the Treaty above mentioned on the high contracting parties.

Art. VIII.—It is agreed that, as soon as the ratifications of the Treaty of the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight shall have been exchanged, His Imperial Majesty the Emperor of China shall, by decree, command the high authorities in the capital, and in the provinces, to print and publish the aforesaid Treaty and the present Convention, for general information.

Art. IX.—It is agreed that, as soon as the Convention shall have been signed, the ratification of the Treaty of the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight shall have been exchanged, and an Imperial Decree respecting the publication of the said Convention and Treaty shall have been promulgated, as provided for by Article VIII. of this Convention, Chusan shall be evacuated by Her Britannic Majesty's troops there stationed, and Her Britannic Majesty's force now before Peking shall commence its march towards the city of Tientsin, the forts of Taku, the north coast of Shun-tung, and city of Canton, at each or all of which places, it shall be at the option of Her Majesty the Queen of Great Britain and Ireland, to retain a force, until the indemnity of eight millions of taels, guaranteed in Article III., shall have been paid.

Done at Peking, in the Court of the Board of Ceremonies, on the twenty-fourth day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty.

(L.S.) ELGIN AND KINCARDINE.

Seal of Chinese Plenipotentiary	Signature of Chinese Plenipotentiary.

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TREATY
OF PEACE, FRIENDSHIP, COMMERCE, AND NAVIGATION, BETWEEN HER MAJESTY AND THE EMPEROR OF CHINA.

SIGNED AT TIENTSIN, 26TH JUNE, 1858.

Ratifications exchanged at Peking, 24th October, 1860.

Her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and His Majesty the Emperor of China, being desirous to put an end to the existing misunderstanding between the two countries, and to place their relations on a more satisfactory footing in future, have resolved to proceed to a revision and improvement of the Treaties existing between them; and, for that purpose, have named as their Plenipotentiaries, that is to say:—

Her Majesty the Queen of Great Britain and Ireland, the Right Honourable the Earl of Elgin and Kincardine, a Peer of the United Kingdom, and Knight of the Most Ancient and Most Noble Order of the Thistle;

And His Majesty the Emperor of China, the High Commissioners Kweiliang, a Senior Chief Secretary of State, styled of East Cabinet, Captain-General of the Plain White Banner of the Manchu Banner Force, Superintendent-General of the Administration of Criminal Law; and Hwashana, one of His Imperial Majesty's Expositors of the Classics, Manchu President of the office for the regulation of the Civil Establishment, Captain-General of the Bordered Blue Banner of the Chinese Banner Force, and visitor of the office of Interpretation;

Who, after having communicated to each other their respective full powers, and found them to be in good and due form, have agreed upon and concluded the following Articles:

Art. I.—The Treaty of Peace and Amity between the two nations, signed at Nanking on the twenty-ninth day of August, in the year eighteen hundred and forty-two, is hereby renewed and confirmed.

The Supplementary Treaty and General Regulations of Trade having been amended and improved, and the substance of their provisions having been incorporated in this Treaty, the said Supplementary Treaty and General Regulations of Trade are hereby abrogated.

Art. II.—For the better preservation of harmony in future, Her Majesty the Queen of Great Britain and His Majesty the Emperor of China mutually agree that, in accordance with the universal practice of great and friendly nations, Her Majesty the Queen may, if she see fit, appoint Ambassadors, Ministers, or other Diplomatic Agents to the Court of Peking; and His Majesty the Emperor of China may, in like manner, if he see fit, appoint Ambassadors, Ministers, or other Diplomatic Agents to the Court of St. James.

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Art. III.—His Majesty the Emperor of China hereby agrees, that the Ambassador, Minister, or other Diplomatic Agent, so appointed by Her Majesty the Queen of Great Britain, may reside, with his family and establishment, permanently at the capital, or may visit it occasionally at the option of the British Government. He shall not be called upon to perform any ceremony derogatory to him as representing the Sovereign of an independent nation on a footing of equality with that of China. On the other hand, he shall use the same forms of ceremony and respect to His Majesty the Emperor as are employed by the Ambassadors, Ministers, or Diplomatic Agents of Her Majesty towards the Sovereigns of independent and equal European nations.

It is further agreed, that Her Majesty's Government may acquire at Peking a site for building, or may hire houses for the accommodation of Her Majesty's Mission, and that the Chinese Government will assist it in so doing.

Her Majesty's Representative shall be at liberty to choose his own servants and attendants, who shall not be subjected to any kind of molestation whatever.

Any person guilty of disrespect or violence to Her Majesty's Representative, or to any member of his family or establishment, in deed or word, shall be severely punished.

Art. IV.—It is further agreed that no obstacle or difficulty shall be made to the free movement of Her Majesty's Representative, and that he, and the persons of his suite, may come and go, and travel at their pleasure. He shall moreover, have full liberty to send and receive his correspondence to and from any point on the sea-coast that he may select; and his letters and effects shall be held sacred and inviolable. He may employ, for their transmission, special couriers, who shall meet with the same protection and facilities for travelling as the persons employed in carrying despatches for the Imperial Government; and, generally, he shall enjoy the same privileges as are accorded to officers of the same rank by the usage and consent of Western nations.

All expenses attending the Diplomatic mission of Great Britain shall be borne by the British Government.

Art. V.—His Majesty the Emperor of China agrees to nominate one of the Secretaries of State, or a President of one of the Boards, as the high officer with whom the Ambassador, Minister, or other Diplomatic Agent of Her Majesty the Queen shall transact business, either personally or in writing, on a footing of perfect equality.

Art. VI.—Her Majesty the Queen of Great Britain agrees that the privileges hereby secured shall be enjoyed in her dominions by the Ambassadors, Ministers, or Diplomatic Agents of the Emperor of China, accredited to the Court of Her Majesty.

Art. VII.—Her Majesty the Queen may appoint one or more Consuls in the dominions of the Emperor of China; and such Consul or Consuls shall be at liberty to reside in any of the open ports or cities of China, as Her Majesty the Queen may consider most expedient for the interest of British commerce. They shall be treated with due respect by the Chinese authorities, and enjoy the same privileges and immunities as the Consular Officers of the most favoured nation.

Consuls, and Vice-Consuls in charge, shall rank with Intendants of Circuit; Vice-Consuls, Acting Vice-Consuls, and Interpreters, with Prefects. They shall have access to the official residences of these officers, communicate with them, either personally or in writing, on a footing of equality, as the interests of the public service may require.

Art. VIII.—The Christian religion, as professed by Protestants or Roman Catholics, inculcates the practice of virtue, and teaches man to do as he would be done by. Persons teaching it or professing it, therefore, shall alike be entitled to the protection of the Chinese authorities, nor shall any such, peaceably pursuing their calling and not offending against the laws, be persecuted or interfered with.

Art. IX.—British subjects are hereby authorized to travel, for their pleasure or for purposes of trade, to all parts of the interior, under passports which will be issued by their Consuls, and countersigned by the local authorities. These passports, if demanded, must be produced for examination in the localities passed through. If the passport be not irregular, the bearer will be allowed to proceed, and no opposition shall be offered to his hiring persons, or hiring vessels for the carriage of his baggage or merchandize. If he be without a passport, or if he commit any offence against the

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law, he shall be handed over to the nearest Consul for punishment, but he must not be subjected to any ill-usage in excess of necessary restraint. No passports need be applied for by persons going on examinations from the ports open to trade to a distance not exceeding 100 *li*, and for a period not exceeding five days.

The provisions of this Article do not apply to crews of ships, for the due restraint of whom regulations will be drawn up by the Consul and the local authorities.

To Nanking, and other cities, disturbed by persons in arms against the Government, no pass shall be given, until they shall have been recaptured.

Art. X.—British merchant-ships shall have authority to trade upon the Great River (Yang-tsze). The Upper and Lower Valley of the river being however, disturbed by outlaws, no port shall be for the present opened to trade, with the exception of Chinkiang, which shall be opened in a year from the date of the signing of this Treaty.

So soon as peace shall have been restored, British vessels shall also be admitted to trade at such ports as far as Hankow, not exceeding three in number, as the British Minister, after consultation with the Chinese Secretary of State, may determine shall be ports of entry and discharge.

Art. XI.—In addition to the cities and towns of Canton, Amoy, Foochow, Ningpo and Shanghai, opened by the Treaty of Nanking, it is agreed that British subjects may frequent the cities and ports of New-Chwang, Tung-Chow, Tai-Wan (Formosa), Chan-Chow (Swatow) and Kiung-Chow (Hainan).

They are permitted to carry on trade with whomsoever they please, and to proceed to and from at pleasure with their vessels and merchandise.

They shall enjoy the same privileges, advantages, and immunities at the said towns and ports as they enjoy at the ports already opened to trade, including the right of residence, of buying or renting houses, of leasing land therein, and of building churches, hospitals, and cemeteries.

Art. XII.—British subjects, whether at the ports or at other places, desiring to build or open houses, warehouses, churches, hospitals, or burial grounds shall make their agreement for the land or buildings they require, at the rates prevailing among the people, equitably, and without exaction on either side.

Art. XIII.—The Chinese Government will place no restrictions whatever upon the employment by British subjects of Chinese subjects, in any lawful capacity.

Art. XIV.—British subjects may hire whatever boats they please for the transport of goods or passengers, and the sum to be paid for such boats shall be settled between the parties themselves, without the interference of the Chinese Government. The number of these boats shall not be limited, nor shall a monopoly in respect either of the boats or of the porters or coolies engaged in carrying the goods, be granted to any parties. If any smuggling takes place in them, the offenders will, of course, be punished according to law.

Art. XV.—All questions in regard to rights whether of property or person, arising between British subjects, shall be subject to the jurisdiction of the British authorities.

Art. XVI.—Chinese subjects who may be guilty of any criminal act towards British subjects shall be arrested and punished by Chinese authorities according to the laws of China.

British subjects who may commit any crime in China, shall be tried and punished by the Consul, or other public functionary authorised thereto, according to the laws of Great Britain.

Justice shall be equitably and impartially administered on both sides.

Art. XVII.—A British subject having reason to complain of a Chinese, must proceed to the Consulate, and state his grievance. The Consul will inquire into the merits of the case, and do his utmost to arrange it amicably. In like manner, if a Chinese have reason to complain of a British subject, the Consul shall no less listen to his complaint, and endeavour to settle it in a friendly manner. If disputes take place of such a nature that the Consul cannot arrange them amicably, then he shall request the assistance of the Chinese authorities, that they may together examine into the merits of the case, and decide it equitably.

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Art. XVIII.—The Chinese authorities shall at all times afford the fullest protection to the persons and property of British subjects, whenever these shall have been subjected to insult or violence. In all cases of incendiarism or robbery, the local authorities shall at once take the necessary steps for the recovery of the stolen property, the suppression of disorder, and the arrest of the guilty parties, whom they will punish according to law.

Art. XIX.—If any British merchant-vessel, while within Chinese waters, be plundered by robbers, or pirates, it shall be the duty of the Chinese authorities to use every endeavour to capture and punish the said robbers or pirates and recover the stolen property, that it may be handed over to the Consul for restoration to the owner.

Art. XX.—If any British vessel be at any time wrecked or stranded on the coast of China, or be compelled to take refuge in any port within the dominions of the Emperor of China, the Chinese authorities on being apprised of the fact shall immediately adopt measures for its relief and security; the persons on board shall receive friendly treatment, and shall be furnished, if necessary, with the means of conveyance to the nearest Consular station.

Art. XXI.—If criminals, subjects of China, shall take refuge in Hongkong or on board the British ships there, they shall, upon due requisition by the Chinese authorities, be searched for, and, on proof of their guilt, be delivered up.

In like manner, if Chinese offenders take refuge in the houses or on board the vessels of British subjects at the open ports, they shall not be harboured or concealed, but shall be delivered up, on due requisition by the Chinese authorities, addressed to the British Consul.

Art. XXII.—Should any Chinese subject fail to discharge debts incurred to a British subject or should he fraudulently abscond, the Chinese authorities will do their utmost to effect his arrest, and enforce recovery of the debts. The British authorities will likewise do their utmost to bring to justice any British subject fraudulently absconding or failing to discharge debts incurred by him to a Chinese subject.

Art. XXIII.—Should natives of China who may repair to Hongkong to trade, incur debts there, the recovery of such debts must be arranged for by the British Court of Justice on the spot; but should the Chinese debtors abscond, and be known to have property, real or personal, within the Chinese territory, it shall be the duty of the Chinese authorities, on application by, and in concert with the British Consul, to do their utmost to see justice done between the parties.

Art. XXIV.—It is agreed that British subjects shall pay, on all merchandize imported or exported by them, the duties prescribed by the tariff; but in no case shall they be called upon to pay other or higher duties than are required of the subjects of any other foreign nation.

Art. XXV.—Import duties shall be considered payable on the landing of the goods, and duties of export on the shipment of the same.

Art. XXVI.—Whereas the tariff fixed by Article X. of the Treaty of Nanking, and which was estimated so as to impose on imports and exports a duty at about the rate of five per cent. *ad valorem*, has been found, by reason of the fall in value of various articles of merchandize, therein enumerated, to impose a duty upon these considerably in excess of rate originally assumed, as above, to be a fair rate, it is agreed that the said tariff shall be revised, and that as soon as the Treaty shall have been signed, application shall be made to the Emperor of China to depute a high officer of the Board of Revenue to meet, at Shaughai, officers to be deputed on behalf of the British Government, to consider its revision together, so that the tariff, as revised, may come into operation immediately after the ratification of this Treaty.

Art. XXVII.—It is agreed that either of the high contracting parties to the Treaty may demand a further revision of tariff, and of the Commercial Article of this Treaty, at the end of ten years; but if no demand be made on either side within six months after the end of the first ten years, then the tariff shall remain in force for ten years more, reckoned from the end of the preceding ten years; and so it shall be at the end of each successive ten years.

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Art XXVIII.—Whereas it was agreed in Article X. of the Treaty of Nanking that British imports, having paid the tariff duties, should be conveyed into the interior free of all further charges, except a transit duty, the amount whereof was not to exceed a certain per-centage on tariff value; and whereas no accurate information having been furnished of the amount of such duty, British merchants have constantly complained that charges are suddenly and arbitrarily imposed by the provincial authorities as transit duties upon produce on its way to the foreign market, and on imports on their way into the interior to the detriment of trade; it is agreed that within four months from the signing of this Treaty, at all ports now open to British trade, and within a similar period at all ports that may hereafter be opened, the authority appointed to superintend the collection of duties shall be obliged, upon application of the Consul, to declare the amount of duties leviable on produce between the places of production and the port of shipment, and upon imports between the Consular port in the question and the inland market named by the Consul; and that a notification thereof shall be published in English and Chinese for general information.

But it shall be at the option of any British subjects desiring to convey produce purchased inland to a port, or to convey imports from a port to an inland market, to clear his goods of all transit duties, by payment of a single charge. The amount of this charge shall be leviable on exports at the first barrier they may have to pass, or, on imports, at the port at which they are landed; and on payment thereof, a certificate shall be issued, which shall exempt the goods from all further inland charges whatsoever.

It is further agreed that the amount of this charge shall be calculated, as nearly as possible, at the rate of two and-a-half per cent. *ad valorem*, and that it shall be fixed for each article at the conference to be held at Shanghai for the revision of the tariff.

It is distinctly understood that the payment of transit dues, by commutation or otherwise, shall in no way affect the tariff duties on imports, or exports, which will continue to be levied separately and in full.

Art. XXIX.—British merchant-vessels, of more than one hundred and fifty tons burden, shall be charged tonnage dues at the rate of four mace per ton; if of one hundred and fifty tons and under, they shall be charged at the rate of one mace per ton.

Any vessel clearing from any of the open ports of China for any other of the open ports, or for Hongkong, shall be entitled, on application of the master, to a special certificate from the Customs, on exhibition of which she shall be exempted from all further payment of tonnage-dues in any open port of China, for a period of four months, to be reckoned from the date of her port-clearance.

Art. XXX.—The master of any British merchant-vessel may, within forty-eight hours after the arrival of his vessel, but not later, decide to depart without breaking bulk, in which case he will not be subject to pay tonnage-dues. But tonnage-dues shall be held due after the expiration of the said forty-eight hours. No other fees or charge upon entry or departure shall be levied.

Art. XXXI.—No tonnage-dues shall be payable on boats employed by British subjects in the conveyance of passengers, baggage, letters, articles of provision, or other articles not subject to duty, between any of the open ports. All cargo-boats, however, conveying merchandize subject to duty shall pay tonnage dues once in four months, at the rate of one mace per register ton.

Art. XXXII.—The Consul and Superintendent of Customs shall consult together regarding the erection of beacons or lighthouses, and the distribution of buoys and lightships, as occasion may demand.

Art. XXXIII.—Duties shall be paid to the bankers, authorized by the Chinese Government to receive the same in its behalf, either in sycee or in foreign money, according to the assay made at Canton on the thirteenth of July, one thousand eight hundred and forty-three.

Art. XXXIV.—Sets of standard weights and measures, prepared according to the standard issued to the Canton Custom-house by the Board of Revenue, shall be delivered by the Superintendent of Customs to the Consul at each port, to secure uniformity and prevent confusion.

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Art. XXXV.—Any British merchant-vessel arriving at one of the open ports shall be at liberty to engage the services of a pilot to take her into port. In like manner, after she has discharged all legal dues and duties and is ready to take her departure, she shall be allowed to select a pilot to conduct her out of port.

Art. XXXVI.—Whenever a British merchant-vessel shall arrive off one of the open ports, the Superintendent of Customs shall depute one or more Customs' officers to guard the ship. They shall either live in a boat of their own, or stay on board the ship, as may best suit their convenience. Their food and expenses shall be supplied them from the custom-house, and they shall not be entitled to any fees whatever from the master or consignee. Should they violate this regulation, they shall be punished proportionately to the amount exacted.

Art. XXXVII.—Within twenty-four hours after the arrival, the ship's papers, bills of lading, &c., shall be lodged in the hands of the Consul, who will within a further period of twenty-four hours report to the Superintendent of Customs the name of the ship, her registered tonnage, and the nature of her cargo. If, owing to neglect on the part of the master, the above rule is not complied with, within forty-eight hours after the ship's arrival, he shall be liable to a fine of fifty taels for every day's delay; the total amount of penalty, however, shall not exceed two hundred taels.

The master will be responsible for the correctness of the manifest, which shall contain a full and true account of the particulars of the cargo on board. For presenting a false manifest, to a fine of five hundred taels; but he will be allowed to correct, within twenty-four hours after delivery of it to the Customs' officers, any mistake he may discover in his manifest, without incurring this penalty.

Art. XXXVIII.—After receiving from the Consul the report in due form, the Superintendent of Customs shall grant the vessel a permit to open hatches. If the master shall open hatches, and begin to discharge any goods without such permission, he shall be fined five hundred taels, and the goods discharged shall be confiscated wholly.

Art. XXXIX.—Any British merchant who has cargo to hand or ship, must apply to the Superintendent of Customs for a special permit. Cargo handed or shipped without such permit, will be liable to confiscation.

Art. XL.—No transhipment from one vessel to another can be made without special permission, under pain of confiscation of the goods so transhipped.

Art. XLI.—When all dues and duties shall have been paid, the Superintendent of Customs shall give a port clearance, and the Consul shall then return the ship's papers, so that she may depart on her voyage.

Art. XLII.—With respect to articles subject, according to the Tariff, to an *ad valorem* duty, if the British merchant cannot agree with the Chinese officer in affixing a value, then each party shall call two or three merchants to look at the goods, and the highest price at which any of these merchants would be willing to purchase them shall be assumed as the value of the goods.

Art. XLIII.—Duties shall be charged upon the net weight of each article, making a deduction for the tare weight of congee, &c. To fix the tare on any articles, such as tea, if the British merchant cannot agree with the Custom-house officer, then each party shall choose so many chests out of every hundred, which being first weighed in gross, shall afterwards be tared, and the average tare upon these chests shall be assumed as the tare upon the whole; and under this principle shall the tare be fixed upon all other goods and packages. If there should be any other points in dispute which cannot be settled, the British merchant may appeal to his Consul, who will communicate the particulars of the case to the Superintendent of Customs, that it may be equitably arranged. But the appeal must be made within twenty-four hours or it will not be attended to. While such points are still unsettled, the Superintendent of Customs shall postpone the insertion of the same in his books.

Art. XLIV.—Upon all damaged goods a fair reduction of duty shall be allowed, proportionate to their deterioration. If any dispute arise, they shall be settled in the manner pointed out in the clause of this Treaty having reference to articles which pay duty *ad valorem*.

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Art. XLV.—British merchants who may have imported merchandize into any of the open ports, and paid the duty thereon, if they desire to re-export the same, shall be entitled to make application to the Superintendent of Customs, which in order to prevent fraud on the revenue, shall cause examination to be made by suitable officers, so that the duties paid on such goods, as entered in the Custom House books, correspond with the representation made, and that the goods remain, with their original marks unchanged. He shall then make a memorandum on the port-clearance on the goods, and of the amount of duties paid, and deliver the same to the merchant; and shall also certify the fact to the officers of Customs of the other ports. All which being done, on the arrival in port of the vessel in which the goods are laden, everything being found on examination there to correspond, she shall be permitted to break bulk, and land the said goods, without being subject to the payment of any additional duty thereon. But if, on such examination, the Superintendent of Customs shall detect any fraud on the revenue in the case, then the goods shall be subject to confiscation by the Chinese Government.

British merchants desiring to re-export duty-paid imports to a foreign country, shall be entitled, on complying with the same conditions as in the case of re-exportation to another port in China, to a drawback-certificate, which shall be a valid tender to the Customs in payment of import or export duties.

Foreign grain brought into any port of China in a British ship, if no part thereof has been landed, may be re-exported without hindrance.

Art. XLVI.—The Chinese authorities at each port shall adopt the means they may judge most proper to prevent the revenue suffering from fraud or smuggling.

Art. XLVII.—British merchant-vessels are not entitled to resort to other than the ports of trade declared open by this Treaty, they are not unlawfully to enter other ports in China or to carry on clandestine trade along the coast thereof. Any vessel violating this provision, shall, with her cargo, be subject to confiscation by the Chinese Government.

Art. XLVIII.—If any British merchant-vessel be concerned in smuggling, the goods, whether their value or nature, shall be subject to confiscation by the Chinese authorities, and the ship may be prohibited from trading further, and sent away as soon as her account shall have been adjusted and paid.

Art. XLIX.—All penalties enforced, or confiscation made, under this Treaty, shall belong and be appropriated to the public service of the Government of China.

Art. L.—All official communications, addressed by the Diplomatic and Consular Agents of Her Majesty the Queen to the Chinese authorities, shall, henceforth, be written in English. They will for the present be accompanied by a Chinese version, but it is understood that, in the event of there being any difference of meaning between the English and Chinese text, the English Government will hold the sense as expressed in the English text to be the correct sense. This provision is to apply to the Treaty now negociated, the Chinese text of which has been carefully corrected by the English original.

Art. LI.—It is agreed, henceforward the character 夷 "*I*" (barbarian) shall not be applied to the Government or subjects of Her Britannic Majesty, in any Chinese official document issued by the Chinese authorities, either in the capital or in the provinces.

Art. LII.—British ships of war coming for no hostile purpose, on being engaged in the pursuit of pirates, shall be at liberty to visit all ports within the dominions of the Emperor of China, and shall receive every facility for the purchase of provisions, procuring water, and, if occasion require, for the making of repairs. The commanders of such ships shall hold intercourse with the Chinese authorities, on terms of equality and courtesy.

Art. LIII.—In consideration of the injury sustained by native and foreign commerce from the prevalence of piracy in the seas of China, the high contracting parties agree to concert measures for its suppression.

Art. LIV.—The British Government and subjects are hereby confirmed in all privileges, immunities, and advantages conferred on them by previous Treaties; and it is hereby expressly stipulated that the British Government and its subjects will be allowed free and equal participation, in all privileges, immunities and advantages that

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may have been, or may be hereafter, granted by His Majesty the Emperor of China to the Government or subjects of any other nation.

Art. LV.—The ratifications of this Treaty, under the hand of Her Majesty the Queen of Great Britain and Ireland, and His Majesty the Emperor of China, respectively, shall be exchanged at Peking, within a year from the day of signature.

In token whereof, the respective Plenipotentiaries have signed and sealed this Treaty. Done at Tientsin, this twenty-sixth day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight; corresponding with the Chinese date, the sixteenth day, fifth moon, of the eighth year of Hien Fung.

(L.S.) ELGIN AND KINCARDINE.

Signature of First Chinese Plenipotentiary. Signature of Second Chinese Plenipotentiary.

Seal of the Chinese Plenipotentiaries.

Separate Articles annexed to the Treaty concluded between Great Britain and China on the twenty-sixth day of June, in the year One Thousand Eight Hundred and Fifty-eight.

It is hereby agreed that a sum of two millions of taels, on account of the losses sustained by British subjects through the misconduct of the Chinese authorities at Canton, and a further sum of two millions on account of the Military expenses of the expedition which Her Majesty the Queen has been compelled to send out for the purpose of obtaining redress, and of enforcing the due observance of Treaty provisions; shall be paid to Her Majesty's Representative in China by the authorities of the Kwang Tung province.

The necessary arrangements with respect to the time and the mode of effecting this payment shall be determined by Her Majesty's Representative, in concert with the Chinese authorities of Kwang Tung.

When the above amounts shall have been discharged in full, the British forces will be withdrawn from the city of Canton. Done at Tientsin, this twenty-sixth day of June in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight, corresponding with the Chinese date, the sixteenth day, fifth moon, of the eighth year of Hien Fung.

(L.S.) ELGIN AND KINCARDINE.

Signature of First Chinese Plenipotentiary. Signature of Second Chinese. Plenipotentiary.

Seal of the Chinese Plenipotentiaries.

AGREEMENT IN PURSUANCE OF ARTICLES 26 AND 28 OF THE TREATY OF TIENTSIN.

SIGNED AT SHANGHAI, 8TH NOVEMBER, 1858.

Whereas it was provided, by the Treaty of Tientsin, that a conference should be held at Shanghai, between Officers deputed by the British Government on the one part, and by the Chinese Government on the other part, for the purpose of determining the amount of tariff duties and transit dues to be henceforth levied, a conference has been held accordingly; and its proceedings having been submitted to the Right Honorable the Earl of Elgin and Kincardine, High Commissioner and Plenipotentiary of Her Majesty the Queen on the one part; and to Kweiliang, Hwashana, Ho Kweitsing, Mingshen, and Twan Chingshih, High Commissioners and Plenipotentiaries of His Imperial Majesty the Emperor, on the other part, these High Officers have agreed and determined upon the revised Tariff hereto appended, the rate of transit dues therewith declared, together with other Rules and Regulations for the better explanation of the Treaty aforesaid; and do hereby agree that the said Tariff and Rules—the latter being in the ten Articles, thereto appended—shall be equally binding on the Government and subjects of both countries with the Treaty itself.

In witness whereof, they hereto affix their Seals and Signatures.

Done at Shanghai, in the Province of Kiangsu, this eighth day of November, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and fifty-eight, being the third day, of the sixth moon, of the eighth year of the reign of Hien Fung.

(L.S.) ELGIN AND KINCARDINE.

Seal of Chinese Plenipotentiaries. Signature of the Five Chinese Plenipotentiaries.

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CUSTOMS' TARIFF, IN ENGLISH AND CHINESE.

The following arrangement of the Tariff, containing the Chinese names for each article of merchandise, supplies a means for ready reference to the Chinese version in use at all the open Ports:—

I.—TARIFF ON IMPORTS.

No.	*Articles.*	*No. in Chinese Tariff.*	*Chinese Characters.*	*Duty.*	*t. m. c. c.*
1	Agar-agar	60	海菜石花菜	per 100 catties	0 1 5 0
2	Asafœtida	13	柯魏	„	0 6 5 0
3	Beeswax, Yellow.....	4	黃蠟	„	1 0 0 0
4	Betel-nut	21	檳榔	„	0 1 5 0
5	„ Husk.....	33	檳榔衣	„	0 0 7 5
6	Beche-de-mer, Black	52	黑海參	„	1 5 0 0
7	„ White	53	白海參	„	0 3 5 0
8	Birdnests, 1st quality.....	49	上燕窩	per catty	0 5 5 0
9	„ 2nd „	50	中燕窩	„	0 4 5 0
10	„ 3rd „ or uncleaned	51	下燕窩	„	0 1 5 0
11	Buttons, Brass	42	銅鈕扣	per gross	0 0 5 5
12	Camphor, Baroos, clean..	14	上冰片	per catty	1 3 0 0
13	„ „ refuse..	15	下冰片	„	0 7 2 0
14	Canvas & Cotton Duck, not exceeding 50 yards long	95	蘇棉帆布	per piece	0 4 0 0
15	Cardamons, Superior	26	白荳蔻	per 100 catties	1 0 0 0
16	„ Inferior, or Grains of Paradise....	34	砂仁	„	0 5 0 0
17	Cinnamon	35	肉桂	„	1 5 0 0
18	Clocks.....	90	自鳴鐘	5 per cent. *ad valorem.*	
19	Cloves	16	丁香	per 100 catties	0 5 0 0
20	„ Mother.....	17	母丁香	„	0 1 8 0
21	Coal, Foreign	47	煤	per ton	0 0 5 0
22	Cochineal.....	65	牙蘭米	per 100 catties	5 0 0 0
23	Coral.....	159	珊瑚	per catty	0 1 0 0
24	Cordage, Manila.....	44	呂宋繩	per 100 catties	0 5 3 0
25	Cornelians	154	瑪瑙	per 100 stones	0 3 0 0
26	„ Beads.....	155	瑪瑙珠	per 100 catties	7 0 0 0

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No.	*Articles.*	*No. in Chinese Tariff.*	*Chinese Characters.*	*Duty.*	
					t. m. c. c.
27	Cotton, Raw	96	棉花	per 100 catties	0 3 5 0
28	Cotton Piece Goods,—Grey, White, Plain, & Twilled, exceeding 34 in. wide, and not exceeding, 40 yds. long.	97	原色布	per piece	0 0 8 0
29	Cotton Piece Goods,—exceeding 34 in. wide, exceeding 40 yds. long.	98	白色布	every 10 yds.	0 0 2 0
30	Cotton Piece Goods,—Drills and Jeans, and exceeding 30 in. wide, and not exceeding 40 yds. long.....	99	無花布	per piece	0 1 0 0
31	Cotton Piece Goods,—not exceeding 30 in. wide, and not exceeding 30 yds. long.	100	斜紋布	,,	0 0 7 5
32	Cotton Piece Goods,—*T*-Cloths, not exceeding 34 in. wide, and not exceeding 48 yds. long.....	101	扣布	,,	0 0 8 0
33	Cotton Piece Goods,—not exceeding 34 in. wide, and not exceeding 24 yds. long....	102	扣布	,,	0 0 4 0
34	Cotton—Dyed, Figured and Plain, not exceeding 36 in. wide, and not exceeding 40 yds. long.	103	色布	,,	0 1 5 0
35	,, Fancy White Brocades and White Shirtings, spotted, not exceeding 36 in. wide, and not exceeding 40 yds. long.	104	花布 白提布 白點布	,,	0 1 0 0
36	,, Printed Chintzes and Furnitures, not exceeding 31 in. wide, and not exceeding 30 yds. long.	105	印花布	,,	0 0 7 0
37	,, Cambrics, not exceeding 46 in. wide, and not exceeding 24 yds. long.	106	袈裟布	,,	0 0 7 0
38	,, Cambrics, not exceeding 46 in. wide, and not exceeding 12 yds. long.	107	袈裟布	,,	0 0 3 5
39	,, Muslins, not exceeding 46 in. wide, and not exceeding 24 yds. long.	108	袈裟布	,,	0 0 7 0

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No.	Articles.	No. in Chinese Tariff.	Chinese Characters.	Duty.	t.	m.	c.	c.
40	Cotton, Muslins, not exceeding 46 in. wide, and not exceeding 12 yds. long.....	109	袈裟布	per piece	0	0	3	5
41	„ Damasks, not exceeding 36 in. wide and not exceeding 40 yds. long,	110	緞布	„	0	2	0	0
42	„ Dimities, or Quiltings, not exceeding 40 in. wide, and not exceeding 12 yds. long.	111	柳條布	„	0	0	6	5
43	„ Ginghams, not exceeding 28 in. wide, and not exceeding 30 yds. long,	112	毛布各色	„	0	0	3	5
44	„ Handkerchiefs, not exceeding 1 yd. square, 35 yds. long.....	120	手帕	per dozen	0	0	2	5
45	„ Fustians, not exceeding 35 yds. long.....	118	回絨	per piece	0	2	0	0
46	„ Velveteens, not exceeding 34 yds. long.....	133	花剪絨	„	0	1	5	0
47	„ Threads.....	114	棉線	per 100 catties	0	7	2	0
48	„ Yarn.....	115	棉紗	„	0	7	0	0
49	Cow Bezoar, Indian.....	18	牛黃	per catty	1	5	0	0
50	Cutch.....	19	兒茶	per 100 catties	0	1	8	0
51	Elephants' Teeth, Whole,	173	象牙	„	4	0	0	0
52	„ „ Broken,	174	象牙碎	„	3	0	0	0
53	Feathers, Kingfishers', Peacocks'	177	翠毛孔雀毛	per hundred	0	4	0	0
54	Fishmaws.....	57	魚肚	per 100 catties	1	0	0	0
55	Fish-skins.....	59	魚皮	„	0	2	0	0
56	Flints.....	40	火石	„	0	0	3	0
57	Gambier.....	20	檳榔膏	„	0	1	5	0
58	Gamboge.....	72	籐黃	„	1	0	0	0
59	Ginseng, American, Crude.....	22	美國參	„	6	0	0	0
60	„ American, Clarified....	23	揀净參鬚參	„	8	0	0	0
61	Glass, Window.....	158	玻璃片	box of 100 sq. ft.	0	1	5	0
62	Glue.....	71	皮膠	per 100 catties	0	1	5	0
63	Gold Thread, Real.....	121	眞金線	per catty	1	6	0	0
64	„ „ Imitation...	122	假金線	„	0	0	3	0
65	Gum, Benjamin.....	6	安息香	per 100 catties	0	6	0	0
66	„ „ Oil of.....	7	安息油	„	0	6	0	0
67	„ Dragon's Blood....	38	血竭	„	0	4	5	0

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No.	Articles.	No. in Chinese Tariff.	Chinese Characters.	Duty.	t. m. c. c.
68	Gum, Myrrh.....	25	沒藥	per 100 catties	0 4 5 0
69	„ Olibanum....	24	乳香	„	0 4 5 0
70	Hides, Buffalo and Cow..	161	牛牛皮	„	0 5 0 0
71	„ Rhinoceros.....	176	犀皮	„	0 4 2 0
72	Horns, Buffalo.....	160	牛角	„	0 2 5 0
73	„ Deer.....	37	鹿角	„	0 2 5 0
74	„ Rhinoceros... ..	30	犀角	„	2 0 0 0
75	Indigo, Liquid.....	69	水靛	„	0 1 8 0
76	Isinglass.....	70	魚膠	„	0 6 5 0
77	Lacquéred Ware.....	43	漆器	„	1 0 0 0
78	Leather.....	162	熟牛皮	„	0 4 2 0
79	Linen, fine, as Irish or Scotch, not exceeding 50 yds. long.....	116	細蔴布	per piece	0 5 0 0
80	„ coarse, as Linen and Cotton, or Silk and Linen mixtures, not exceeding 50 yds. long	117	粗蔴布	„	0 2 0 0
81	Lucraban Seed.....	39	大風子	per 100 catties	0 0 3 5
82	Mace.....	26	苳蔻花	„	1 0 0 0
83	Mangrove Bank.....	73	栲皮	„	1 0 3 0
84	Metals,—Copper-manufactured, as in Sheet, Rods, Nails.....	141	熟銅銅片銅條	„	1 5 0 0
85	„ Copper, unmanufactured, as in Slabs....	140	生銅銅磚	„	1 0 0 0
86	„ Copper, Yellow Metal Sheeting, and Nails.....	151	黃銅釘黃皮鉚	„	0 9 0 0
87	„ Copper, Japan.....	148	日本銅	„	0 6 0 0
88	„ Iron, manufactured, as in Sheets, Rods, Bars, Hoops.....	143	熟鐵如條板箍	„	0 1 2 5
89	„ Iron, unmanufactured as in Pigs.....	142	生鐵如鐵磚	„	0 0 7 5
90	„ Iron, Kentledge.....	152	商船壓載鐵	„	0 0 1 0
91	„ „ Wire.....	153	鐵線	„	0 2 5 0
92	„ Lead in Pigs.... ...	144	鉛塊	„	0 2 5 0
93	„ „ in Sheets... ...	149	鉛片	„	0 5 5 0
94	„ Quicksilver.....	31	水硃	„	2 0 0 0
95	„ Spelter (saleable only under Regulation appended).....	150	白鉛	„	0 2 5 0

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No.	Articles.	No. in Chinese Tariff.	Chinese Characters.	Duty.	t.	m.	c.	c.
96	Metals, Steel.....	145	鋼	per 100 catties	0	2	5	0
97	„ Tin.....	146	錫	„	1	2	5	0
98	„ Tin Plates.....	147	馬口鐵	„	0	4	0	0
99	Mother-o'-Pearl Shell....	41	雲母殼	„	0	2	0	0
100	Musical Boxes.....	94	八音琴	5 per cent. *ad valorem*				
101	Mussels, Dried.....	63	淡菜	per 100 catties	0	2	0	0
102	Nutmegs.....	27	肉菓	„	2	5	0	0
103	Olives, Unpickled, Salted, or Pickled.....	138	橄欖	„	0	1	8	0
104	Opium.....	34	鴉片	„	30	0	0	0
105	Pepper, Black..... ...	10	黑胡椒	„	0	3	6	0
106	„ White.....	9	白胡椒	„	0	5	0	0
107	Prawns, Dried.....	62	蝦米	„	0	3	6	0
108	Putchuck.....	29	木香	„	0	6	0	0
109	Rattans.....	74	小籐	„	0	1	5	0
110	Rose Maloes.....	2	蘇合油	„	1	0	0	0
111	Salt Fish.....	58	鹹魚	„	0	1	8	0
112	Saltpetre, (saleable only under Regulation appended).....	3	硝	„	0	5	0	0
113	Sandalwood.....	8	檀香	„	0	4	0	0
114	Sapanwood.....	67	蘇木	„	0	1	0	0
115	Seahorse Teeth.....	172	海馬牙	„	2	0	0	0
116	Sharks' Fins, Black	54	黑魚翅	„	0	5	0	0
117	„ „ White.....	55	白魚翅	„	0	5	0	0
118	„ Skins.....	64	鯊魚皮	per hundred	2	0	0	0
119	Silver Thread, Real	123	眞銀線	per catty	1	3	0	0
120	„ „ Imitation..	124	假銀線	„	0	0	3	0
121	Sinews, Buffalo & Deer...	61	牛鹿筋	per 100 catties	0	5	5	0
122	Skins, Fox, large.....	164	大狐狸皮	each	0	1	5	0
123	„ „ small.....	165	小狐狸皮	„	0	0	7	5
124	„ Marten.....	167	貂皮	„	0	1	5	0
125	„ Sea Otter.....	163	海虎皮	„	1	5	0	0
126	„ Tiger & Leopard	166	虎皮豹皮	„	0	1	5	0
127	„ Beaver.....	170	海騾皮	per hundred	5	0	0	0
128	„ Doe, Hare, & Rabbit....	175	兎皮麑皮	„	0	5	0	0
129	„ Squirrel.....	171	灰鼠皮銀鼠皮	„	0	5	0	0

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No.	*Articles.*	*No. in Chinese Tariff.*	*Chinese Characters.*	*Duty.*	*t.*	*m.*	*c.*	*c.*
130	Skins, Land Otter.....	168	獺皮	per hundred	2	0	0	0
131	„ Racoon.....	169	貉獾皮	„	2	0	0	0
132	Smalts.....	66	大青	per 100 catties	1	5	0	0
133	Snuff, Foreign.....	139	鼻烟	„	7	2	0	0
134	Sticklac.....	68	紫梗	„	0	3	0	0
135	Stockfish.....	56	柴魚	„	0	5	0	0
136	Sulphur and Brimstone, (saleable only under Regulation appended)	5	硫磺	„	0	2	0	0
137	Telescopes, Spy & Opera Glasses, Looking Glasses and Mirrors.....	93	千里鏡雙眼鏡	5 per cent.	*ad valorem*			
138	Tigers' Bones.....	36	虎骨	per 100 catties	1	5	5	0
139	Timber,—Masts and Spars, Hard-wood, not exceeding 40ft.....	76	輕重木桅	each	4	0	0	0
140	„ not exceeding 60ft.....	77		„	6	0	0	0
141	„ exceeding 60ft,.....	78		„	10	0	0	0
142	„ Soft-wood, not exceeding 40ft.....	79		„	2	0	0	0
143	„ not exceeding 60ft.....	80		„	4	5	0	0
144	„ exceeding 60ft.....	81		„	6	5	0	0
145	„ Beams, Hard-wood, not exceeding 26 feet long and under 12 in. square.....	82	樑	„	0	1	5	0
146	„ Planks, Hard-wood, not exceeding 24 feet long, 12 in. wide, and 3 in. thick.....	83	木板	per hundred	3	5	0	0
147	„ Planks, Hard-wood, not exceeding 16 feet long, 12 in. wide, and 3 in. thick.....	84		„	2	0	0	0
148	„ Planks, Soft-wood.....	85		℔ 1,000 sq. ft.	0	7	0	0
149	„ Planks, Teak.....	86	蘇栗樹板	each cubic ft.	0	0	3	5
150	Tinder.....	48	火絨	per 100 catties	0	3	5	0
151	Tortoise Shell.....	156	玳瑁	per catty	0	2	5	0
152	„ „ Broken.....	157	玳瑁碎	„	0	0	7	2
153	Umbrellas.....	45	傘各樣	each	0	0	3	5
154	Velvets, not exceeding 34 yds. long.....	137	花剪絨	per piece	0	1	8	0
155	Watches.....	91	時辰鏢	per pair	1	0	0	0
156	„ émaillées à perles.	92	珠邊時辰鏢	„	4	5	0	0

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No.	Articles.	No. in Chinese Tariff.	Chinese Characters.	Duty.	t.	m.	c.	c.
157	Wax, Japan	1	日本蠟	per 100 catties	0	6	5	0
158	Woods, Camagon	88	毛柿	„	0	0	3	0
159	„ Ebony	75	烏木	„	0	1	5	0
160	„ Garroo	11	沉香	„	2	0	0	0
161	„ Fragrant	46	香柴	„	0	4	5	0
162	„ Kranjee, 35 ft. long, 1 ft. 8 in. wide, and 1 ft. thick	89	呀蘭治木	each	0	8	0	0
163	„ Laka	12	降香	per 100 catties	0	1	4	5
164	„ Red	78	紅木	„	0	1	1	5
165	Woollen Manufactures, viz.: Blankets	132	床氈	per pair	0	2	0	0
166	Woollen Broadcloth and Spanish Stripes, Habit and Medium Cloth, 51 to 64 in. wide	125	多羅呢	per chang	0	1	2	0
167	Woollen Long Ells, 31 in. wide	126	畢機	„	0	0	4	5
168	Woollen Camlets, English, 31 in. wide	128	羽紗	„	0	0	5	0
169	Woollen Camlets, Dutch, 33 in. wide	127	羽緞	„	0	1	0	0
170	Woollen Camlets, Imitation and Bombazettes	129	羽綢	„	0	0	3	5
171	Woollen Cassimeres, Flannel and Narrow Cloth	130	小呢番絨等類	„	0	0	4	0
172	Woollen Lastings, 31 in. wide	134	羽綾	„	0	0	5	0
173	Woollen Lastings, Imitation and Orleans, 34 in. wide	135	小羽綾	„	0	0	3	5
174	Woollen Bunting, not exceeding 24 in. wide 40 yds. long	119	羽布	per piece	0	2	0	0
175	Woollen and Cotton Mixtures, viz.: Lustres, Plain and Brocaded, not exceeding 31 yds. long	113	絨棉布各樣	„	0	2	0	0
176	Woollen, Inferior Spanish Stripes	136	下等絨	per chang	0	1	0	0
177	Woollen Yarn	131	絨線	per 100 catties	3	0	0	0

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II.—TARIFF ON EXPORTS.

No.	Articles.	No. in Chinese Tariff.	Chinese Characters.	Duty.	t.	m.	c.	c.
1	Alum	1	白礬	per 100 catties	0	0	4	5
2	„ Green or Copperas	2	青礬	„	0	1	0	0
3	Aniseed, Star	12	八角	„	0	5	0	0
4	„ Broken	14	八角渣	„	0	2	5	0
5	„ Oil	3	八角油	„	5	0	0	0
6	Apricot Seeds, or Almonds	156	杏仁	„	0	4	5	0
7	Arsenic	18	信石	„	0	4	5	0
8	Artificial Flowers	62	紙花	„	1	5	0	0
9	Bamboo Ware	44	竹器	„	0	7	5	0
10	Bangles, or Glass Armlets	43	料手鐲	„	0	5	0	0
11	Beans and Peas	168	荳	„	0	0	6	0
12	Bean Cake	169	荳餅	„	0	0	3	5
13	Bone and Horn Ware	88	牛骨角器	„	1	5	0	0
14	Brass Buttons	104	銅鈕扣	„	3	0	0	0
15	„ Foil	64	銅薄	„	1	5	0	0
16	„ Ware	103	黃銅器	„	1	0	0	0
17	„ Wire	105	銅線	„	1	1	5	0
18	Camphor	17	樟腦	„	0	7	5	0
19	Canes	108	各色竹竿	per thousand	0	5	0	0
20	Cantharides	32	斑貓	per 100 catties	2	0	0	0
21	Capoor Cutchery	16	三奈即三賴	„	0	3	0	0
22	Carpets and Druggets	104	氈	per hundred	3	5	0	0
23	Cassia Lignea	19	桂皮	per 100 catties	4	6	0	0
24	„ Buds	20	桂子	„	0	8	0	0
25	„ Twigs	23	桂枝	„	0	1	5	0
26	„ Oil	4	桂皮油	„	9	0	0	0
27	Castor Oil	9	草蓖油	„	0	2	0	0
28	Chestnuts	172	栗子	„	0	1	0	0

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No.	Articles.	No. in Chinese Tariff.	Chinese Characters.	Duty.	t.	m.	c.	c.
29	China Root	21	土茯苓	per 100 catties	0	1	3	0
30	Chinaware, Fine	89	細磁器	,,	0	9	0	0
31	,, Coarse	90	粗磁器	,,	0	4	5	0
32	Cinnabar	71	硃砂	,,	0	7	5	0
33	Clothing, Cotton	111	布衣服	,,	1	5	0	0
34	,, Silk	112	綢衣服	,,	10	0	0	0
35	Coal	63	土煤	,,	0	4	5	0
36	Coir	77	棕	,,	0	1	0	0
37	Copper Ore	106	生銅	,,	0	5	0	0
38	,, Sheating, Old	107	舊銅片	,,	0	5	0	0
39	,, and Pewter Ware	91	紫黃銅器	,,	1	1	5	0
40	Corals, False	45	假珊瑚	,,	0	3	5	0
41	Cotton, Raw	123	棉花	,,	0	3	5	0
42	,, Rags	121	舊棉絮	,,	0	0	4	5
43	Cow Bezoar	31	牛黃	per catty	0	3	6	0
44	Crackers, Fireworks	46	各色爆竹	per 100 catties	0	5	0	0
45	Cubebs	22	澄茄	,,	1	5	0	0
46	Curiosities, Antiques	55	古玩	5 per cent. *ad valorem*.				
47	Dates, Black	173	黑棗	per 100 catties	0	1	5	0
48	,, Red	174	紅棗	,,	0	0	9	0
49	Dye, Green	80	綠膠	per catty	0	8	0	0
50	Eggs, Preserved	154	皮蛋	per thousand	0	3	5	0
51	Fans, Feather	47	羽扇	per hundred	0	7	5	0
52	,, Paper	53	紙扇	,,	0	0	4	5
53	,, Palm Leaf, trimmed	56	細葵扇	per thousand	0	3	6	0
54	,, Palm Leaf, untrimmed	57	粗葵扇	,,	0	2	0	0
55	Felt, Cuttings	61	氈碎	per 100 catties	0	1	0	0
56	,, Caps	116	氈帽	per hundred	1	2	5	0
57	Fungus, or Agaric	159	木耳	per 100 catties	0	6	0	0
58	Galangal	164	良羌	,,	0	1	0	0
59	Garlic	171	蒜頭	,,	0	0	3	5
60	Ginseng, Native	37	關東人參	5 per cent. *ad valorem*.				
61	,, Corean or Japan, 1st quality	27	高麗日本參上	per catty	0	5	0	0
62	,, Corean or Japan, 2nd quality	28	高麗日本參下	,,	0	3	5	0
63	Glass Beads	49	各色料珠	per 100 catties	0	5	0	0

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No.	Articles.	No. in Chinese Tariff	Chinese Characters.	Duty.	t.	m.	c.	c.
64	Glass or Vitrified Ware.	48	料器	per 100 catties	0	5	0	0
65	Glasscloth, Fine.....	118	細夏布	„	2	5	0	0
66	„ Coarse.....	119	夏布粗	„	0	7	5	0
67	Ground-nuts.....	165	花生	„	0	1	0	0
68	„ Cake.....	166	花生餅	„	0	0	3	0
69	Gypsum, Ground, or Plaster of Paris....	40	石羔	„	0	0	3	0
70	Hair, Camels.....	58	駱駝毛	„	1	0	0	0
71	Hair, Goats.....	60	山羊毛	„	0	1	8	0
72	Hams.....	153	火腿	„	0	5	5	0
73	Hartall, or Orpiment...	24	石黃	„	0	3	5	5
74	Hemp.....	78	蓖	„	0	3	5	0
75	Honey.....	42	蜂蜜	„	0	9	0	0
76	Horns, Deers', Young..	29	嫩鹿茸	per pair	0	9	0	0
77	„ „ Old.....	30	老鹿茸	per 100 catties	1	3	5	0
78	India Ink.....	75	墨	„	4	0	0	0
79	Indigo, Dry.....	86	土靛	„	1	0	0	0
80	Ivory Ware.....	93	象牙器	per catty	0	1	5	0
81	Joss-sticks.....	15	時辰香	per 100 catties	0	2	0	0
82	Kittysols, or Paper Umbrellas	50	雨遮即紙遮	per hundred	0	5	0	0
83	Lacquered Ware.....	94	漆器	per 100 catties	1	0	0	0
84	Lamp wicks.....	79	燈草	„	0	6	0	0
85	Lead, Red, *(Minium)*..	65	紅丹	„	0	3	5	0
86	„ White *(Ceruse)*..	69	鉛粉白丹	„	0	3	5	0
87	„ Yellow *(Massicot)*.	70	黃丹	„	0	3	5	0
88	Leather Articles, as Pouches, Purses.....	101	皮器	„	1	5	0	0
89	„ Green.....	85	綠皮	„	1	8	0	0
90	Lichees.....	162	荔枝	„	0	2	0	0
91	Lily Flowers, Dried.....	158	金針菜	„	0	7	2	0
92	„ Seeds or Lotus Nuts	163	蓮子	„	0	5	0	0
93	Liquorice.....	39	甘草	„	0	1	3	5
94	Lung-ngan.....	160	桂圓	„	0	2	5	0
95	„ without the Stone.....	161	桂圓肉	„	0	3	5	0
96	Manure Cakes, or Poudrette.....	87	坑砂	„	0	0	9	0
97	Marble Slabs.....	51	雲石	„	0	2	0	0

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No.	Articles.	No. in Chinese Tariff.	Chinese Characters.	Duty.	t.	m.	c.	c.
98	Mats of all kinds.....	137	蓆子各樣	per hundred	0	2	0	0
99	Matting.....	138	地蓆	roll of 40 yds.	0	2	0	0
100	Melon Seeds.....	167	瓜子	per 100 catties	0	1	0	0
101	Mother-o'-Pearl Ware...	99	雲母殼器	per catty	0	1	0	0
102	Mushrooms	157	香信	per 100 catties	1	5	0	0
103	Musk	13	麝香	per catty	0	9	0	0
104	Nankeen and Native Cotton Cloths.....	120	土市各色	per 100 catties	1	5	0	0
105	Nutgalls.....	41	五貝子	„	0	5	0	0
106	Oil, as Bean, Tea, Wood, Cotton and Hemp Seed	8	油	„	0	3	0	0
107	Oiled Paper.....	74	油紙	„	0	4	5	0
108	Olive Seed.....	155	欖仁	„	0	3	0	0
109	Oyster-shells, Sea-shells	84	蠣殼	„	0	0	9	0
110	Paint, Green.....	33	綠漆	„	0	4	5	0
111	Palampore, or Cotton, Bed Quilts.....	122	棉胎被	per hundred	2	7	5	0
112	Paper, 1st quality.....	72	紙上等	per 100 catties	0	7	0	0
113	„ 2nd „	73	紙下等	„	0	4	0	0
114	Pearls, False.....	54	假珍珠	„	2	0	0	0
115	Peel, Orange.....	34	陳皮	„	0	3	0	0
116	„ Pumelo, 1st quality	35	柚皮上等	„	0	4	5	0
117	„ „ 2nd „	36	柚皮下等	„	0	1	5	0
118	Peppermint Leaf.....	38	薄荷葉	„	0	1	0	0
119	„ Oil..... ..	5	薄荷油	„	3	5	0	0
120	Pictures and Paintings..	68	油漆畫	each	0	1	0	0
121	Pictures on Pith or Rice Paper.....	52	通紙畫	per hundred	0	1	0	0
122	Pottery, Earthenware..	102	窯貨	per 100 catties	0	0	5	0
123	Preserves, Comfits, and Sweetmeats.....	141	蜜餞 糖菓	„	0	5	0	0
124	Rattans, Split	109	籐肉	„	0	2	5	0
125	Rattan Ware.....	96	各樣籐器	„	0	3	0	0
126	Rhubarb	25	大黃	„	1	2	5	0
127	Rice or Paddy, Wheat, Willet, and other Grains	170	米麥雜糧	„	0	1	0	0
128	Rugs of Hairs or Skins..	139	毛毯	each	0	0	9	0
129	Samshoo	151	酒	per 100 catties	0	1	5	0
130	Sandalwood Ware. ...	97	檀香器	per catty	0	1	0	0
131	Seaweed.....	152	海菜	per 100 catties	0	1	5	0

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No.	Articles.	No. in Chinese Tariff.	Chinese Characters.	Duty.	t.	m.	c.	c.
132	Sessamun Seed	164	芝蔴	per 100 catties	0	1	3	5
133	Shoes and Boots, Leather or Satin.....	118	各色靴鞋皮緞	per 100 pairs	3	0	0	0
134	Shoes, Straw..... ...	114	草鞋	„	0	1	8	0
135	Silks, Raw and Thrown..	124	湖絲土絲	per 100 catties	10	0	0	0
136	„ Yellow, from Sze-chuen	129	四川黃絲	„	7	0	0	0
137	„ Reeled from Dupions	130	司功絲	„	5	0	0	0
138	Silk, Wild, Raw.....	125	野蠶絲	„	2	5	0	0
139	„ Refuse	136	亂絲頭	„	1	0	0	0
140	„ Cocoons	135	蠶繭	„	3	0	0	0
141	„ Floss, Canton....	134	絨	„	4	3	0	0
142	„ from other provinces	133	各省絨	„	10	0	0	0
143	„ Ribbons and Thread	126	絲帶欄杆桂帶各色絲線	„	10	0	0	0
144	„ Piece Goods,—Pongees, Shawls, Scarfs, Crape, Satin, Gauzes, Velvet and Embroidered Goods	127	綢緞絹縐紗綾羅剪絨繡貨等類	„	12	0	0	0
145	„ Piece Goods,—Sz-chuen, Shantung	131	川綢山東繭綢	„	4	5	0	0
146	„ Tassels	131	緯線	„	10	0	0	0
147	„ Caps	115	綢帽	per hundred	0	9	0	0
148	Silk & Canton Mixtures	128	絲棉雜貨	per 100 catties	5	5	0	0
149	Silver and Gold Ware..	98	金銀器	„	10	0	0	0
150	Snuff	148	鼻烟	„	0	8	0	0
151	Soy	142	醬油	„	0	4	0	0
152	Straw Braid.....	117	草帽緶	„	0	7	0	0
153	Sugar, Brown.....	144	赤糖	„	0	1	2	0
154	„ White	143	白糖	„	0	2	0	0
155	„ Candy	145	冰糖	„	0	2	5	0
156	Tallow, Animal.....	6	柏油	„	0	2	0	0
157	„ Vegetable.....	7	桕油	„	0	3	0	0
158	Tea.....	11	茶葉	„	2	5	0	0
159	Tin Foil	66	錫薄	„	1	2	5	0
160	Tobacco, Prepared	146	烟絲各樣	„	0	4	5	0

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No.	*Articles.*	*No. in Chinese Tariff.*	*Chinese Characters.*	*Duty.*	*t.*	*m.*	*c.*	*c.*
161	Tobacco, Leaf..... ...	147	烟葉	per 100 catties	0	1	5	0
162	Tortoiseshell Ware....	95	玳瑁器	per catty	0	2	0	0
163	Trunks, Leather.....	100	皮箱皮槓	per 100 catties	1	5	0	0
164	Turmeric.....	26	黃薑即羌黃	„	0	1	0	0
165	Twine Hemp, Canton..	81	廣東索	„	0	1	5	0
166	„ „ Soochow.	82	蘇州索	„	0	5	0	0
167	Turnips, Salted.....	149	大頭漆	„	0	1	8	0
168	Varnish, or Crude Lacquer.....	76	漆	„	0	5	0	0
169	Vermicelli.....	150	粉絲	„	0	1	8	0
170	Vermillion.....	67	硃砂	„	2	5	0	0
171	Wax, White or Insect..	10	白蠟	„	1	5	0	0
172	Wood—Piles, Poles, & Joists..	110	木	each	0	0	3	0
173	Wood Ware.....	92	木器	per 100 catties	1	1	5	0
174	Wool.....	95	綿羊毛	„	0	3	5	0

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RULES.

RULE. 1.—*Unenumerated Goods.*—Articles not enumerated in the list of exports, but enumerated in the list of imports, when exported, will pay the amount of duty set against them in the list of imports: and similarly, articles not enumerated in the list of imports, but enumerated in the list of exports, when imported, will pay the amount of duty set against them in the list of exports.

Articles not enumerated in either list, nor in the list of duty-free goods, will pay an *ad valorem* duty of 5 per cent., calculated on their market value.

RULE 2.—*Duty-free Goods.*—Gold and silver bullion, foreign coins, flour, Indian meal, sago, biscuits, preserved meats and vegetables, cheese, butter, confectionery, foreign clothing, jewellery, plated-ware, perfumery, soap of all kinds, charcoal, firewood, candles (foreign), tobacco (foreign), cigar (foreign), wine, beer, spirits, household stores, ship's stores, personal baggage, stationery, carpeting, druggeting, cutlery, foreign medicines, glass, and crystal ware.

The above pay no import or export duty, but, if transported into the interior will, with the exception of personal baggage, gold and silver bullion, and foreign coins, pay a transit duty at the rate of $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. *ad valorem.*

A freight, or part freight of duty-free commodities (personal baggage, gold and silver bullion, and foreign coins, excepted) will render the vessel carrying them, though no other cargo be on board, liable to tonnage dues.

RULE 3.—*Contraband Goods.*—Import and export trade is alike prohibited in the following articles:—gunpowder, shot, cannon, fowling-pieces, rifles, muskets, pistols, and all other munitions and implements of war, and salt.

RULE 4.—*Weights and Measures.*—In the calculations of the Tariff, the weight of a picul of one hundred catties is held to be equal to one hundred and thirty-three and one-third pounds avoirdupois; and the length of a chang of ten Chinese feet, to be equal to one hundred and forty-one English inches.

One Chinese chih is held to be equal to fourteen and one-tenth inches English; and four yards English, less three inches, to equal one chang.

RULE 5.—*Regarding certain Commodities heretofore Contraband.*—The restrictions affecting trade in opium, cash, grain, pulse, sulphur, brimstone, saltpetre and spelter, are relaxed, under the following conditions:—

I. Opium will henceforth pay thirty taels per picul import duty. The importer will set it only at the port. It will be carried into the interior by Chinese only, and only as Chinese property; the foreign trader will not be allowed to accompany it. The provisions of Article IX. of the Treaty of Tientsin, by which British subjects are authorized to proceed into the interior with passports to trade, will not extend to it, nor will those of Article XXVIII. of the same treaty, by which the transit-dues are regulated. The transit-dues on it will be arranged as the Chinese Government see fit; nor in future revisions of the Tariff is the same rule of revision to be applied to opium as to other goods.

II. *Copper Cash.*—The export of cash to any foreign port is prohibited; but it shall be lawful for British subjects to ship it at one of the open ports of China to another, on compliance with the following Regulations: The shipper shall give notice of the amount of cash he desires to ship, and the port of its destination, and shall bind himself, either by a bond, with two sufficient sureties, or by depositing such other security as may be deemed

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by the Customs satisfactory, to return, within six months from the date of clearance to the collector at the port of shipment, the certificate issued by him, with an acknowledgment thereon of the receipt of the cash at the port of destination by the collector at that port, who shall thereto affix his seal; or, failing the production of the certificate, to forfeit a sum equal in value to the cash shipped. Cash will pay no duty inwards or outwards; but a freight or part freight of cash, though no other cargo be on board, will render the vessel carrying it liable to pay tonnage dues.

III. The export of rice and all other grain whatsoever, native or foreign, no matter where grown or whence imported, to any foreign port, is prohibited; but these commodities may be carried by British merchants from one of the open ports of China to another, under the same conditions in respect of security as cash, on payment at the port of shipment of the duty specified in the Tariff.

No import duty will be leviable on rice or grain; but a freight or part freight of rice or grain, though no other cargo be on board, will render the vessel importing it liable to tonnage dues.

IV.—*Pulse.*—The export of pulse and beancake from Tung-chau and Newchwang, under the British flag, is prohibited. From any other of the ports they may be shipped, on payment of the tariff duty, either to other ports of China, or the foreign countries.

V. Saltpetre, sulphur, brimstone, and spelter, being munitions of war, shall not be imported by British subjects, save at the requisition of the Chinese Government, or for sale to Chinese duly authorized to purchase them. No permit to land them will be issued until the Customs have proof that the necessary authority has been given to the purchaser. It shall not be lawful for British subjects to carry these commodities up the Yang-tsze-kiang, or into any port other than those open to the interior on behalf of Chinese. They must be sold at the ports only, and, except at the ports, they will be regarded as Chinese property.

Infractions of the conditions, as above set forth, under which trade in opium, cash, grain, pulse, saltpetre, brimstone, sulphur, and spelter may be henceforward carried on, will be punishable by confiscation of all the goods concerned.

RULE 6.—*Liability of Vessels entering Port.*—To the prevention of misunderstanding, it is agreed that the term of twenty-four hours, within which British vessels must be reported to the Consul under Article XXXVII. of the Treaty of Tientsin, shall be understood to commence from the time a British vessel comes within the limits of the port; as also the term of forty-eight hours allowed her by Article XXX. of the same Treaty to remain in port without payment of tonnage dues.

The limits of the ports shall be defined by the Customs, with all consideration for the convenience of trade, compatible with due protection of the revenue; also the limits of the anchorages within which landing and discharging is permitted by the Customs; and the same shall be notified to the Consul for public information.

RULE 7.—*Transit Dues.*—It is agreed that Article XXXVIII. of the Treaty of Tientsin shall be interpreted to declare the amounts of transit-dues legally leviable upon merchandise imported or exported by British subjects, to be one-half of the tariff duties, except in the case of the duty-free goods liable to a transit-duty of $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. *ad valorem*, as provided in Article II. of these Rules. Merchandise shall be cleared of its transit dues under the following conditions.—

In the case of Imports.—Notice being given at the port of entry, from which the Imports are to be forwarded inland, of the nature and quantity of the goods, the ship from which they have been landed, and the place inland to which they are bound, with all other necessary particulars, the Collector of Customs, will on due inspection made, and on receipt of the transit-duty due, issue a transit-duty certificate. This must be produced at every barrier station, *viséd*. No further duty will be leviable upon imports so certificated, no matter how distant the place of their destination.

In the case of Exports.—Produce purchased by a British subject in the interior will be inspected, and taken account of, at the first barrier it passes on its way to the port of shipment. A memorandum showing the amount of the produce and the port at which it is to be shipped, will be deposited there by the person in charge of the produce; he will then receive a certificate, which must be exhibited and *viséd* at every barrier, on

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his way to the port of shipment. On the arrival of the produce at the barrier nearest the port, notice must be given to the Customs at the port, and the transit-dues due thereon being paid, it will be passed. On expiration the produce will pay the tariff-duty.

Any attempt to pass goods inwards or outwards, otherwise than in compliance with the rule here laid down, will render them liable to confiscation.

Unauthorised sale, *in transitu*, of goods that have been entered as above for a port, will render them liable to confiscation. Any attempt to pass goods in excess of the quantity specified in the certificate will render all the goods of the same denomination, named in the certificate, liable to confiscation. Permission to export produce, which cannot be proved to have paid its transit-dues, will be refused by the Customs until the transit-dues shall have been paid. The above being the arrangement agreed to regarding the transit-dues, which will thus be levied once and for all, the notification required under Article XXVIII. of the Treaty of Tientsin, for the information of British and Chinese subjects, is hereby dispensed with.

RULE 8.—*Foreign Trade under Passport.*—It is agreed that Article IX. of the Treaty of Tientsin shall not be interpreted as authorising British subjects to enter the capital city of Peking, for the purposes of trade.

RULE 9.—*Abolition of the Meltage Fee.*—It is agreed that the percentage of one tael, two mace, hitherto charged in excess of duty payments to defray the expenses of melting by the Chinese Government, shall be no longer levied on British subjects.

RULE 10.—*Collection of Duties under one System at all Ports.*—It being by Treaty at the option of the Chinese Government to adopt what means appear to it best suited to protect its revenue accruing on British trade, it is agreed that one uniform system shall be enforced at every port.

The high officer appointed by the Chinese Government to superintend foreign trade, will accordingly, from time to time, either himself visit, or will send a deputy to visit the different ports. The said high officer will be at liberty, of his own choice, and independently of the suggestion or nomination of any British authority, to select any British subject he may see fit to aid him in the administration of the Customs' revenue, in the prevention of smuggling, in the definition of port boundaries, or in discharging the duties of harbour master; also in the distribution of lights, buoys, beacons, and the like, the maintenance of which shall be provided for out of the tonnage-dues.

The Chinese Government will adopt what measures it shall find requisite to prevent smuggling upon the Yang-tsze-kiang, when that river shall be opened to trade.

Done at Shanghai, in the province of Kiang-su, this eighth day of November, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and fifty-eight, being the third day of the tenth moon of the year of the reign of Hien Fung.

(L.S.) ELGIN AND KINCARDINE.

Seal of Chinese Plenipotentiaries.

Signature of Five Chinese Plenipotentiaries.

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ARTICLES BETWEEN MR. WADE AND PRINCE KUNG, RELATIVE TO CASES OF CUSTOMS' SEIZURE.

NOTIFICATION No. 41, OF 1865.

British Consulate, 29th November, 1865.

The undersigned circulates for the information of the British Mercantile Community, the English Text of four rules agreed to between the Prince Kung and H. B. M. Chargé d'Affaires, T. F. Wade, Esq., C.B., under which public enquiry is to be conducted at Shanghai in any case in which a British subject conceives his vessel or goods to be wrongfully withheld from him by the Customs' Department of the Port. The said rules do not affect the penalties recoverable under Articles 37 and 38 of the Treaty of Tientsin, the same belonging to the jurisdiction of H. M.'s officers is China.

It is understood that these rules are open to revision after a twelve months' trial.

(Signed) CHARLES A. WINCHESTER.

Revised Draft of Articles inclosed in Mr. Wade's Despatch to the Prince Kung.

27th October, 1865.

Art. I.—Wherever a ship or goods belonging to a British subject may be seized in a port of China by the Customs, the seizure is to be reported without delay to the Superintendent. If he consider the seizure justified, he will direct the Foreign Commissioner of Customs to give notice to the party to whom the ship or goods are declared to belong, that the ship or goods have been seized because such or such an irregularity has been committed, and that the said ship or goods will be confiscated unless before noon on a certain day, being the sixth day from the date of the delivery of the notice, the Superintendent receive from the British Consul an official application to have the case fully investigated.

The British subject to whom the ship or goods belong, if prepared to maintain that the alleged irregularity has not been committed, is free to appeal within the term of six days direct to the Commissioner. If satisfied with the explanations, the Superintendent will direct the release of the ship or goods; otherwise, if he elect not so to appeal to the Customs, or if, after receiving his explanations, the Superintendent still decline to release the ship or goods, he may appeal to his Consul, who will write to inform the Superintendent of the particulars of his appeal, and to request him, the Superintendent, to name a day for the public investigation of the evidence on which the action of the Customs is founded.

Art. II.—The Superintendent, on receipt of the Consul's communications, will name a day for meeting him at the Custom House, and the Consul will desire the merchant to appear with the witnesses at the Customs House on the day named, and will himself on that day proceed to the Custom House. The Superintendent will invite the Consul to take his seat with him.

The Commissioner of Customs will also be seated to assist the Superintendent. Proceedings will be opened by the Superintendent, who will call on the Customs employés who have seized the ship or goods, to state the circumstance which occasioned the seizure, and will question them according to their evidence. Whatever the merchant interested may have to state in contradiction of their evidence he will state to the Consul, who will cross-examine them for him. Such will be the proceedings in the interest of truth and fairness.

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The Consul and Superintendent may, if they see fit, appoint Deputies to meet at the Custom House in their stead, in which case the order of proceeding will be the same as if they were present in person.

Art. III.—Notes will be taken of the statements of all parties examined, and the paper containing these will be signed and sealed by the Consul and the Superintendent. The room will be then cleared, and the Superintendent will inform the Consul of the course he proposes to pursue. If he propose to confiscate the vessel or goods, and the Consul having given notice of the appeal to the Superintendent, they will forward copies of the above notes, the Consul to his Minister, and the Superintendent to the Yamen of Foreign Affairs at Peking. If the Consul agrees with the Superintendent that the ship or goods ought to be confiscated, the merchant will not be entitled to appeal. In no case will the release of ship or goods entitle the merchant to indemnification for the seizure, whether these be released after the investigation at the Custom House, or after appeal to the high authorities of both nations at Peking.

Art. IV.—The case being referred to superior authority, the merchant interested shall be at liberty to give a bond, binding himself to pay the full value of his ship or goods attached, should the ultimate decision be against him, which bond being sealed with the Consular Seal, and deposited with the Superintendent, the Superintendent will restore to the merchant the ship or goods attached, and when the superior authority shall have decided whether so much money is to be paid, or the whole of the property seized or confiscated, the merchant will be called on to pay accordingly.

If the merchant decline to give the necessary security, the ship or merchandize attached will be detained. But whether the decision of the superior authority be favorable to the appellant or not, the appellant will not be entitled to claim indemnity.

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CONVENTION OF PEACE BETWEEN THE EMPERORS OF FRANCE AND CHINA.

TRANSLATED FROM THE CHINESE TEXT.

Their Imperial Majesties, the Emperors of China and France, being desirous to resume the amicable relations that of yore existed, and to effect a peaceable settlement of the points in which their Governments disagree, have for this purpose appointed Plenipotentiaries, that is to say:—His Imperial Majesty the Emperor of China, His Imperial Highness the Prince of Kung, and His Imperial Majesty the Emperor of France, Baron Gros, who, having communicated to each other their full powers, and finding the same to be in proper order, now append the Articles of the Convention, as by them determined.

Art. I.—His Imperial Majesty the Emperor of China deeply regrets that the Representative of His Imperial Majesty the Emperor of France, when on his way, in 1859, to Peking, for the purpose of exchanging Treaty Ratifications, should have been obstructed on his arrival at Taku by the soldiers that were there.

Art. II.—The Representative of His Imperial Majesty the Emperor of France, when visiting Peking to exchange Treaty Ratifications, shall, whether on the way or at the capital, be treated by all Chinese officials with the highest consideration.

[Literally, "shall receive from all Chinese officials the most polite and most considerate treatment due to an Ambassador, so that he may without prejudice assert his position, authority, or rights."]

Art. III.—The provisions of the Tientsin Treaty of 1858, and of the Supplementary Articles, except in so far as modified by the present Convention, shall without delay come into operation, as soon as the Ratifications of the Treaty aforesaid shall have been exchanged.

Art. IV.—The fourth Article of the Treaty concluded at Tientsin in the year 1858, by which it was provided that an Indemnity of Two Millions of Taels should be paid by the Chinese Government, is hereby annulled; and it is agreed, in the stead thereof, that the amount of the Indemnity shall be Eight Millions of Taels. [Of that sum] the Canton Customs last year paid Three hundred and thirty-three thousand three hundred and thirty-three Taels; the remainder (Tls. 7,666,666) shall be collected from the various Custom Houses, which shall pay quarterly one-fifth of duties received by them, and the first quarterly payment shall be due on the 31st December, 1860. The payments may be in either Hae-kwan Sycee or foreign coin, and shall be made to either the Representative of France resident in China, or the officer by him deputed. But, on or before the 30th November, there shall be paid at Tientsin a sum of Five hundred thousand Taels. The French Representative and the Chinese High officers shall hereafter, respectively, appoint deputies to consult together and arrange the manner in which the instalments are to be paid and receipts granted.

Art. V.—The money to be paid by China is on account of French military expenditure, and losses sustained by French merchants and others under French protection, whose Hongs and chattels at Canton were burnt and plundered by the populace. The French Government will at a future period divide the money in fair

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proportions among such sufferers,—the amount to be appropriated for the losses and injuries incurred by such French subjects and others protected, to be One Million of Taels. The remainder will be retained for military expenses.

Art. VI.—It shall be promulgated throughout the length and breadth of the land, in the terms of the Imperial Edict of the 20th February, 1846, that it is permitted to all people in all parts of China to propapate and practice the "teachings of the Lord of Heaven," to meet together for the preaching of the doctrine, to build churches and to worship; further, all such as indiscriminately arrest [Christians] shall be duly punished; and such churches, schools, cemeteries, lands, and buildings, as were owned on former occasions by persecuted Christians shall be paid for, and the money handed to the French Representative at Peking, for transmission to the Christians in the localities concerned. It is, in addition, permitted to French Missionaries to rent and purchase land in all the provinces, and to erect buildings thereon at pleasure.

Art. VII.—On the day on which the Ministers of the two countries affix their seals and signatures, the port of Tientsin, in the province of Chih-le, shall be opened to trade on the same conditions as the other ports. The provisions of the present Convention shall take effect from the day on which it is signed, no separate Ratification of the same being necessary; they shall be observed and enforced just as if forming part of the text of the Treaty of Tientsin. And on the receipt of Five hundred thousand Taels at Tientsin, the French forces, Naval and Military, shall retire from Tientsin and occupy the two ports of Taku and Yen-tae (Chefoo,) where they are to remain until the payment in full of the Indemnity,—upon which the French forces, at whatever places stationed, shall one and all be withdrawn from Chinese territory; but the Naval and Military Commanders in Chief may encamp soldiers for the winter in Tientsin, and on the payment of the ready money indemnity [? the Taels 500,000 to be paid 30th November, at Tientsin] the force shall retire from Tientsin.

Art. VIII.—On the exchange of the Ratifications of the Treaty of 1858, Chusan shall at once be evacuated by the French forces now stationed there; and on the payment in full of the sum of Five hundred thousand Taels for which this Convention provides—with the exception of (that portion of) the force which being about to winter at Tientsin, will remain there for a time, and which it is considered inconvenient to at once withdraw, as is stated in the seventh Article, the various forces occupying Tientsin shall be withdrawn from that city, and shall retire to the Taku forts, the North Coast of Tangchow, and the city of Canton, where they will be stationed until the Indemnity of Eight Millions of Taels, guaranteed by this Convention, shall have been paid in full; the occupant forces, as above referred to, shall be entirely withdrawn.

Art. IX.—On the exchange of the Ratifications of the Treaty of 1858, His Imperial Majesty, the Emperor of China will, by Decree, notify to the High Authorities of every Province, that Chinese choosing to take service in the French Colonies, or other ports beyond sea, are at perfect liberty to enter into engagements with French subjects for that purpose, and to ship themselves and their families on board any vessel at any of the open ports of China; also that High Authorities aforesaid shall, in concert with the Representative in China of His Imperial Majesty the Emperor of France, frame such regulations for the protection of Chinese emigrating as above, as the circumstances of the different ports may demand.

Art. X.—A mistake having crept into the text of the 22nd Article of the Treaty concluded at Tientsin in the year 1858, to the effect that Tonnage Dues would be charged on French ships over one hundred and fifty tons burthen at the rate of Five Mace per ton, it is now agreed that on vessels of more than one hundred and fifty tons Tonnage Dues shall be levied at the rate of Four Mace per ton; on vessels of less than one hundred and fifty tons, One mace per ton shall be collected. From henceforth, French vessels entering port shall each and all pay Tonnage Dues in accordance with the rates hereby fixed.

Signed and Sealed at Peking, by the Plenipotentiaries of China and France, on the 25th day of October, in the year 1860.

[Hien Fung, 10th year, second month, 12th day.]

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TREATY OF AMITY, COMMERCE, AND NAVIGATION, BETWEEN PRUSSIA AND CHINA.

Treaty of Amity, Commerce, and Navigation, between the States of the German Customs' Union, the Grand Duchies of Mecklenburg-Schwerin and Mecklenburg-Strelitz, and the free Hanseatic Towns of Lubeck, Bremen, and Hamburg on the one part, and China on the other part.

His Majesty the King of Prussia, for himself, as also on behalf of the other members of the German Zollverein, that is to say:—

The Crown of Bavaria, the Crown of Saxony, the Crown of Hanover, the Crown of Wurtemberg, the Grand Duchy of Baden, the Electorate of Hesse, the Grand Duchy of Hesse, the Duchy of Brunswick, the Grand Duchy of Oldenburg, the Grand Duchy of Luxemburg, the Grand Duchy of Saxony, the Duchies of Saxe Meiningen, Saxe Altenburg, Saxe Coburg Gotha, the Duchy of Nassau, the Principalities Waldeck and Payamont, the Duchies Anhalt, Dessau, Koethen and Anhalt Bernburg, the Principalities Lippe, the Principalities Schwarzburg Sondershousen and Schwarzburg Audolotadz, Reuss the Elder, and Reuss the Younger Line, the Free City of Frankfort, the Grand Baillewick Meisenheim of the Landgravate Hesse, the Baillewick Hamburg of the Landgravate Hesse, and:—The Grand Duchies Mecklenburg-Schwerin and Mecklenburg-Strelitz, and the Senates of the Hanseatic Towns, Lubeck, Bremen and Hamburg, *of the one part, and His Majesty the Emperor of China* of the other part, being sincerely desirous to establish friendly relations between the said States and China, have resolved to confirm the same by a Treaty of Friendship and Commerce, mutually advantageous to the subjects of both High Contracting Parties, and for that purpose have named for their Plenipotentiaries, that is to say:—

His Majesty the King of Prussia, Frederick Albrecht Count of Eulenburg, Chamberlain, His Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary Knight of the Red Eagle, Knight of St. John, &c., &c., &c.

And His Majesty the Emperor of China, Cheongmeen, a member of the Imperial Ministry of Foreign Affairs at Peking, Director-general of Public Supplies, and Imperial Commissioner.

Chonghee, Honorary under-Secretary of State, Superintendent of the three Northern Ports, and Deputy Imperial Commissioner, who after having communicated to each other their respective full powers, and found the same in good and due form, have agreed upon the following articles:—

Art. I.—There shall be perpetual peace and unchanging friendship between the contracting States. The subjects of both States shall enjoy full protection of person and property.

Art. II.—His Majesty the King of Prussia may, if he see fit, accredit a diplomatic agent to the Court of Peking, and His Majesty the Emperor of China, may in like manner, if he see fit, nominate a diplomatic agent to the Court of Berlin.

The diplomatic agent nominated by His Majesty the King of Prussia, shall also represent the other contracting German States, who shall not be permitted to be represented at the Court of Peking by diplomatic agents of their own. His Majesty the Emperor of China hereby agrees that the diplomatic agent, so appointed by His

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Majesty the King of Prussia, may, with his family and establishment, permanently reside at the capital, or may visit it occasionally, at the option of the Prussian government.

Art. III.—The diplomatic agents of Prussia and China shall, at their respective residences, enjoy the privileges and immunities accorded to them by international law. Their persons, their families, their residences, and their correspondence shall be held inviolable. They shall be at liberty to select and appoint their own officers, couriers, interpreters, servants, and attendants, without any kind of molestation.

All expenses occasioned by the diplomatic missions shall be borne by the respective governments.

The Chinese government agrees to assist His Prussian Majesty's diplomatic agent, upon his arrival at the capital, in selecting and renting a suitable house and other buildings.

Art. IV.—The contracting German States may appoint a Consul-General, and for each port or city opened to foreign commerce, a Consul, Vice-Consul or Consular Agents, as their interests may require.

These officers shall be treated with due respect by the Chinese authorities, and enjoy the same privileges and immunities as the Consular officers of the most favoured nations.

In the event of the absence of a German Consular Officer, the subjects of the contracting German States shall be at liberty to apply to the Consul of a friendly power, or, in case of need, to the Superintendent of Customs, who shall use all efforts to secure to them the privileges of this treaty.

Art. V.—All official communications addressed by the diplomatic agent of His Majesty the King of Prussia, or by the Consular Officers of the contracting German States, to the Chinese authorities, shall be written in German. At present and until otherwise agreed, they shall be accompanied by a Chinese translation; but it is hereby mutually agreed, that in the event of a difference of meaning appearing between the German and Chinese text, the German governments shall be guided by the sense expressed in the German text.

In like manner shall all official communications addressed by the Chinese authorities to the Ambassadors of Prussia, or to the Consuls of the contracting German States, be written in Chinese, and the Chinese authorities shall be guided by this text. It is further agreed, that the translations may not be adduced as a proof in deciding differences.

In order to avoid future differences, and in consideration that all diplomatists of Europe are acquainted with the French language, the present treaty has been executed in the German, the Chinese, and the French languages. All these versions have the same sense and signification; but the French text shall be considered the original text of the treaty, and shall decide wherever the German and Chinese versions differ.

Art. VI.—The subjects of the contracting German States may, with their families, reside, frequent, carry on trade or industry, in the ports, cities and towns of Canton, Swatow, or Chau-chau, Amoy, Foochow, Ningpo, Shanghai, Tungchau, Tientsin, Newchwang, Chinkiang, Kiukiang, Hankow, Kingchau (Hainan), and at Taiwan and Tamsui on the Island of Formosa. They are permitted to proceed to and from these places with their vessels and merchandise, and within these localities purchase, rent, or let houses or land, build or open churches, church-yards, and hospitals.

Art. VII.—Merchant vessels belonging to any of the contracting German States may not enter other ports than those declared open in this treaty. They must not, contrary to law, enter other ports, or carry on illicit trade along the coast. All vessels detected in violating this stipulation, shall, together with their cargo, be subject to confiscation by the Chinese Government.

Art. VIII.—Subjects of the contracting German States may make excursions in the neighbourhood of the open ports to a distance of one hundred li, and for a time not exceeding five days.

Those desirous of proceeding into the interior of the country, must be provided with a passport, issued by their respective Diplomatic or Consular authorities, and countersigned by the local Chinese authorities. These passports must upon demand be exhibited.

The Chinese authorities shall be at liberty to detain merchants or travellers, subjects of any of the contracting German States, who may have lost their passport, until they

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have procured new ones, or to convey them to the next consulate; but they shall not be permitted to subject them to ill-usage or allow them to be ill used.

It is, however, distinctly understood, that no passports may be given to places at present occupied by the rebels, until peace has been restored.

Art. IX.—The subjects of the contracting German States shall be permitted to engage compradores, interpreters, writers, workmen, sailors, and servants from any part of China, upon a compensation agreed to by both parties, as also to hire boats for the transport of persons and merchandise. They shall also be permitted to engage Chinese for acquiring the Chinese language or dialects, or to instruct them in foreign languages. There shall be no restriction in the purchasing of German or Chinese books.

Art. X.—Persons professing or teaching the Christian religion shall enjoy full protection of their person and property, and be allowed free exercise of their religion.

Art. XI.—Any merchant-vessel of any of the contracting German States arriving at any of the open ports, shall be at liberty to engage the services of a pilot to take her into port. In like manner, after she has discharged all legal dues and duties, and is ready to take her departure, she shall be permitted to select a pilot to conduct her out of port.

Art. XII.—Wherever a vessel belonging to any of the contracting German States has entered a harbour, the Superintendent of Customs may, if he see fit, depute one or more Customs' officers to guard the ship, and to see that no merchandise is smuggled. These officers shall live in a boat of their own, or stay on board the ship, as may best suit their convenience. Their salary, food, and expenses shall be defrayed by the Chinese Customs' authorities, and they shall not be entitled to any fees whatever from the master or consignee. Each violation of this regulation shall be punished proportionately to the amount exacted, which shall be returned in full.

Art. XIII.—Within twenty-four (24) hours after the arrival of the ship, the master, unless he be prevented by lawful causes, or in his stead the supercargo or the consignee, shall lodge in the hands of the Consul the ship's papers and copy of the manifest.

Within a further period of twenty-four (24) hours the Consul will report to the Superintendent of Customs the name of the ship, the number of the crew, her register tonnage, and the nature of the cargo.

If owing to neglect on the part of the master the above rule be not complied with within forty-eight hours after the ship's arrival, he shall be liable to a fine of fifty (50) dollars for every day's delay; the total amount of penalty, however, shall not exceed two hundred (200) dollars.

Immediately after the receipt of the report, the Superintendent of Customs shall issue a permit to open hatches.

If the master shall open the hatches and begin to discharge the cargo without said permit, he shall be liable to a fine not exceeding five hundred dollars, and the goods so discharged without permit shall be liable to confiscation.

Art. XIV.—Whenever a merchant, subject of any of the contracting German States, has cargo to land or ship, he must apply to the Superintendent of Customs for a special permit. Merchandise landed or shipped without such permit shall be subject to forfeiture.

Art. XV.—The subjects of the contracting German States shall pay duties on all goods imported or exported by them at the ports open to foreign trade according to the tariff appended to this treaty; but in no case shall they be taxed with higher duties than, at present or in future, subjects of the most favored nations are liable to.

The commercial stipulations appended to this treaty shall constitute an integral part of the same, and shall therefore be considered binding for both the high contracting parties.

Art. XVI.—With respect to articles subject to an *ad valorem* duty, if the German merchant cannot agree with the Chinese officers as to their value, then each party shall call in two or three merchants to examine and appraise the goods, and the highest price at which any of these merchants might declare himself willing to purchase them, shall be assumed as the value of the goods.

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Art. XVII.—Duties shall be charged upon the net weight of each article, tare therefore to be deducted. If the German merchant cannot agree with the Chinese officers on the exact amount of tare, than each party shall choose from among the goods, respecting which there is a difference, a certain number of chests or bales, which being first weighed gross, shall afterwards be tared, and the tare fixed accordingly. The average tare upon these chests or bales shall constitute the tare upon the whole lot of packages.

Art. XVIII.—If in the course of verification there arise other points of dispute, which cannot be settled, the German merchant may appeal to his Consul, who will communicate the particulars of the differences of the case to the Superintendent of Customs, and both will endeavour to bring about an amicable arrangement. But the appeal to the Consul must be made within twenty-four hours, or it will not be attended to.

As long as no settlement be come to, the Superintendent of Customs shall not enter the matter at issue in his books, in order that by such entry a thorough investigation and the final settlement of the differences be not prejudiced.

Art. XIX.—Should imported goods prove to be damaged, a fair reduction of duty shall be allowed, in proportion to their deterioration. If any disputes arise, they shall be settled in the same manner agreed upon in Art. XVI. of this treaty, having reference to articles which pay duty *ad valorem*.

Art. XX.—Any merchant-vessel belonging to one of the contracting German States having entered any of the open ports, and not yet opened the hatches, may quit the same within forty-eight hours after her arrival, and proceed to another port, without being subject to the payment of tonnage-dues, duties, or any other fees or charges; but tonnage-dues must be paid after the expiration of the said forty-eight hours.

Art. XXI.—Import duties shall be considered payable on the landing of the goods, and duties of export on the shipping of the same. When all tonnage-dues and duties shall have been paid, the Superintendent of Customs shall give a receipt in full (port-clearance), which being produced at the Consulate, the Consular Officer shall then return to the captain the ship's papers, and permit him to depart on his voyage.

Art. XXII.—The Superintendent of Customs will point out one or more bankers, authorized by the Chinese government to receive the duties on its behalf. The receipts of these bankers shall be looked upon as given by the Chinese government itself. Payment may be made in bars or in foreign coin, whose relative value to the Chinese Sycee silver shall be fixed by special agreement, according to circumstances, between the Consular Officers and the Superintendent of Customs.

Art. XXIII.—Merchant-vessels belonging to the contracting German States of more than one hundred and fifty tons burden, shall be charged four mace per ton: merchant-vessels of one hundred and fifty tons and under, shall be charged at the rate of one mace per ton.

The captain or consignee having paid the tonnage-dues, the Superintendent of Customs shall give them a special certificate, on exhibition of which the ship shall be exempted from all further payment of tonnage-dues in any open port of China, which the captain may visit for a period of four months, to be reckoned from the date of the port-clearance mentioned in Article XXI.

Boats employed by subjects of the contracting German States in the conveyance of passengers, baggage, letters, articles of provisions, or articles not subject to duties, shall not be liable to tonnage-dues. Any boat of this kind, however, conveying merchandize subject to duty, shall come under the category of vessels under one hundred and fifty tons, and pay tonnage-dues at the rate of one mace per register ton.

Art. XXIV.—Goods on which duties have been paid in any of the ports open to foreign trade, upon being sent into the interior of the country, shall not be subject to any but transit duty. The same shall be paid according to the tariff now existing, and may not be raised in future. This also applies to goods sent from the interior of the country to any of the open ports.

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All transit duties on produce brought from the interior to any of the open ports, or importations sent from any of the open ports into the interior of China, may be paid once for all.

If any of the Chinese officers violate the stipulations of this article by demanding illegal or higher duties than allowed by law, they shall be punished according to Chinese law.

Art. XXV.—If the master of a merchant-vessel belonging to any of the contracting German States, having entered any of the open ports, should wish to land only a portion of his cargo, he shall only pay duties for the portion so landed. He may take the rest of the cargo to another port, pay duties there, and dispose of the same.

Art. XXVI.—Merchants of any of the contracting German States, who may have imported merchandize into any of the open ports and paid duty thereon, if they desire to re-export the same, shall be entitled to make application to the Superintendent of Customs, who shall cause examination to be made to satisfy himself of the identity of the goods, and of their having remained unchanged.

On such duty-paid goods the Superintendent of Customs shall, on application of the merchant wishing to re-export them to any other open port, issue a certificate, testifying the payment of all legal duties thereon.

The Superintendent of Customs of the port to which such goods are brought, shall, upon presentation of said certificate, issue a permit for the discharge and landing of them free of all duty, without any additional exactions whatever. But if, on comparing the goods with the certificate, any fraud on the revenue be detected, then the goods shall be subject to confiscation.

But if the goods are to be exported to a foreign port, the Superintendent of Customs of the port, from which they are exported, shall issue a certificate, stating that the merchant who exports the goods has a claim on the Customs equal to the amount of duty paid on the goods. This certificate shall be a valid tender to the Customs in payment of import or export duties.

Art. XXVII.—No transhipment from one vessel to another can be made without special permission of the Superintendent of Customs, under pain of confiscation of the goods so transhipped, unless it be proved that there was danger in delaying the transhipment.

Art. XXVIII.—Sets of standard weights and measures, such as are in use at the Canton Custom House, shall be delivered by the Superintendent of Customs to the Consul at each port open to foreign trade. These measures, weights and balances shall represent the ruling standard on which all demands and payment of duties are made, and in case of any dispute they shall be referred to.

Art. XXIX.—Penalties enforced, or confiscations made for violation of this Treaty, or for the appended regulations, shall belong to the Chinese government.

Art. XXX.—Ships-of-war belonging to the contraction German States cruising about for the protection of trade, or being engaged in the pursuit of pirates, shall be at liberty to visit, without distinction, all ports within the dominions of the Emperor of China. They shall receive every facility for the purchase of provisions, the procuring of water, and for making repairs. The commanders of such ships shall hold intercourse with the Chinese authorities on terms of equality and courtesy. Such ships shall not be liable to the payment of duties of any kind.

Art. XXXI.—Merchant-vessels belonging to any of the contracting German States, if from injury sustained, or from other causes, compelled to seek a place of refuge, shall be permitted to enter any port within the dominions of the Emperor of China without being subject to the payment of tonnage-dues or duties on the goods, if only landed for the purpose of making the necessary repairs of the vessel, and remaining under the supervision of the Superintendent of Customs. Should any such vessel be wrecked or stranded on the coast of China, the Chinese authorities shall immediately adopt measures for rescuing the crew and for securing the vessel and cargo. The crew thus saved shall receive friendly treatment, and if necessary, shall be furnished with the means of conveyance to the nearest Consular station.

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Art. XXXII.—If sailors or other individuals of ships-of-war or merchant vessels belonging to any of the contracting German States, desert their ships and take refuge in the dominions of the Emperor of China, the Chinese authorities shall, upon due requisition by the Consular Officer, or by the Captain, take the necessary steps for the detention of the deserter, and hand him over to the Consular Officer or to the Captain.

In like manner, if Chinese deserters or criminals take refuge in the houses or on board ships belonging to subjects of the contracting German States, the local Chinese authorities shall apply to the German Consular Officer, who will take the necessary measures for apprehending the said deserter or criminal, and deliver him up to the Chinese authorities.

Art. XXXIII.—If any vessel belonging to any of the contracting German States, while within Chinese waters, be plundered by pirates, it shall be the duty of the Chinese authorities to use every means to capture and punish the said pirates, to recover the stolen property where and in whatever condition it may be, and to hand the same over to the Consul for restoration to the owner. If the robbers or pirates cannot be apprehended, or the property taken cannot entirely be recovered, the Chinese authorities shall then be punished in accordance with the Chinese law, without, however, in that case being compelled to restore the property taken.

Art. XXXIV.—If subjects of any of the contracting German States have any occasion to address a communication to the Chinese authorities, they must submit the same to their Consular Officer, to determine if the matter be just, and the language be proper and respectful, in which event he shall transmit the same to the proper authorities, or return the same for alterations. If Chinese subjects have occasion to address a Consul of one of the contracting German States, they must adopt the same course, and submit their communication to the Chinese authorities, who will act in like manner.

Art. XXXV.—Any subject of any of the contracting German States having reason to complain of a Chinese, must first proceed to the Consular Officers and state his grievance. The Consular Officer having inquired into the merits of the case, will endeavour to arrange it amicably. In like manner, if a Chinese have reason to complain of a subject of any of the contracting German States, the Consular Officer shall listen to his complaint and endeavour to bring about a friendly settlement. If the dispute, however, is of such a nature that the Consul cannot settle the same amicably, he shall then request the assistance of the Chinese authorities, that they may conjointly examine into the merits of the case, and decide it equitably.

Art. XXXVI.—The Chinese Authorities shall at all times afford the fullest protection to the subjects of the contracting German States, especially when they are exposed to insult or violence. In all cases of incendiarism, robbery, or demolition, the local authorities shall at once dispatch an armed force to disperse the mob, to apprehend the guilty, and to punish them with the vigour of the law. Those robbed or whose property have been demolished, shall have a claim upon the despoilers of their property for indemnification, proportioned to the injury sustained.

Art. XXXVII.—Whenever a subject of His Majesty of China fails to discharge the debts due to one of the contracting German States or fraudulently absconds, the Chinese authorities, upon application by the creditor, will do their utmost to effect his arrest and to enforce payment of the debt. In like manner the authorities of the contracting German States should do their utmost to enforce the payment of debts of their subjects towards Chinese subjects, and to bring to justice any who fraudulently abscond. But in no case shall either the Chinese government or the governments of the contracting German States be held responsible for the debts incurred by their respective subjects.

Art. XXXVIII.—Any subject of His Majesty the Emperor of China, having committed a crime against a subject of one of the contracting German States, shall be apprehended by the Chinese authorities and punished according to the laws of China.

In like manner, if a subject of one of the contracting German States is guilty of a crime against a subject of His Majesty of China, the Consular Officer shall arrest him and punish him according to the laws of the State to which he belongs.

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Art. XXXIX.—All questions arising between subjects of the contracting German States in reference to the right of property or person shall be submitted to the jurisdiction of the authorities of their respective States. In like manner will the Chinese authorities abstain from interfering in differences that may arise between subjects of one of the contracting German States and foreigners.

Art. XL.—The contracting parties agree that the German States and their subjects shall fully and equally participate in all privileges, immunities, and advantages that have been, or may be hereafter, granted by His Majesty the Emperor of China to the government or subjects of any other nation. All changes made in favor of any nation in the tariff, in the customs' duties, in tonnage and harbor dues, in import export, or transit duties, shall, as soon as they take effect, immediately and without a new treaty, be equally applied to the contracting German States, and to their merchants, ship-owners, and navigators.

Art. XLI.—If in future the contracting German States desire a modification of any stipulation contained in this treaty, they shall be at liberty, after the lapse of ten years, dated from the day of the ratification of this treaty, to open negociations to that effect. Six months before the expiration of the ten years it must be officially notified to the Chinese government that modifications of the treaty are desired, and in what these consist. If no such notification is made, the treaty remains in force for another ten years.

Art. XLII.—The present treaty shall be ratified and the ratifications be exchanged within one year, dated from the day of signature; the exchange of the ratifications to take place at Shanghai or Tientsin, at the option of the Prussian government. Immediately after the exchange of ratifications has taken place, the treaty shall be brought to the knowledge of the Chinese authorities, and be promulgated in the Capital and throughout the provinces of the Chinese Empire, for the guidance of the authorities.

In faith whereof we, the respective Plenipotentiaries of the high contracting powers, have signed and sealed the present treaty.

Done in four copies, at Tientsin, this second day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-one, corresponding with the Chinese date the twenty-eighth day of the seventh month of the eleventh year of Hien Fung.

(Signed) [L.S.] COUNT EULENBURG.
„ [L.S.] CHONG MEEN.
„ [L.S.] CHONG HEE.

The preceding treaty has been ratified, and the ratifications exchanged at Shanghai January 14th, 1863.

Art. I.—In addition to a treaty of amity, commerce, and navigation, concluded this day between Prussia, the other states of the German Customs Union, the Grand Duchies of Mecklenburg-Schwerin and Mecklenburg-Strelitz, the Hanseatic towns of Lubeck Bremen, and Hamburg on the one part, and China on the other part, which treaty shall take effect after exchange of the ratifications within twelve months from its signature, and which stipulates that His Majesty the King of Prussia may nominate a diplomatic agent at the Court of Peking with a permanent residence at that Capital, it has been convened between the respective Plenipotentiaries of these States, that, owing to and in consideration of disturbances now reigning in China, His Majesty the King of Prussia shall wait the expiration of five years after the exchange of ratifications of this treaty, before he deputes a diplomatic agent to take his fixed residence at Peking.

In faith whereof the respective Plenipotentiaries have hereunto set their signatures and affixed their seals.

Done in four copies at Tientsin, this second day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-one, corresponding to the Chinese date of the twenty-eighth day of the seventh moon of the eleventh year in the reign of Hien Fung.

(Signed) [L.S.] COUNT EULENBURG.
„ [L.S.] CHONG MEEN.
„ [L.S.] CHONG HEE.

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Art. II.—In addition to a treaty of amity, commerce, and navigation, concluded between Prussia, the other States of the German Customs Union, the grand Duchies of Mecklenburg-Schwerin and Mecklenburg-Strelitz, and the Hanseatic towns of Lubeck Bremen and Hamburg on the one part, and China on the other part.

It has been separately agreed that the Senates of the Hanseatic towns shall have the right to nominate for themselves a Consul of their own at each of the Chinese ports open for commerce and navigation.

The separate article shall have the same force and validity as if included and by word in the above-mentioned treaty.

In faith whereof the respective Plenipotentiaries have signed this present separate article, and affixed their seals.

Done in four copies at Tientsin, the second day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-one, corresponding to the Chinese date of the twenty-eight day of the seventh month of the eleventh year in the reign of Hien Fung.

(Signed) [L.S.] COUNT EULENBURG.
„ [L.S.] CHONG MEEN.
„ [L.S.] CHONG HEE.

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CONVENTION SIGNED BETWEEN RUSSIA AND CHINA, AT PEKING, ON THE 14TH NOVEMBER, 1860.

TRANSLATED FROM THE CHINESE TEXT.

Their Imperial Majesties the Emperors of China and Russia, having made themselves fully acquainted with the terms of the Treaty concluded in the year 1858, propose to establish certain regulations with a view to the consolidation of amity, commerce, and alliance between the two States, and in order to provide against all misunderstanding and disputes, and for this purpose have appointed Plenipotentiaries, that is to say:—His Imperial Majesty the Emperor of China, His Imperial Highness the Prince Kung; His Imperial Majesty the Emperor of Russia, His Excellency Privy Councillor *E-ko-na-te-yay-fuh*:*—who, and after communicating to each other their full powers, have conjointly agreed upon the following convention.

Art. 1.—In accordance with the first article of the Treaty concluded at Gachwan (Ay-Kom, on the Amoor) on the 2nd of June, 1858, and the ninth article of the Treaty concluded at Tientsin, on the 13th of June of the same year, it is agreed that the Eastern boundaries, separating Russian from Chinese territory, shall be as follows:—From the junction of the rivers Shih-lih-ngih-urh (Songary River) and Koona:—that is to say, down the Amoor to its junction with the Usuri, the country to the North belongs to Russia, and that to the South, as far as the month of the Usuri, to China; from the mouth of the Usuri, southwards, to Lake Hin-Ka, the rivers Usuri and Songatchan shall be the boundaries,—that is to say, the tract of country east of the said rivers belongs to Russia, and that west of the same to China; from the source of the Songatchan, the boundary shall traverse Lake Hin-Ka in a right line from the Songatchan to the Pih-ling; and from the mouth of the Pih-ling, it shall follow the range of mountains to the Houptou's mouth, from which it shall pass to the mouth of the Toumen, running along the Houchun and the Hae-chung-keen range,—that is to say, the country east of the boundary line thus indicated (from Lake Hin-Ka to the mouth of the Toumen) belongs to Russia, and that lying to the west whereof to China. From the point at which the frontiers of the two countries meet at the Toumen to the mouth of the said river, there shall be neutral territory, separating the Russian from the Chinese possession, 20 *le* in width. Further, in accordance with the ninth article of the Tientsin Treaty, it is agreed that a chart shall be made, in which the portion colored red shall indicate the frontiers, and on which shall be written the Russian words "*A-pa-wa-kih-ta-yay-jene-keae-e-yih-gih-la-ma-na-wo-pa-la-sa-too-woo*," in order to facilitate accurate reference; and the said charts shall be duly authenticated by the seals and signatures of the High Ministers of the two countries.

The tract of country above referred to is unoccupied waste land. Should Chinese squatters be found in any part of it, or should any portions be used by Chinese as fishing or hunting grounds, Russia shall not take possession of such, but the Chinese shall be allowed to fish and to hunt as they have been wont to do.

From the time of setting up the boundary marks there shall never be any changes made; and Russia engages not to encroach upon the Chinese territory in the vicinity of the frontiers, nor will ground be seized in any other part of China.

Art. 2.—Following the range of hills along the Amoor's course, the long established Chinese frontier posts, and the marks put down in the 6th year of Yung-ching's reign

* This is the Chinese expression for Ignatieff, the Russia Plenipotentiary's name.—Translator.

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(1728) at Sha-peen Ta-pa-ha, (in the vicinity of Tarbagatai), it is agreed that, where these marks terminate, the Western boundaries, not yet laid down, shall commence; they shall extend wesward to the Lake Tse-sang-cho-urh, from which, after running in a south-westerly direction along the Tih-mih-urh Too-choo-rh of the Tee-shan range, they shall go southwards to Kho-Kand.

Art. 3.—Should there hereafter occur disputes or misunderstandings in respect of frontier boundaries, it is agreed that they shall be determined by the two articles that precede. With reference to the placing of boundary marks in the tracts of country lying, on the East, between Lake Hin-Ka and the Toumen, and, on the West, between Sha-peen Ta-pa-ha and Kho-Kand, it is agreed that trustworthy officers shall be appointed by the two governments for that purpose. For the placing of the marks along the eastern frontiers the officers appointed shall meet at the mouth of the Usuri in May, 1861; and for similar duty on the Western frontiers, officers shall meet at Tarbagatai,—but the time of meeting it is unnecessary to fix. The officers appointed for the above work shall act with all fairness and justice; and, as in accordance with the boundaries indicated in the First and Second articles of this convention, they shall make four charts, two of which shall be Russian and two either Manchurian or Chinese, and the said charts having been duly signed and sealed by the officers in question, shall be deposited, two (one Russian and one Manchurian or Chinese) in Russia, and two (one in Russian and one in Manchurian or Chinese) in China. On the interchange of these charts, they shall be appended hereto as forming part of this article.

Art. 4.—At all places along the frontier agreed upon in the First article of this convention, Russian and Chinese subjects may hold intercourse at pleasure. There shall not in any case, be duties levied; and all frontier officers shall afford protection to merchants quietly carrying on trade.

In order to greater precision, the substance of the second article of Gae-hwan (Ay-Kom), is hereby again enunciated.

Art. 5.—Russian merchants, in addition to trading at Kiachta, may, when passing in the old established manner from Kiachta to Peking, dispose of sundries at Koo-lun and Chang-kia-how. A [*Russian*] Consul with a limited retinue may be stationed at Koo-lun, he shall himself supervise the building of a consulate, but the site, the number of buildings, and the land for pasturage of cattle, shall all be determined by the High officers stationed at Koo-lun.

Chinese merchants, desirous of so doing, are at liberty to repair to Russia, and there carry on trade.

Russian merchants visiting the Chinese marts shall be under no restrictions, whether as to the time at which they may visit such places or the duration of their stay; but the number of merchants at any one place shall not exceed two hundred. The Russian officers stationed on the frontiers shall supply each party of merchants with a passport, in which shall be specified the name of the chief merchant, the number of people that accompany him, and the place about to be visited by them for trade. The merchants shall themselves provide funds for the expenditure attendant on their business and for the purchase of food and cattle.

Art. 6.—In the establishment of trade, the same regulation shall be applied at Kashgar as at Ili and Tarbagatai. At Kashgar, China agrees to make a grant of land whereon to build residences, warehouses, and churches, in order to the convenience of such Russian merchants as may live there; ground shall likewise be granted for burial purposes, and as at Ili and Tarbagatai, a tract of pasture land for cattle. The high officer stationed at Kashgar shall be officially directed to determine the amount of grounds to be granted for the purpose, and to make the other requisite arrangements.

Should people from the outside enter the Russian concession at Kashgar, and plunder the property of Russian merchants trading there, China will not take any action in the matter.

Art. 7.—The merchants of both countries may trade as they please at the various marts, and shall not be subjected to any obstructions on the part of the officials; they may at pleasure frequent the shops and markets for trade and barter, and they may there make ready money payments, or if they trust each other, open credit accounts;

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and, as to the time that the merchants of the one may sojourn in the other country, the only limit shall be the merchants' own pleasure and convenience.

Art. 8.—Russian merchants in China, and Chinese merchants in Russia, shall receive due protection from the government of the country.

In order to the due control of merchants, and to provide against misunderstandings and disputes, Russian Consuls, &c., may be stationed at the various trading marts; and, in addition to those at Ili and Tarbagatai, Consuls shall be appointed for Kashgar and Koo-lun. China is at liberty to station Consuls at St. Petersburg, or at such other places in Russia as she may see fit. Such Consuls, whether Russian or Chinese, shall reside in houses, to be built by their government; but they may likewise, without obstruction, rent houses belonging to the people of the places at which they may chance to be stationed.

The Consuls and the local officials shall correspond and hold intercourse on terms of equality, provided for by the second article of the Tientsin Treaty. In matters in which the merchants of both countries are concerned, the officers of the two governments shall take conjoint action; criminals shall be punished in accordance with the laws of their country, as directed by the seventh article of the Tientsin Treaty.

In all cases of disputes originating in the nonpayment of money due in mercantile transactions, the parties concerned shall themselves call in arbitrators; the Russian Consuls and the Chinese local officials shall merely take such action as may tend to bring about an amicable settlement, and shall not in any way be called upon or held responsible for the payment of bad debts.

At the trading marts the merchants may register, at the offices of the Consuls and local authorities, agreements in reference to property and houses. In such cases, should either of the principals refuse to carry out the terms of the registered agreement, the Consuls and officials shall enforce their fulfilment.

In cases other than those arising from mercantile transactions, as quarrels and such like small matters, the Consuls and local officers shall act conjointly in the examination, and shall punish the guilty parties respectively, as under their several jurisdictions.

Russians secreting themselves in Chinese houses, or absconding to the interior of China, shall, on the requisition of the Consul, be sought for and sent back by the Chinese authorities; and Russian officials shall act reciprocally in the event of Chinese hiding in Russian houses, or escaping to Russian territory.

In such serious cases as murder, robbery, wounding, conspiracy to kill, incendiarism, &c., &c., the guilty party, if Russian, shall be delivered for punishment to the Russian authorities; if Chinese, he may be punished as the laws direct, by the Chinese authorities, either at the place where the crime was committed, or at such other place as the Chinese officials may deem proper. In all cases, great or little, the Consuls and local officials shall each deal with their own countrymen; they shall not in an irregular manner arrest, detain, or punish [people not subject to their jurisdiction.]

Art. 9.—As compared with former years trade is now much increased, and moreover new boundaries have been laid down. Thus, the condition of affairs differs much from what it was at the times of making the Treaties of Nipchu* and Kiachta, and the supplementary stipulations of succeeding years; and circumstances that gave rise to disputes between the various frontier officers no longer remain the same. Such changes, in existing regulations, as are necessitated [by the altered state of affairs] are hereby included in newly drawn up stipulations.

Heretofore official communications treating of frontier business have only passed between the High Official at Koo-lun and the Koo-pih-urh-na-to-urh (? the Governor) of Kiachta, and between the Governor General of Western Siberia and the Tartar General stationed at Ili. For the future in addition to the officers just named, frontier business may be transacted by the Koo-pih-urh-na-to-urh of the Amoor and Tung-hae-peen (Eastern Sea-shore) provinces in communication with the Tartar General, stationed in Hih-lung-keang and Kee-lin.

Matters in which Kiachta is concerned shall be attended to by Ko-me-sa-urh (Commissioner or Commissary) stationed on the Kiachta frontier, in communication

* In Latitude 51 49 N.

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with the officer of the board at Kiachta. All [such communications, &c.] shall be in accordance with the provisions of the eighth Article of this convention.

The said Generals, Governors, and other officers shall correspond on terms of equality, in accordance with the second article of the Tientsin Treaty. Moreover, if the dispatches written refer to business that ought not be entered upon, no attention shall be paid to them.

In respect of frontier business of great importance, the Governor General of Eastern Siberia shall communicate thereon with either the Privy Council or the Foreign Office.

Art. 10.—All frontier business, whether of importance or otherwise, shall be managed by conjoint action on the part of the frontier officers, as laid down in the eighth article of this convention; and, as provided for by the seventh article of the Tientsin Treaty, offenders shall be tried and punished in accordance with the laws of that one of the two countries to which they may belong.

Should cattle stray or be decoyed across the frontier boundaries, the officers of the locality on being informed of the fact by official communication, shall, without delay, dispatch people to search for them; they shall likewise give full information to the soldiery at the frontier ports, who shall be bound to recover and send back such cattle, whether straying or stolen, in accordance with the numbers reported in the original communication; and who, should they fail to restore the property that is missing, shall be punished, as the laws direct, in a manner proportionate to the value of what is lost. No claim for compensation shall be entertained.

In the event of runaways crossing the frontier, measures shall be taken for their discovery and arrest immediately upon the receipt of an official requisition to that effect; and on the arrest having been effected, the prisoners, with whatever property may be found in their possession, shall be handed over to the nearest frontier officer, whose duty it shall be to ascertain the place from which such persons may have absconded.

The runaways, while on the return journey under arrest, shall be supplied with food, and, if naked, with clothes; and they shall neither be maltreated nor insulted by the soldiers. Runaways arrested prior to the receipt of any such official requisition, shall also be dealt with in like manner.

Art. 11.—Answers shall be returned to communications transmitted through intermediate officers by the High Officials on the frontiers. The despatches of the Governor General of Eastern Siberia and of the Koo-pih-urh-na-to-urh (? Governor) of Kiachta shall be handed to the Ko-me-sa-urh (? Commissioner or Commissary General) of Kiachta for transmission to the officer of the board. The despatches of the High Officer stationed at Koo-lum shall be handed to the officer of the board for transmission to the Ko-me-sa-urh of Kiachta. The despatches of the Koo-pih-urh-na-to-urh of the Amoor province shall be forwarded to the Tartar General at Hih-lung-keang through the Adjutant General, who shall likewise transmit the despatches of the Kee-lin General. Despatches passing between the Koo-pih-urh-na-to-urh of the Tung-hae-peen province and the General stationed at Kee-lin, shall be transmitted through the officers at the frontier ports of Hongchun in the Usuri territory. Communications between the Governor General of Western Siberia and the General stationed at Ili, shall be transmitted through the Russian Consul at Ili. Whenever the business in question is of great importance, official messengers shall be employed. The Governor General of Eastern and Western Siberia and the various Koo-pih-urh-na-to-urh (? Governors of Provincial Districts) together with the High Officer at Koo-lun, and the Tartar General stationed at Hih-lung-koang, Kee-lin, and Ili, in the transmission of official communications, may entrust them to trustworthy Russian officers.

Art. 12.—As was stipulated for in the eleventh article of the Tientsin Treaty, the time allowed for the conveyance of official documents and parcels from Kiachta to Peking is herein defined.

Letters shall be forwarded once a month; Parcels and boxes, from Kiachta to Peking, shall be forwarded once every two months, and quarterly from Peking to Kiachta. Official documents shall not be more than twenty, nor parcels more than forty days *en route;* and as regards parcels, there shall never be more than twenty packages forwarded

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at a time, and no single package shall exceed 120 catties in weight. Letters shall not be delayed, but shall be forwarded on the day they are handed in for despatch. In the event of any delay or neglect the culpable parties shall be visited with severe punishment.

Couriers, in charge of letters or parcels between Kiachta and Peking, shall call at the Koo-lun consulate, and deliver to the Consul all letters or parcels to his address, and they shall likewise take charge of whatsoever despatches or parcels the Consul may hand to them.

Whenever parcels are despatched from Kiachta or Koo-lun, the High officer at Koo-lun must be supplied with a list of the same; in like manner, when despatching parcels from Peking, the Foreign-office shall be supplied with a list. Such lists shall specify the number and weights of the packages, as also the date of their being despatched; and on the outside of each package shall be written, in Russian and Manchurian or Chinese characters, its weight, &c.

Merchants forwarding letters and parcels for purposes of trade, if willing to hire porters themselves and to make other arrangements, shall be at liberty to do so; having obtained permission, after the report of the circumstances, from the local authorities, to obviate the [undue] incurring of expense on the government.

Art. 13.—Official communications passing between the Russian Minister for Foreign Affairs and the Chinese Privy Council, or between the Governor-General of Eastern Siberia and the Privy Council or Foreign-office, shall be forwarded by the regular post, and shall be under no restrictions in respect of time; and should any delay or attention be apprehended, in cases of importance, trustworthy Russian Officers may be charged with the speedy conveyance of such despatches.

While resident at Peking, despatches on important business, for or from the Russian Minister, may be transmitted by officers appointed by the Russian government. Officers conveying such despatches shall not at any place be delayed or detained, and in every instance, such bearers of despatches shall be Russians.

As regards the movements of such despatch-bearers, if travelling from Kiachta to Peking, the Ko-me-sa-urh shall notify the officer of the Board on the day preceding their departure. In like manner, if starting from Peking, a day's notice shall be given to the Board of War.

Art. 14.—Should any of the arrangements in respect of land commerce hereinafter prove inconvenient to both parties, the Governor-General of Eastern Siberia and the Chinese High officer of the Frontiers shall consult together, and determine the matter in accordance with the articles of this Convention; but new demands must not be preferred. There shall be no further departure from the provisions of the Twelfth article of the Tientsin Treaty.

Art. 15.—On the termination of the present conference, the Chinese Minister Plenipotentiary shall translate the original text of this convention into the Chinese language, and shall furnish the Russian Minister Plenipotentiary with a copy of the Chinese translation, duly authenticated by signature and seal, who, on his side, shall likewise translate into Chinese the orignal text of the convention, and shall supply the Chinese Minister Plenipotentiary with a copy of the same, in the manner duly authenticated by seal and signature.

The articles of the present convention, without waiting for the ratification of the same by their Imperial Majesties, the Emperors of the two countries, shall be in force, and for ever observed, from the day on which the translations into Chinese of the original text shall have been interchanged by the Ministers Plenipotentiary, who shall each forthwith issue whatever commands may be necessary for the carrying into effect of the provisions of the convention.

Signed and sealed by His Imperial Highness the Prince of Kung, Chinese Minister Plenipotentiary, and His Excellency the Privy Councillor, the Russian Minister Plenipotentiary, on the 2nd day of the 10th month of the 10th year of Hien Fung, *i.e.*, the 2nd day of the month No-ya-poo-urh, in the year 1860 [4th November, 1860.]

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TREATY BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA AND CHINA.

SIGNED AT TIENTSIN, JUNE 18TH, 1858.

The United States of America and the Ta-Tsing Empire, desiring to maintain firm, lasting, and sincere friendship, have resolved to renew, in a manner clear and positive, by means of a Treaty of general convention of peace, amity, and commerce, the rules which shall in future be mutually observed in the intercourse of their respective countries; for which most desirable object the President of the United States and the August Sovereign of the Ta-Tsing Empire, have named for their Plenipotentiaries, to wit; the President of the United States of America, William B. Reed, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to China; and His Majesty the Emperor of China, Kweiliang, a member of the Privy Council and Superintendent of the Board of Punishment; and Hwashana, President of the Board of Civil Office, and Major-General of the Bordered Blue Banner Division of the Chinese Bannermen, both of them being Imperial Commissioners and Plenipotentiaries; And the said Ministers, in virtue of the respective full powers they have received from their governments, have agreed upon the following articles.

Art. I.—There shall be, as there has always been, peace and friendship between the United States of America and the Ta-Tsing Empire, and between their people, respectively. They shall not insult or oppress each other for any trifling cause, so as to produce an estrangement between them; and if any other nation should act unjustly, or oppressively, the United States will exert their good offices, on being informed of the case, to bring about an amicable arrangement of the question, thus showing their friendly feelings.

Art. II.—In order to perpetuate friendship, on the exchange of ratifications by the President, with the advice and consent of the Senate of the United States, and by His Majesty the Emperor of China, this Treaty shall be kept and sacredly guarded in this way, viz.: The original Treaty, as ratified by the President of the United States, shall be deposited at Peking, the capital of his Majesty the Emperor of China, in charge of the Privy Council; and, as ratified by his Majesty the Emperor of China, shall be deposited at Washington, the capital of the United States, in charge of the Secretary of State.

Art. III.—In order that the people of the two countries may know and obey the provisions of this Treaty, the United States of America agree, immediately on the exchange of ratifications, to proclaim the same and publish it by proclamation in the Gazettes where the laws of the United States of America are published by authority; and his Majesty the Emperor of China, on the exchange of ratifications, agrees immediately to direct the publication of the same at the capital and by the governors of all the provinces.

Art. IV.—In order further to perpetuate friendship, the Minister or Commissioner, or highest diplomatic representative of the United States of America in China, shall at all times have the right to correspond on terms of perfect equality and confidence with the officers of the Privy Council at the capital, or with the Governor-General of the Two Kwangs, of Fuhkien and Chekiang, or of the Two Kiangs; and whenever he desires to have such correspondence with the Privy Council at the capital he shall have the right to send it through either of the said Governors-General, or by general post; and all such communications shall be most carefully respected. The Privy Council and Governors-General, as the case may be, shall in all cases consider and acknowledge such communications promptly and respectfully.

Art. V.—The Minister of the United States of America in China, whenever he has business, shall have the right to visit and sojourn at the capital of his Majesty the

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Emperor of China, and there confer with a member of the Privy Council, or any other high officer of equal rank deputed for that purpose, on matters of common interest and advantage. His visits shall not exceed one in each year, and he shall complete his business without unnecessary delay. He shall be allowed to go by land or come to the mouth of the Peiho, into which he shall not bring ships-of-war, and he shall inform the authorities at that place in order that boats may be provided for him to go on his journey. He is not to take advantage of this stipulation to request visits to the capital on trivial occasions. Whenever he means to proceed to the capital he shall communicate in writing his intention to the Board of Rites at the capital, and thereupon the said Board shall give the necessary directions to facilitate his journey, and give him necessary protection and respect on his way. On his arrival at the capital he shall be furnished with a suitable residence prepared for him, and he shall defray his own expenses; and his entire suite shall not exceed twenty persons, exclusive of his Chinese attendants, none of which shall be engaged in trade.

Art. VI.—If at any time His Majesty the Emperor of China shall, by treaty voluntarily made, or for any other reason, permit the representative of any friendly nation to reside at his capital for a long or short time, then, without any further consultation or express permission, the representative of the United States in China shall have the same privilege.

Art. VII.—The superior authorities of the United States and of China in correspondence together shall do so on terms of equality and in form of mutual communication *(chau-hwui)*. The Consuls and the local officers, civil and military, in corresponding together shall likewise employ the style and form of mutual communication *(chau-hwui)*. When inferior officers of the one government address the superior officers of the other they shall do so in the style and form of memorial *(shin-shin)*. Private individuals, in addressing officers shall employ the style of petition *(pinching)*. In no case shall any terms or styles be used or suffered which shall be offensive or disrespectful to either party. And it is agreed that no presents, under any pretext or form whatever, shall ever be demanded of the United States by China, or of China by the United States.

Art. VIII.—In all future personal intercourse between the representative of the United States of America and the Governors-General or Governors, the interviews shall be held at the official residence of the said officers, or at their temporary residence, or at the residence of the representative of the United States of America, whichever may be agreed upon between them; nor shall they make any pretext for declining these interviews. Current matters shall be discussed by correspondence, so as not to give the trouble of a personal meeting.

Art. IX.—Whenever national vessels of the United States of America, in cruising along the coast and among the ports opened for trade for the protection of the commerce of their country, or for the advancement of science, shall arrive at or near any of the ports of China, commanders of said ships and the superior local authorities of Government shall, if it be necessary, hold intercourse on terms of equality and courtesy, in token of the friendly relations of their respective nations; and the said vessels shall enjoy all suitable facilities on the part of the Chinese government in procuring provisions or other supplies, and making necessary repairs. And the United States of America agree that in case of the shipwreck of any American vessel, and its being pillaged by pirates, or in case any American vessel shall be pillaged or captured by pirates on the seas adjacent to the coast, without being shipwrecked, the national vessels of the United States shall pursue the said pirates, and if captured deliver them over for trial and punishment.

Art. X.—The United States of America shall have the right to appoint Consuls and other commercial agents for the protection of trade, to reside at such place in the dominions of China as shall be agreed to be opened; who shall hold official intercourse and correspondence with the local officers of the Chinese government (a Consul, or a vice-Consul in charge taking rank with an intendant of circuit or a prefect), either personally or in writing, as occasion may require, on terms of equality and reciprocal respect. And the Consuls and local officers shall employ the style of mutual

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communication. If the officers of either nation are disrespectfully treated, or aggrieved in any way by the other authorities, they have the right to make representation of the same to the superior officer of the respective Governments, who shall see that full inquiry and strict justice shall be had in the premises. And the said Consuls and agents shall carefully avoid all acts of offence to the officers and people of China. On the arrival of a Consul duly accredited at any port in China, it shall be the duty of the Minister of the United States to notify the same to the Governor-General of the province where such port is, who shall forthwith recognize the said Consul and grant him authority to act.

Art. XI.—All citizens of the United States of America in China, peaceably attending to their affairs, being placed on a common footing of amity and good will with subjects of China, shall receive and enjoy for themselves and everything appertaining to them the protection of the local authorities of Government, who shall defend them from all insult or injury of any sort. If their dwellings or property be threatened or attacked by mobs, incendiaries, or other violent or lawless persons, the local officers, on requisition of the Consul, shall immediately dispatch a military force to disperse the rioters, apprehend the guilty individuals, and punish them with the utmost rigour of the law. Subjects of China guilty of any criminal act towards citizens of the United States shall be punished by the Chinese authorities according to the laws of China, and citizens of the United States, either on shore or in any merchant vessel, who may insult, trouble, or wound the persons or injure the property of Chinese, or commit any other improper act in China, shall be punished only by the Consul or other public functionary thereto authorized, according to the laws of the United States. Arrests in order to trial may be made by either the Chinese or the United States authorities.

Art. XII.—Citizens of the United States, residing or sojourning at any of the ports open to foreign commerce, shall be permitted to rent houses and places of business, or hire sites on which they can themselves build houses or hospitals, churches, and cemeteries. The parties interested can fix the rents by mutual and equitable agreement; the proprietors shall not demand an exorbitant price, nor shall the local authorities interfere, unless there be some objections offered on the part of the inhabitants respecting the place. The legal fees to the officers for applying their seal shall be paid. The citizens of the United States shall not unreasonably insist on particular spots, but each party shall conduct themselves with justice and moderation. Any desecration of the cemeteries by natives of China shall be severely punished according to law. At the places where the ships of the United States anchor, or their citizens reside, the merchants, seamen, or others can freely pass and repass in the immediate neighbourhood; but in order to the preservation of the public peace, they shall not go into the country to the villages and marts to sell their goods unlawfully, in fraud of the revenue.

Art. XIII.—If any vessel of the United States be wrecked or stranded on the coast of China, and be subjected to plunder or other damage, the proper officers of the Government, on receiving information of the fact, shall immediately adopt measures for its relief and security; the persons on board shall receive friendly treatment, and be enabled to repair at once to the nearest port, and shall enjoy all facilities for obtaining supplies of provisions and water. If the merchant vessels of the United States while within the waters over which the Chinese Government exercises jurisdiction, be plundered, by robbers or pirates, then the Chinese local authorities, civil and military, on receiving information thereof, shall arrest the said robbers or pirates, and punish them according to law, and shall cause all the property which can be recovered to be restored to the owners, or placed in the hands of the Consul. If, by reason of the extent of territory and numerous population of China, it shall in any case happen that the robbers cannot be apprehended, and the property only in part recovered, the Chinese Government shall not make indemnity for the goods lost; but if it shall be proved that the local authorities have been in collusion with the robbers, the same shall be communicated to the superior authorities for memorializing the throne, and these officers shall be severely punished and their property be confiscated repay the losses.

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Art. XIV.—The citizens of the United States are permitted to frequent the ports and cities of Canton and Chau-chau, or Swatow, in the province of Kwangtung; Amoy, Foochow, and Tai-wan in Formosa, in the province of Fuhkien; Ningpo in the province of Chekiang; and Shanghai in the province of Kiangsu, and any other port or place hereafter by treaty with other powers, or with the United States, opened to commerce; and to reside with their families and trade there, and to proceed at pleasure with their vessels and merchandise from any of these ports to any other of them. But said vessels shall not carry on a clandestine and fraudulent trade at other ports of China not declared to be legal, along the coast thereof; and any vessel under the American flag violating this provision shall, with her cargo, be subject to confiscation to the Chinese Government; and any citizen of the United States who shall trade in any contraband article of merchandise shall be subject to be dealt with by the Chinese Government, without being entitled to any countenance of protection from that of the United States; and the United States will take measures to prevent their flag from being abused by the subjects of other nations as a cover of the violation of the laws of the Empire.

Art. XV.—At each of the ports open to commerce, citizens of the United States shall be permitted to import from abroad, and sell, purchase, and export all merchandise, of which the importation is not prohibited by the laws of the Empire. The tariff of duties to be paid by the citizens of the United States, on the export and import of goods from and into China, shall be the same as was agreed upon at the treaty of Wanghia, except so far as it may be modified by treaties with other nations, it being expressly agreed that citizens of the United States shall never pay higher duties than those paid by the most favoured nation.

Art. XVI.—Tonnage duties shall be paid on every merchant vessel belonging to the United States entering either of the open ports, at the rate of four mace per ton of forty cubic feet, if she be over one hundred and fifty tons burden; and one mace per ton of forty cubic feet if she be of the burden of one hundred and fifty tons or under, according to the tonnage specified in the register; which, with her other papers, shall on her arrival be lodged with the Consul, who shall report the same to the Commissioner of Customs. And if any vessel having paid tonnage duty at one port, shall go to any other port to complete the disposal of her cargo, or being in ballast, to purchase an entire or fill up an incomplete cargo, the Consul shall report the same to the Commissioner of Customs, who shall note on the port-clearance that the tonnage duties have been paid and report the circumstances to the collectors at the other Custom-houses; in which case, the said vessel shall only pay duty on her cargo, and not be charged with tonnage duty a second time. The collectors of customs at the open ports shall consult with the Consuls about the erection of beacons or lighthouses, and where buoys and light-ships should be placed.

Art. XVII.—Citizens of the United States shall be allowed to engage pilots to take their vessels into port, and, when the lawful duties have all been paid, take them out of port. It shall be lawful for them to hire at pleasure servants, compradors, linguists, writers, labourers, seamen, and persons for whatever necessary service, with passage or cargo-boats, for a reasonable compensation, to be agreed upon by the parties or determined by the Consul.

Art. XVIII.—Whenever merchant vessels of the United States shall enter a port, the Collector of Customs shall, if he see fit, appoint Custom-house officers to guard said vessels, who may live on board the ship or their own boats, at their convenience. The local authorities of the Chinese government shall cause to be apprehended all mutineers or deserters from on board the vessels of the United States in China, on being informed by the Consul, and will deliver them up to the Consuls or other officers for punishment. And if criminals, subjects of China, take refuge in the houses, or on board the vessels of citizens of the United States, they shall not be harboured, but shall be delivered up to justice on due requisition by the Chinese local officers, addressed to those of the United States. The merchants, seamen, and other citizens of the United States shall be under the superintendence of the appropriate officers of their government. If individuals of either nation commit acts of violence or disorder, use arms to the injury of others, or create disturbances endangering life, the officers of the two governments

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will exert themselves to enforce order and to mantain the public peace, by doing impartial justice in the premises.

Art. XIX.—Whenever a merchant vessel belonging to the United States shall cast anchor in either of the said ports, the supercargo, master, or consignee, shall, within forty-eight hours, deposit the ship's papers in the hands of the Consul or person charged with his functions, who shall cause to be communicated to the Superintendent of Customs a true report of the name and tonnage of such vessel, the number of her crew and the nature of her cargo, which being done, he shall give a permit for her discharge. And the master, supercargo, or consignee, if he proceed to discharge the cargo without such permit, shall incur a fine of five hundred dollars, and the goods so discharged without permit shall be subject to forfeiture to the Chinese government. But if a master of any vessel in port desire to discharge a part only of the cargo, it shall be lawful for him to do so, paying duty on such part only, and to proceed with the remainder to any other ports. Or if the master so desire, he may, within forty-eight hours after the arrival of the vessel, but not later, decide to deport without breaking bulk; in which case he shall not be subject to pay tonnage, or other duties or charges until, on his arrival at another port, he shall proceed to discharge, when he shall pay the duties on vessel and cargo, according to law. And the tonnage duties shall be held due after the expiration of the said forty-eight hours. In case of the absence of the Consul or person charged with his functions, the captain or supercargo of the vessel may have recourse to the consul of a friendly power; or, if he please, directly to the Superintendent of Customs, who shall do all that is required to conduct the ship's business.

Art. XX.—The Superintendent of Customs, in order to the collection of the proper duties shall, on application made to him through the consul, appoint suitable officers, who shall proceed, in the presence of the captain, supercargo, or consignee, to make a just and fair examination of all goods in the act of being discharged for importation, or laden for exportation on board any merchant vessel of the United States. And if disputes occur in regard to the value of goods subject to *ad valorem* duty, or in regard to the amount of tare, and the same cannot be satisfactorily arranged by the parties, the question may, within twenty-four hours, and not afterwards, be referred to the said Consul to adjust with the Superintendent of Customs.

Art. XXI.—Citizens of the United States who may have imported merchandise into any of the free ports of China, and paid the duty thereon, if they desire to re-export the same in part or in whole to any other of the said ports, shall be entitled to make application, through their Consul, to the Superintendent of Customs, who, in order to prevent fraud on the revenue, shall cause examination to be made, by suitable officers, to see that the duties paid on such goods as are entered on the Custom House books correspond with the representation made, and that the goods remain with their original marks unchanged, and shall then make a memorandum in the port-clearance of the goods and the amount of duties paid on the same, and deliver the same to the merchant, and shall also certify the fact to the officers of Customs at the other ports; all which being done, on the arrival in port of the vessel in which the goods are laden, and everything being found, on examination there, to correspond, she shall be permitted to break bulk, and land the said goods, without being subject to the payment of any additional duty thereon. But if, on such examination, the Superintendent of Customs shall detect any fraud on the revenue in the case, then the goods shall be subject to forfeiture. Foreign grain or rice brought into any port of China in a ship of the United States, and not landed, may be re-exported without hindrance.

Art. XXII.—The tonnage duty on vessels of the United States shall be paid on their being admitted to entry. Duties of import shall be paid on the discharge of the goods, and duties of export on the lading of the same. When all such duties shall have been paid, and not before, the Collector of Customs shall give a port-clearance, and the Consul shall return the ship's papers. The duties shall be paid to the shroffs authorized by the Chinese government to receive the same. Duties shall be paid and received, either in sycee silver or in foreign money, at the rate of the day. If the

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Consul permits a ship to leave the port before the duties and tonnage duties are paid, he shall be responsible therefor.

Art. XXIII.—When goods on board any merchant vessel of the United States in port require to be transhipped to another vessel, application shall be made to the Consul, who shall certify what is the occasion therefor to the Superintendent of Customs, who may appoint officers to examine into the facts and permit the transhipment. And if any goods be transhipped without written permits, they shall be subject to be forfeited to the Chinese government.

Art. XXIV.—Where there are debts due by subjects of China to citizens of the United States, the latter may seek redress in law; and on suitable representation being made to the local authorities, through the Consul, they will cause due examination in the premises, and take proper steps to compel satisfaction. And if citizens of the United States be indebted to subjects of China, the latter may seek redress by representation through the Consul, or by suit in the Consular Court; but neither government will hold itself responsible for such debts.

Art. XXV.—It shall be lawful for the officers or citizens of the United States to employ scholars and people of any part of China, without distinction of persons, to teach any of the languages of the Empire, and to assist in literary labours; and the persons so employed shall not for that cause be subject to any injury on the part either of the government or of individuals; and it shall in like manner be lawful for citizens of the United States to purchase all manner of books in China.

Art. XXVI.—Relations of peace and amity between the United States and China being established by this treaty, and the vessels of the United States being admitted to trade freely to and from the ports of China open to foreign commerce; it is further agreed that, in case at any time hereafter, China should be at war with any foreign nation whatever, and should for that cause exclude such nation from entering her ports, still the vessels of the United States shall not the less continue to pursue their commerce in freedom and security, and to transport goods to and from the ports of the belligerent powers, full respect being paid to the neutrality of the flag of the United States, provided that the said flag shall not protect vessels engaged in the transportation of officers or soldiers in the enemy's ships, with their cargoes, to enter any of the ports of China; but all such vessels so offending shall be subject to forfeiture and confiscation to the Chinese Government.

Art. XXVII.—All questions in regard to rights, whether of property or person, arising between citizens of the United States in China, shall be subject to the jurisdiction and regulated by the authorities of their own government; and all controversies occurring in China between citizens of the United States and the subjects of any other government shall be regulated by the treaties existing between the United States and such governments respectively, without interference on the part of China.

Art. XXVIII.—If citizens of the United States have especial occasion to address any communication to the Chinese local officers of Government, they shall submit the same to their Consul or other officer, to determine if the language be proper and respectful, and the matter just and right, in which event he shall transmit the same to the appropriate authorities for their consideration and action in the premises. If subjects of China have occasion to address the Consul of the United States they may address him directly, at the same time they inform their own officers representing the case for his consideration and action in the premises; and if controversies arise between citizens of the United States and subjects of China, which cannot be amicably settled otherwise, the same shall be examined and decided conformably to justice and equity by the public officers of the two nations, acting in conjunction. The extortion of illegal fees is expressly prohibited. Any peaceable persons are allowed to enter the Court in order to interpret, lest injustice be done.

Art. XXIX.—The principles of the Christian Religion, as professed by the Protestant and Roman Catholic Churches, are recognized as teaching men to do good, and to do to others as they would have others do to them. Hereafter those who quietly profess and teach these Doctrines shall not be harrassed or persecuted on account of their faith. Any person, whether citizen of the United States or Chinese

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convert, who, according to these tenets, peaceably teach and practice the principles of Christianity, shall in no case be interfered with or molested.

Art. XXX.—The contracting parties hereby agree that should at any time the Ta-Tsing Empire grant to any nation, or the merchants or citizens of any nation, any right, privilege, or favour, connected either with navigation, commerce, political or other intercourse, which is not conferred by this Treaty, such right, privilege, and favour shall at once freely enure to the benefit of the United States, its public officers, merchants, and citizens.

The present Treaty of peace, amity, and commerce shall be ratified by the President of the United States, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, within one year, or sooner, if possible, and by the August Sovereign of the Ta-Tsing Empire forthwith; and the ratifications shall be exchanged within one year from the date of the signatures thereof.

In faith whereof, we, the respective plenipotentiaries of the United States of American and of the Ta-Tsing Empire, as aforesaid, have signed and sealed these presents.

Done at Tientsin, this eighteenth day of June in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight, and the Independence of the United States of America the eighty-second, and in the eighth year of Hien Fung, fifth moon, and eighth day.

[L.S.] WILLIAM B. REED.
[L.S.] KWELIANG.
[L.S.] HWASHANA.

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THE ADDITIONAL TREATY BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES AND CHINA.

Ratified 23rd November, 1869.

The additional articles to the treaty between the United States of America and the Ta-Tsing Empire of the 18th June, 1858, are:—

Whereas since the conclusion of the treaty between the United States of America and the Ta-Tsing Empire (China) of the 18th of June, 1858, circumstances have arisen showing the necessity of additional articles thereto, the President of the United States and the august Sovereign of the Ta-Tsing Empire having named for their plenipotentiaries, to wit: the President of the United States of America, William H. Seward, Secretary of State, and His Majesty the Emperor of China, Anson Burlingame, accredited as his Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, and Chih-Kang and Sun Chia-Ku, of the second Chinese rank, associated High Envoys and Ministers of his said Majesty, and the said plenipotentiaries after having exchanged their full powers, found to be in due and proper form, have agreed upon the following articles:—

Art. I.—His Majesty the Emperor of China, being of the opinion that in making concessions to the citizens or subjects of foreign powers of the privilege of residing on certain tracts of land, or resorting to certain waters of that Empire for purposes of trade, he has by no means relinquished his right of eminent domain or dominion over the said land and waters, hereby agrees that no such concession or grant shall be constructed to give to any power or party which may be at war with or hostile to the United States the right to attack the citizens of the United States or their property within the said lands or waters; and the United States, for themselves, hereby agree to abstain from offensively attacking the citizens or subjects of any power or party or their property with which they may be at war on any such tract of land or waters of the said Empire; but nothing in this article shall be constructed to prevent the United States from resisting an attack by any hostile power or party upon their citizens or their property. It is further agreed that if any right of interest in any tract of land in China has been or shall hereafter be granted by the Government of China to the United States or their citizens for purposes of trade or commerce, that grant shall in no event be construed to divest the Chinese authorities of their right or jurisdiction over persons and said property within said tract of land, except so far as that right may have been expressly relinquished by treaty.

Art. II.—The United States of America and His Majesty the Emperor of China, believing that the safety and prosperity of commerce will thereby best be promoted, agree that any privilege or immunity in respect to trade or navigation within the Chinese dominions which may not have been stipulated by treaty shall be subject to the direction of the Chinese Government, and may be regulated by it accordingly, but not in a manner or spirit incompatible with the treaty stipulations of the parties.

Art. III.—The Emperor of China shall have the right to appoint Consuls at ports of the United States, who shall enjoy the same privileges and immunities as those which are enjoyed by public law and treaty in the United States by the Consuls of Great Britain and Russia, or either of them.

Art. IV.—The 29th article of the treaty of the 18th of June, 1858, having stipulated for the exemption of Christian citizens of the United States and Chinese converts from persecution in China on account of their faith, it is further agreed that the citizens of the United States in China, of every religious persuasion, and Chinese

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subjects in the United States shall enjoy entire liberty of conscience, and shall be exempt from all disability or persecution on account of their religious faith or worship in either country. Cemeteries for sepulture of the dead of whatever nativity or nationality shall be held in respect, and free from disturbance or profanation.

Art. V.—The United States of America and the Empire of China cordially recognise the inherent and inalienable right of man to change his home and allegiance, and also the mutual advantage of the free migration and emigration of their citizens and subjects respectively from the one country to the other, for the purposes of curiosity, trade, or as permanent residents. The high contracting parties, therefore, join in reprobating any other than an entirely voluntary emigration for these purposes. They consequently agree to pass laws making it a penal offence for a citizen of the United States to take Chinese subjects either to the United States or to any other foreign country, or for a Chinese subject to take the citizens of the United States to China or to any other foreign country, without their free and voluntary consent respectively.

Art. VI.—Citizens of the United States visiting or residing in China shall enjoy the same privileges, immunities, or exemptions in respect to travel or residence as may there be enjoyed by the citizens or subjects of the most favoured nation, and, reciprocally, Chinese subjects visiting or residing in the United States shall enjoy the same privilege, immunities, and exemptions in respect to travel or residence as may there be enjoyed by the citizens or subjects of the most favoured nation.

Art. VII.—The United States and the Empire of China, recognising in the present progress of nations a favourable tendency towards unity of civilisation, and regarding a unity of money and unity of weights and of measures as favourable to that great object, do hereby agree that they will use their influence and efforts to obtain the establishment, by the general agreement of nations, of representative coins having a common value, and also a common standard of weights and measures for all countries.

Art. VIII.—The United States freely agree that Chinese subjects shall without hindrance on account of their nationality or religion be admitted to all schools, colleges, and other public educational institutions, without being subject to any religious or political test; and, on the other hand, His Majesty the Emperor of China agrees that citizens of the United States may freely establish and maintain schools in that empire in those places where foreigners are permitted by treaty to reside.

Art. IX.—The United States, always disclaiming and discouraging all practices of unnecessary dictation and intervention by one nation in the affairs or domestic administration of another, do hereby freely disclaim any intention or right to interfere in the domestic administration of China in regard to the construction of railroads, telegraphs, or other material internal improvements. On the other hand, His Majesty the Emperor of China reserves to himself the right to decide the time and manner and circumstances of introducing such improvements within his dominions. With this mutual understanding it is agreed by the contracting parties that if at any time hereafter his Imperial Majesty shall determine to construct or cause to be constructed works of the character mentioned within the empire, and shall make application to the United States or any other Western Power for facilities to carry out that policy, the United States will, in that case, designate and authorise suitable engineers to be employed by the Chinese Government, and will recommend to their nations an equal compliance with such application, the Chinese Government, in that case, protecting such engineers in their persons and property, and paying them a reasonable compensation for their service.

In faith whereof the respective plenipotentiaries have signed this treaty and hereto affixed the seals of their arms.

Done at Washington, the 4th day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight.

WILLIAM H. SEWARD.
ANSON BURLINGAME.
CHIH-KANG.
SUN CHIA-KU.

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AN ACT OF THE AMERICAN CONGRESS RELATING TO TREATIES.

AN ACT to carry into effect certain Provisions in the Treaties between the United States, China, Japan, Siam, Persia, and other Countries, giving certain Judical Powers to Ministers and Consuls, or other functionaries of the United States in those Countries. or for other purposes.

Published for their information by the Department of States, Washington, July 2, 1860.

NOTE.—Treaties were negotiated with China, July 3rd, 1844; and June 18th, 1858; and a Convention, November 8th, 1858.

Treaties were negotiated with Japan, March 31st, 1854; and June 17th, 1857; and July 29th, 1858.

A Treaty was negotiated with Persia, December 13th, 1856.

Treaties were negotiated with Siam, March 20th, 1833; and May 29th, 1856.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That to carry into full effect the provisions of the treaties of the United States with the empires of China, Japan, and Siam, respectively, that Ministers and Consuls of the United States, duly appointed to reside in each of the said countries, shall in addition to other powers and duties imposed upon them respectively, by the provisions of such treaties respectively, be invested with the judicial authority herein described, which shall appertain to the said office of Minister and Consul, and be a part of the duties belonging thereto, wherein the same is allowed by treaty.

SEC. 2.—*And be it further enacted* That in regard to *Crimes and Misdemeanors* the said public functionaries are hereby fully empowered to arraign and try, in the manner herein provided, all citizens of the United States charged with offences against law, which shall be committed in such countries, respectively, and upon conviction, to sentence such offenders in the manner herein authorized; and the said functionaries, and each of them, are hereby authorized to issue all such process as are suitable and necessary to carry this authority into execution.

SEC. 3.—*And be it further enacted,* That in regard to *civil rights,* whether of property or person, the said functionaries are hereby invested with all the judicial authority necessary to execute the provisions of such treaties, respectively, and shall entertain jurisdiction in matters of contract at the port where, or nearest to which, the contract was made, or at the port at which, or nearest, to which, it was to be executed; and in all other matters at the port where, or nearest to which, the cause of controversy arose, or at the port where, or nearest to which, the damage complained of was sustained;—any such port above-named being always one of the ports at which the United States are represented by Consuls; which jurisdiction shall embrace all controversies between citizens of the United States, or others provided for by such treaties, respectively.

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SEC. 4.—*And be it further enacted*, That such jurisdiction in criminal and civil matters shall, in all cases, be exercised and enforced in conformity with the laws of the United States, which are hereby, so far as is necessary to execute such treaties, respectively, extended over all citizens of the United States in the said countries, (and over all others to the extent that the terms of the said treaties, respectively, justify or require), so far as such laws are suitable to carry the said treaties into effect: but in all cases where such laws are not adapted to the object, or are deficient in the provisions necessary to furnish suitable remedies, the common law, including equity and admiralty, shall be extended in like manner over such citizens and others in the said countries; and if defects still remain to be supplied, and neither the common law, including equity and admiralty, nor the statutes of the United States, furnish appropriate and suitable remedies, the Minister in the said countries, respectively, shall, by decrees and regulations which shall have the force of law, supply such defects and deficiencies.

SEC. 5.—*And be it further enacted*, That in order to organize and carry into effect the system of jurisprudence demanded by such treaties, respectively, the said Ministers with the advice of the several Consuls in each of the said countries, respectively, or so many of them as can be conveniently assembled, shall prescribe the forms of all processes which shall be issued by any of the said Consuls; the mode of executing, and the time of returning the same; the manner in which trials shall be conducted, and how the records thereof shall be kept; the form of oaths for Christian witnesses, and the mode of examining all other witnesses; the costs which shall be allowed to the prevailing party, and the fees which shall be paid for judicial services to defray necessary expenses; the manner in which all officers and agents to execute process, and to carry this Act into effect, shall be appointed and compensated; the form of bail-bonds, and the security which shall be required of the party who appeals from the decision of a Consul; and generally, without further enumeration, to make all such decrees and regulations from time to time, under the provision of this Act, as the exigency may demand: and all such regulations, decrees, and orders shall be plainly drawn up in writing, and submitted, as above provided, for the advice of the Consuls or as many of them as can be consulted without prejudicial delay or inconvenience, who shall each signify his assent or dissent in writing, with his name subscribed thereto; and after taking such advice, and considering the same, the Minister in the said countries respectively, may nevertheless, by causing the decree, order, or regulation to be published with his signature thereto, and the opinions of his advisers inscribed thereon, make it to become binding and obligatory until annulled or modified by Congress; and it shall take effect from the publication, or any subsequent day thereto named in the Act.

SEC. 6.—*And be it further enacted*, That all such regulations, orders, and decrees, shall, as speedily as may be after publication, be transmitted by the said Ministers, with the opinions of their advisers, as drawn up by them severally, to the Secretary of State, to be laid before Congress for revision.

SEC. 7.—*And be it further enacted*, That each of the Consuls aforesaid, at the port for which he is appointed, shall be competent, under the authority herein contained upon facts within his own knowledge, of which he has good reason to believe true, or upon complaint made, or information filed in writing and authenticated in such way as shall be prescribed by the Minister, to issue his warrant for the arrest of any citizen of the United States charged with committing, in the country, an offence against law; and when arrested, to arraign and try any such offender; and upon conviction to sentence him to punishment in the manner herein prescribed; always meting out punishment in a manner proportioned to the offence; which punishment shall, in all cases, except as is herein otherwise provided, be either fine or imprisonment.

SEC. 8.—*And be it further enacted*, That any Consul, when sitting alone for the trial of offences or misdemeanors, shall finally decide all cases where the fine imposed does not exceed one hundred dollars, or the term of imprisonment does not exceed sixty days; and there shall be no appeal therefrom, except as provided in section eleven of this Act. But no fine imposed by a Consul for a contempt committed in the presence of the Court, or for failing to obey a summons from the same, shall exceed fifty dollars, nor shall the imprisonment exceed twenty-four hours for the same contempt.

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SEC. 9.—*And be it further enacted*, That when sitting alone, he may also decide all cases in which the fine imposed does not exceed five hundred dollars, or the term of imprisonment does not exceed ninety days; but in all such cases, if the fine exceeds one hundred dollars, or the term of imprisonment for misdemeanor exceeds ninety days, the defendants (or any of them, if there be more than one) may take the case by appeal before the Minister of the United States, if allowed jurisdiction, either upon errors of law or matters of fact under such rules as may be perscribed by the Minister for the prosecution of appeals in such cases.

SEC. 10.—*And be it further enacted*, That whenever in any case, the Consul shall be of opinion that, by reason of the legal questions which may arise therein, assistance will be useful to him, or whenever he shall be of opinion that a severer punishment than those above specified will be required, he shall in either case, summon one or more citizens of the United States, not exceeding four in number, taken by lot from a list of individuals which shall have been submitted previously to the Minister for his approval, but in capital cases not less than four, who shall be persons of good repute and competent to the duty, to sit with him in the trial, and who, after so sitting upon the trial, shall each enter upon the record his judgment and opinion, and sign the same. The Consul shall, however, give judgment in the case; but if his decision is opposed by the opinion of one or more of his associates, the case without further proceedings, together with the evidence and opinions, shall be referred to the Minister for his final adjudication, either by entering up judgment therein, or remitting the same to the Consul, with instructions how to proceed therewith; but in all such cases, except capital offences, if the Consul and his associates concur in opinion, the decision shall be final, except as is provided in section nine of this Act.

SEC. 11.—*And be it further enacted*, That Consuls aforesaid, and each of them, at the port for which he is appointed, shall have jurisdiction as is herein provided, in all civil cases arising under such Treaties, respectively, wherein the damage demanded does not exceed the sum of five hundred dollars; and if he see fit to decide the same without aid his decision thereon shall be final; but if in his judgment any case involves legal perplexities, and assistance will be useful, or if the damage demanded exceed five hundred dollars, in either such case it shall be his duty to summon to his aid, from a list of individuals which shall have been nominated for the purposes of this Act to the Minister and received his approval, not less than two nor more than three citizens of the United States if such are residing at the port, of good repute and competent to the duty, who shall with him hear any such case; and if the Consul and his associates concur in opinion, the judgment shall be final; but if the associates, or any of them, differ from the Consul, the opinions of all shall be noted on the record, and each shall subscribe his name to his assent to, or dissent from, the Consul, with such reasons therefor as he thinks proper to assign, and either party may thereupon appeal, under such regulations as may exist, to the Minister; but if no appeal is lawfully claimed, the decision of the Consul shall be final and conclusive.

SEC. 12.—*And be it further enacted*, That in all cases, criminal and civil, the evidence shall be taken down in writing in open Court, under such regulations as may be made for that purpose; and all objections to the competency or character of testimony shall be noted down, with the ruling in all such cases, and the evidence shall be part of the case.

SEC. 13.—*And be it further enacted*, That the Minister of the United States in the country to which he his appointed shall, in addition to his power to make regulations and decrees as herein provided, be fully authorized to hear and decide all cases, criminal and civil, which may come before him, by appeal, under the provisions of this Act, and to issue all processes necessary to execute the power conferred upon him; and he is hereby fully empowered to decide finally any case upon the evidence which comes up with it, or to hear the parties further, if he thinks justice will be promoted thereby; and he may also prescribe the rules upon which new trials may be granted, either by the Consuls or by himself, if asked for upon justifiable grounds.

SEC. 14.—*And be it further enacted*, That in all cases, except as is herein otherwise provided, the punishment of crime provided for by this Act shall be fine or

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imprisonment, or both, at the discretion of the functionary who decides the case, but subject to the regulations herein contained, and such as may hereafter be made. It shall, however, be the duty of each and every functionary to allot punishment according to the magnitude and aggravation of the offence; and all who refuse or neglect to comply with the sentence passed upon them shall stand committed until they do comply, or are discharged by order of the Consul, with the consent of the Minister in the country.

SEC. 15.—*And be it further enacted*, That murder and insurrection, or rebellion against the government of either of the said countries, with intent to subvert the same, shall be capital offences, punishable with death; but no person shall be convicted of either of said crimes, unless the Consul and his associates in the trial all concur in opinion, and the Minister also approves of the conviction; but it shall always be lawful to convict one put upon trial for either of these crimes, of a lesser offence of a similar character if the evidence justifies it; and when so convicted, to punish as for other offences, by fine or imprisonment, or both.

SEC. 16.—*And be it further enacted*, That whenever any one shall be convicted of either of the crimes punishable with death, as aforesaid, in either of the said countries, it shall be the duty of the Minister to issue his warrant for the execution of the convict, appointing the time, place, and manner; but if the said Minister shall be satisfied that the ends of public justice demand it, he may from time to time postpone such execution, and if he finds mitigatory circumstances which may authorize it, may submit the case to the President of the United States for pardon.

SEC. 17.—*And be it further enacted*, That it shall be the duty of the Minister in each of the said countries to establish a tariff of fees for judicial services, which shall be paid by such parties and to such persons as said Minister shall direct; and the proceeds shall, as far as is necessary, be applied to defray the expenses incident to the execution of this Act; and regular accounts, both of receipts and expenditures, shall be kept by the said Minister and Consuls, and transmitted annually to the Secretary of State.

SEC. 18.—*And be it further enacted*, That in all criminal cases which are not of a heinous character, it shall be lawful for the parties aggrieved or concerned therein, with the assent of the Minister in the country or Consul, to adjust and settle the same among themselves, upon pecuniary or other considerations.

SEC. 19.—*And be it further enacted*, That it shall be the duty also of the said Ministers and the Consuls to encourage the settlement of controversies of a civil character by mutual agreement, or to submit them to the decision of referees agreed upon by the parties, a majority of whom shall have power to decide the matter. And it shall be the duty of the Minister in each country to prepare a form of submission for such cases, to be signed by the parties and acknowledged before the Consul; and when parties have so agreed to refer, the referees may, after suitable notice of the time and place of meeting for the trial, proceed *ex parte*, in case either party refuses or neglects to appear; and, after hearing any case, may deliver their award, sealed, to the Consul, who, in Court, shall open the same; and if he accepts it, he shall endorse the fact, and judgment shall be rendered thereon, and execution issue in compliance with the terms thereof: *Provided, however*, That the parties may always settle the same before return thereof is made to the Consul.

SEC. 20.—*And be it further enacted*, That the Ministers aforesaid and Consuls shall be fully authorized to call upon the local authorities to sustain and support them in the execution of the powers confided to them by said treaty, and on their part to do and perform whatever is necessary to carry the provisions of said treaties into full effect, so far as they are to be executed in the said countries, respectively.

SEC. 21.—*And be it further enacted*, That the provisions of this Act, so far as the same relate to crimes and offences committed by citizens of the United States, shall extend to Turkey, under the treaty with the Sublime Porte of May seventh, eighteen hundred and thirty, and shall be executed in the Ottoman dominions, in conformity with the provisions of said treaty and of this Act, by the Minister of the United States, and the Consuls of the United States [appointed] to reside therein, who are hereby

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ex officio invested with the powers herein conferred upon the Minister and Consuls in China, for the purposes above expressed, so far as regards the punishment of crime, and also for the exercise of jurisdiction in civil cases wherein the same is permitted by the laws of Turkey, or its usages in its intercourse with the Franks or other foreign Christian nations.

SEC. 22.—*And be it further enacted*, That the word *Minister*, when used in this Act, shall be understood to mean the person invested with, and exercising, the principal diplomatic functions in each of the countries mentioned in the first section of this Act. The word *Consul* shall be understood to mean any person invested by the United States with, and exercising the functions of Consul-general, of Vice-consul-general, Consul, or Vice-consul, in any of the countries herein named. And if at any time there be no Minister of the United States in either of the countries hereinbefore mentioned, the judicial duties which are imposed by this Act upon the Minister, shall devolve upon the Consul-general, or Consul residing at the capital of the country, who is hereby authorized and required to discharge the same.

SEC. 23.—*And be it further enacted*, That all such officers shall be responsible for their conduct to the United States and to the laws thereof, not only as diplomatic or consular functionaries, respectively, but as judicial officers, when they perform judicial duties, and shall be held liable for all negligencies and misconduct as public officers.

SEC. 24.—*And be it further enacted*, That capital cases for murder, or insurrection against the government of either of the countries hereinbefore mentioned, by citizens of the United States, or for offences against the public peace, amounting to felony under the laws of the United States, may be tried before the Minister of the United States in the country where the offence is committed, if allowed jurisdiction, and it shall be competent for each of the said Ministers to issue all manner of writs, to prevent the citizens of the United States from enlisting in the military or naval service of either of the said countries, to make war upon any foreign power with whom the United States are at peace, or in the service of one portion of the people against any other portion of the same people; and he may carry out this power by a resort to such force as may at the time be within his reach, belonging to the United States.

SEC. 25.—*And be it further enacted*, That the President be, and he is hereby, authorized to appoint *Marshals* for such of the consular courts in the said countries as he may think proper, not to exceed seven in number, namely, one in Japan, four in China, one in Siam, and one in Turkey, who shall each receive an annual salary of one thousand dollars per annum, in addition to the fees allowed by the regulations of the said Ministers, respectively, in the said countries: and it shall be the duty of the said Marshals, respectively, to execute all process issued by the Minister of the United States in the said countries, respectively, or by the Consul at the port at which they reside, and to make due return of the same to the officer by whom the same was issued, and to conform, in all respects, to the regulations prescribed by the said Ministers, respectively, in regard to their duties. And the said Marshals shall give bonds for the faithful performance of the duties of the office, before entering upon the same, which bond shall be in a penal sum, not to exceed ten thousand dollars, with two sureties to be approved by the Secretary of State of the United States; and the said bond shall be transmitted to the Secretary of the Treasury, and a certified copy thereof be lodged in the office of the Minister. And in case any person aggrieved by the misconduct of any of the said Marshals, should desire to bring suit upon any of the said bonds, it shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Treasury, or the Minister having custody of a copy of the same, to furnish the person so applying with a certified copy thereof, upon which copy so furnished and certified, suit may be brought and prosecuted with the same effect as could be done upon the original: *Provided*, that upon a plea of *non est factum* verified upon oath, or any other good cause shown, the Court, or the Consul, or Minister trying the cause may require the original to be produced; and when so required, it shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Treasury to forward the original bond to the Court, or Consul, or Minister requiring the same; *And provided further*, that before a copy of any such bond shall be furnished for suit; it shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Treasury, or the Minister to whom the application is

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made, to require *prima facie* proof, to be judged of by the Secretary or the Minister having charge of the copy, that there is probable cause of action against the Marshal making the bond; *And provided further*, that all rules, orders, writs, and processes of every kind which are intended to operate or to be enforced against any of the said Marshals, in any of the countries named in this Act, shall be directed to and executed by such person as may be appointed for that purpose by the Minister or Consuls issuing the same.

SEC. 26.—*And be it further enacted*, That the President be, and is hereby authorised to allow in the adjustment of the accounts of each of the said Ministers or Consuls, the actual expenses of the rent of suitable buildings to be used as prisons for American convicts in the said countries, not to exceed in any case the rate of six hundred dollars a year; and also the wages of the keepers of the same, and for the care of offenders, not to exceed in any case the sum of eight hundred dollars per annum; and provided that no more than one prison shall be hired in Japan, four in China, one in Turkey, and one in Siam, at such port or ports as the Minister, with the sanction of the President, may designate.

SEC. 27.—*And be it further enacted*, That the jurisdiction of the respective Ministers in the countries hereinbefore named, where the same is allowed by treaty, in all matters of civil redress or of crimes, except in the cases mentioned in the twenty-fourth section, shall be appellate only, and be exercised wherever in the said countries they may be, respectively, except also in cases where a consular officer shall happen to be interested either as party or witness, in which case original jurisdiction is vested in the said Minister, respectively.

SEC. 28.—*And be it further enacted*, That the provisions of this Act be, and the same are hereby, extended to Persia in respect to all suits and disputes which may arise between citizens of the United States therein; and the Minister and Cousuls who may be appointed to reside in Persia are hereby invested, in relation to the said suits and disputes, with such powers as are by this Act conferred upon the Minister and Consuls in China. And all suits and disputes arising in Persia between Persian subjects and citizens of the United States, shall be carried before the Persian tribunal to which such matters are usually referred, at the place where a Consul or Agent of the United States may reside, and shall be discussed and decided according to equity, in presence of an employé of the Consul or Agent of the United States; and it shall be the duty of the Consular Officer to attend the trial in person, and see that justice is administered. And all suits and disputes occurring in Persia between the citizens of the United States and the subjects of other foreign powers, shall be tried and adjudicated by the intermediations of their respective Ministers or Consuls, in accordance with such regulations as shall be mutually agreed upon by the Minister of the United States for the time being, and the Ministers of such foreign powers, respectively, which regulations shall, from time to time, be submitted to the Secretary of State of the United States.

SEC. 29.—*And be it further enacted*, That the provisions of this Act, so far as the same are in conformity with the stipulations in the existing treaties between the United States and Tripoli, Tunis, Morocco, and Muscat, respectively, shall extend to those countries, and shall be executed in conformity with the provisions of the said treaties, and of the provisions of this Act, by the Consuls appointed by the United States to reside therein, who are hereby *ex officio* invested with the powers herein delegated to the Ministers and Consuls of the United States appointed to reside in the countries named in the first section of this Act, so far as the same can be exercised under the provisions of treaties between the United States and the several countries mentioned in this section, and in accordance with the usages of the said countries in their intercourse with the Franks or other foreign Christian nations.

SEC. 30.—*And be it further enacted*, That the Consuls and Commercial Agents of the United States at islands or in countries not inhabited by any civilized people, or recognized by any treaty with the United States, be, and the same are hereby authorized to try, hear, and determine all cases in regard to civil rights, whether of person or property, where the real debt and damages do not exceed the sum

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of one thousand dollars, exclusive of costs; and upon full hearing of the allegations and evidence of both parties, to give judgment according to the laws of the United States, and according to the equity and right of the matter, in the same manner as justices of the peace are now authorized and empowered where the United States have exclusive jurisdiction. And the said Consuls and Commercial Agents, respectively, are hereby invested with the powers conferred by the provisions of the seventh and eight sections of this Act for trial of offences or misdemeanors.

SEC. 31.—*And be it further enacted*, That all marriages in the presence of any Consular officer in a foreign country, between persons, who would be authorized to marry if residing in the district of Columbia, shall have the same force and effect, and shall be valid to all intents and purposes, as if the said marriage had been solemnized within the United States. And in all cases of marriage before any Consular officer, the said Consular officer shall give to each of the parties a certificate of such marriage, and shall also send a certificate thereof to the Department of State, there to be kept; which certificate shall specify the names of the parties their ages, places of birth, and residence.

SEC. 32.—*And be it further enacted*, That all acts and parts of acts inconsistent with the provisions of this Act shall be, and the same are hereby, repealed.

SEC. 33.—*And be it further enacted*, That this Act shall take effect on the first day of July, eighteen hundred and sixty.

Approved June 22nd, 1861.

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TREATY OF PEACE, FRIENDSHIP, AND COMMERCE, BETWEEN HER MAJESTY AND THE TYCOON OF JAPAN.

SIGNED IN THE ENGLISH, JAPANESE, AND DUTCH LANGUAGES, AT YEDO, AUGUST 26TH, 1858.

Ratifications Exchanged at Yedo, July 11th, 1859.

Her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and His Majesty the Tycoon of Japan, being desirous to place the relations between the two countries on a permanent and friendly footing, and to facilitate commercial intercourse between their respective subjects, and having for that purpose resolved to enter into a Treaty of Peace, Amity, and Commerce, have named as their Plenipotentiaries, that is to say:—

Her Majesty the Queen of Great Britain and Ireland, The Right Honorable the Earl of Elgin and Kincardine, a Peer of the United Kingdom, and Knight of the Most Ancient and Most Noble Order of the Thistle:—

And His Majesty the Tycoon of Japan, Midzuo Tsikfogono Kami; Nagai Gembano Kami; Inouwye Sinano no Kami; Kori Oribeno Kami; Iwase Higono Kami; and Isuda Hauzabro.

Art. I.—There shall be perpetual peace and friendship between Her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, her heirs and successors, and His Majesty the Tycoon of Japan, and between their respective dominions and subjects.

Art. II.—Her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, may appoint a Diplomatic Agent to reside at the city of Yedo, and Consuls or Consular Agents to reside at any or all the ports of Japan which are opened for British commerce by this Treaty.

The Diplomatic Agent and Consul-General of Great Britain shall have the right to travel freely to any part of the Empire of Japan.

His Majesty the Tycoon of Japan may appoint a Diplomatic Agent to reside in London, and Consuls or Consular Agents at any or all the ports of Great Britain.

The Diplomatic Agent and Consul-General of Japan shall have the right to travel freely to any part of Great Britain.

Art. III.—The ports and towns of Hakodadi, Kanagawa, and Nagasaki, shall be opened to British subjects on the first of July, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-nine. In addition to which, the following ports and towns shall be opened to them at the dates hereinafter specified:

Nee-e-gata, or, if Nee-a-gata be found to be unsuitable as a harbor, another convenient port on the west coast of Nipon, on the first day of January, one thousand eight hundred and sixty.

Hiogo on the first day of January, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three.

In all the foregoing ports and towns British subjects may permanently reside. They shall have the right to lease ground, and purchase the buildings thereon, and may erect

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dwellings and warehouses; but no fortification, or place of military strength, shall be erected under pretence of building dwellings or warehouses; and to see that this Article is observed, the Japanese authorities shall have the right to inspect, from time to time, any buildings which are being erected, altered, or repaired.

The place which British subjects shall occupy for their buildings, and the harbor regulations, shall be arranged by the British Consul and the Japanese authorities of each place, and if they cannot agree, the matter shall be referred to and settled by the British Diplomatic Agent and the Japanese Government. No wall, fence, or gate shall be erected by the Japanese around the place where British subjects, reside, or anything done which may prevent a free egress or ingress to the same.

British subjects shall be free to go where they please, within the following limits, at the opened ports of Japan.

At Kanagawa to the River Loge (which empties into the Bay of Yedo, Kawasaki, and Sinogawa) and ten *ri* in any direction.

At Hakodadi ten *ri* in any direction.

At Hiogo ten *ri* in any direction, that of Kioto excepted, which city shall not be approached nearer than ten *ri*. The crews of vessels resorting shall not cross the River Engawa, which empties into the Bay between Hiogo and Osaca.

The distance shall be measured by land from the goyoso, or town hall of each of the foregoing ports, the *ri* being equal to four thousand two hundred and seventy-five yards English measure.

At Nagasaki, British subjects may go into any part of the Imperial domain in its vicinity.

The boundaries of Nee-e-gata, or the place that may be substituted for it, shall be settled by the British Diplomatic Agent and the Government of Japan.

From the first day of January, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two, British subjects shall be allowed to reside in the city of Yedo, and from the first day of January, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, in the city of Osaka, for the purposes of trade only. In each of these two cities a suitable place, within which they may hire horses, and the distance they may go, shall be arranged by the British Diplomatic Agent and the Government of Japan.

Art. IV.—All questions in regard to rights, whether of property or person, arising between British subjects in the dominions of His Majesty the Tycoon of Japan, shall be subject to the jurisdiction of the British authorities.

Art. V.—Japanese subjects, who may be guilty of any criminal act towards British subjects, shall be arrested and punished by the Japanese authorities, according to the laws of Japan.

British subjects who may commit any crime against Japanese subjects, or the subjects or citizens of any other country, shall be tried and punished by the Consul or other public functionary authorized thereto, according to the laws of Great Britain.

Justice shall be equitably and impartially administered on both sides.

Art. VI.—A British subject having reason to complain of a Japanese must proceed to the Consulate and state his grievance.

The Consul will inquire into the merits of the case, and do his utmost to arrange it amicably. In like manner, if a Japanese have reason to complain of a British subject, the Consul shall no less listen to his complaint, and endeavour to settle it in a friendly manner. If disputes take place of such a nature that the Consul cannot arrange them amicably, then he shall request the assistance of the Japanese authorities, that they may together examine into the merit of the case, and decide it equitably.

Art. VII.—Should any Japanese subject fail to discharge debts incurred to a British subject, or should he fraudulently abscond, the Japanese authorities will do their utmost to bring him to justice, and to force recovery of the debts; and should any British subject fraudulently abscond or fail to discharge debts incurred by him to a Japanese subject, the British authorities will, in like manner, do their utmost to bring him to justice, and to enforce recovery of the debts.

Neither the British nor Japanese Government are to be held responsible for the payment of any debts contracted by British or Japanese subjects.

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Art. VIII.—The Japanese Government will place no restrictions whatever upon employment, by British subjects, of Japanese, in any lawful capacity.

Art. IX.—British subjects in Japan shall be allowed free exercise of their religion, and for this purpose shall have the right to erect suitable places of worship.

Art. X.—All foreign coin shall be current in Japan, and shall pass for its corresponding weight in Japanese coin of the same description.

British and Japanese subjects may freely use foreign or Japanese coin, in making payment to each other.

As some time will elapse before the Japanese will become acquainted with the value of foreign coin, the Japanese Government will, for the period of one year after the opening of each port, furnish British subjects with Japanese coin in exchange for theirs, equal weights being given, and no discount taken for recoinage.

Coins of all descriptions (with the exception of Japanese copper coin), as well as foreign gold and silver uncoined, may be exported from Japan.

Art. XI.—Supplies for the use of the British navy may be landed at Kanagawa, Hakodadi, and Nagasaki, and stored in warehouses, in the custody of an officer of the British Government, without the payment of any duty: if any such supplies are sold in Japan, the purchasers shall pay the proper duty to the Japanese authorities.

Art. XII.—If any British vessel be at any time wrecked or stranded on the coast of Japan, or be compelled to take refuge in any port within the dominions of the Tycoon of Japan, the Japanese authorities, on being apprised of the fact, shall immediately render all the assistance in their power; the persons on board shall receive friendly treatment, and be furnished, if necessary, with the means of conveyance to the nearest Consular station.

Art. XIII.—Any British merchant vessel arriving off one of the open ports of Japan shall be at liberty to hire a pilot to take her into port. In like manner, after she has discharged all legal dues and is ready to take her departure, she shall be allowed to hire a pilot to conduct her out of port.

Art. XIV.—At each of the ports open to trade British subjects shall be at full liberty to import from their own or any other ports, and sell there and purchase therein, and export to their own or any other ports, all manner of merchandize not contraband, paying the duties thereon as laid down in the Tariff annexed to the present Treaty, and other charges whatsoever. With the exception of munitions of war, which shall only be sold to the Japanese Government and foreigners, they may freely buy from Japanese and sell to them any articles that either may have for sale, without the intervention of any Japanese officer in such purchase or sale, or in receiving payment for the same, and all classes of Japanese may purchase, sell, keep, or use any articles sold to them by British subjects.

Art. XV.—If the Japanese Custom House officers are dissatisfied with the value placed on any goods by the owner, they may place a value thereon, and offer to take the goods at that valuation. If the owner refuses to accept the offer, he shall pay duty on such valuation. If the offer be accepted by the owner, the purchase money shall be paid to him without delay, and without any abatement or discount.

Art. XVI.—All goods imported into Japan by British subjects, and which have paid the duty fixed by this Treaty, may be transported by the Japanese into any part of the Empire, without the payment of any tax, excise, or transit duty whatever.

Art. XVII.—British merchants who may have imported merchandize into any open port in Japan, and paid duty thereon, shall be entitled, on obtaining from the Japanese Custom House authorities a certificate stating that such payment has been made, to re-export the same, and land it in any other of the open ports, without the payment of any additional duty whatever.

Art. XVIII.—The Japanese authorities at each port will adopt the means that they may judge most proper for the prevention of fraud or smuggling.

Art. XIX.—All penalties enforced, or confiscations made under this Treaty, shall belong to, and be appropriated by, the Government of His Majesty the Tycoon of Japan.

Art. XX.—The Articles for the regulation of trade which are appended to this Treaty, shall be considered as forming part of the same, and shall be equally binding

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on both the Contracting Parties to the Treaty, and on their subjects. The Diplomatic Agent of Great Britain in Japan, in conjunction with such person or persons as may be appointed for that purpose by the Japanese Government, shall have power to make such rules as may be required to carry into full and complete effect the provisions of this Treaty, and the provisions of the Articles regulating trade appended thereto.

Art. XXI.—This treaty being written in the English, Japanese, and Dutch languages, and all the versions having the same meaning and intention, the Dutch version shall be considered the original; but it is understood that all official communications addressed by the Diplomatic and Consular agents of Her Majesty the Queen of Great Britain to the Japanese authorities, shall henceforward be written in English. In order, however, to facilitate the transaction of business, they will, for a period of five years from the signature of this Treaty, be accompanied by a Dutch or Japanese version.

Art. XXII.—It is agreed that either of the High Contracting Parties to this Treaty, on giving one year's previous notice to the other, may demand a revision thereof on or after the first of July, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-two, with a view to the insertion therein of such amendments as experience shall prove to be desirable.

Art. XXIII.—It is hereby expressly stipulated that the British Government and its subjects will be allowed free and equal participation in all privileges, immunities, and advantages, that may have been or may be hereafter granted by His Majesty the Tycoon of Japan to the Government or subjects of any other nation.

Art. XXIV.—The ratification of this Treaty, under the hand of Her Majesty the Queen of Great Britain and Ireland, and under the name and seal of His Majesty the Tycoon of Japan, respectively, shall be exchanged at Yedo, within a year from this day of signature. In token whereof, the respective Plenipotentiaries have signed and sealed this Treaty.

Done at Yedo, this twenty-sixth day of August, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight, corresponding to the Japanese date the eighteenth day of the seventh month of the fifth year of Ansei Tsusinon yemma.

ELGIN AND KINCARDINE.
MIDZO TSIKFOGONO KAMI.
NAGAI GEMBANO KAMI.
INOUWYE SINANO NO KAMI.
KORI ORIBENO KAMI.
IWASE HIGONO KAMI.
ISUDA HAUZABRO.

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REGULATIONS UNDER WHICH BRITISH TRADE IS TO BE CONDUCTED IN JAPAN.

REGULATION I.—Within forty-eight hours (Sunday excepted) after the arrival of a British ship in a Japanese port, the captain or commander shall exhibit to the Japanese Custom-house authorities the receipt of the British Consul, showing that he has deposited all the ship's papers, the ship's bills of lading, &c., at the British Consulate, and he shall then make an entry of his ship, by giving a written paper, stating the name of the ship, and the name of the port from which she comes, her tonnage, the name of her captain or commander, the names of her passengers (if any), and the number of her crew, which paper shall be certified by the captain or commander to be a true statement, and shall be signed by him: he shall, at the same time, deposit a written manifest of his cargo, setting forth the marks and numbers of the packages, and their contents, as they are described in his bills of lading, with the names of the persons or person to whom they are consigned. A list of the stores of the ship shall be added to the manifest. The captain or commander shall certify the manifest to be a true account of all the cargo and stores on board the ship, and shall sign his name to the same.

If any error is discovered in the manifest, it may be corrected within twenty-four hours (Sunday excepted) without the payment of any fees, but for any alteration or post entry to the manifest made after that time, a fee of fifteen dollars shall be paid.

All goods not entered on the manifest shall pay double duties on being landed.

Any captain or commander that shall neglect to enter his vessel at the Japanese Custom-house within the time prescribed by this regulation, shall pay a penalty of sixty dollars for each day that he shall so neglect to enter his ship.

REGULATION II.—The Japanese Government shall have the right to place Custom-house officers on board of any ship in their ports (men-of-war excepted). All Custom-house officers shall be treated with civility, and such reasonable accommodation shall be allotted to them as the ship affords.

No goods shall be unladen from any ship between the hours of sunset and sunrise, except by special permission of the Custom-house authorities, and the hatchway, and all other places of entrance into that part of the ship where the cargo is stowed, may be secured by Japanese officers between the hours of sunset and sunrise, by fixing seals, locks, or other fastening; and if any person shall, without due permission open any entrance that has been affixed by the Japanese Custom-house officers, every person so offending shall pay a fine of sixty dollars for each offence.

Any goods that shall be discharged from any ship, without having been duly entered at the Japanese Custom-house as hereinafter provided, shall be liable to seizure and confiscation.

Packages of goods made up with an intent to defraud the revenue of Japan, concealing therein articles of value which are not set forth in the invoice, shall be forfeited.

If any British ship shall smuggle, or attempt to smuggle goods, at any of the non-opened harbours of Japan, all such goods shall be forfeited to the Japanese Government, and the ship shall pay a fine of one thousand dollars for each offence.

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Vessels needing repairs may land their cargo for that purpose, without the payment of duty. All goods so landed shall remain in charge of the Japanese authorities, and all just charges for storage, labour, and supervision, shall be paid thereon. But if any portion of such cargo be sold, the regular duties shall be paid on the portion so disposed of.

Cargo may be transhipped to another vessel in the same harbour without payment of duty, but all transhipment shall be made under the supervision of Japanese officers, and after satisfactory proof has been given to the Custom-house authorities of the *bonâ fide* nature of the transaction, and also under a permit to be granted for that purpose by such authorities.

The importation of opium being prohibited, and British vessels coming to Japan for the purposes of trade, and having more than three catties' weight of opium on board, the surplus quantity may be seized and destroyed by the Japanese authorities; and any persons smuggling, or attempting to smuggle opium, shall be liable to pay a fine of fifteen dollars for each catty of opium so smuggled or attempted to be smuggled.

Regulation III.—The owner or consignee of any goods who desires to land them, shall make an entry of the same at the Japanese Custom-house. The entry shall be in writing, and shall set forth the name of the person making the entry, and the name of the ship in which the goods were imported, and the marks, numbers, packages, and the contents thereof, with the value of each package, extended separately in one amount, and at the bottom of the entry shall be placed the aggregate value of all the goods contained in the entry. On each entry, the owner or consignee shall certify in writing that the entry then presented exhibits the actual cost of the goods, and that nothing has been concealed whereby the Customs of Japan would be defrauded, and the owner or consignee shall sign his name to such certificate.

The original invoice or invoices of the goods so entered shall be presented to the Custom-house authorities, and shall remain in their possession until they have examined the goods contained in the entry.

The Japanese officers may examine any or all the packages so entered, and for this purpose may take them to the Custom-house; but such be without expense to the importer or injury to the goods; and, after examination, the Japanese shall restore the goods to their original condition in the packages (so far as may be practicable), and such examination shall be made without any unreasonable delay.

If any owner or importer discovers that his goods have been damaged on the voyage of importation before such goods have been delivered to him, he may notify the Custom-house authorities of such damage, and he may have the damaged goods appraised by two or more competent and disinterested persons, who after the due examination, shall make a certification, setting forth the amount per cent. of damage on each separate package, describing it by its mark and number, which certificate shall be signed by the appaisers, in presence of the Custom-house authorities, and the importer may attach the certificate to his entry, and make a corresponding deduction from it. But this shall not prevent the Custom-house authorities from appraising the goods in the manner provided in Article XV. of the Treaty, to which these Regulations are appended.

After the duties have been paid, the owner shall receive a permit, authorising the delivery to him of the goods, whether the same are at the Custom-house or on ship-board.

All goods intended to be exported shall be entered at the Japanese Custom-house before they are placed on ship-board. The entry shall be in writing, and shall state the name of the ship by which the goods are to be exported, with the mark and number of the packages, and the quantity, descriptions, and value of their contents. The exporter shall certify, in writing, that the entry is a true account of all goods contained therein, and shall sign his name thereto.

And goods that are put on board of a ship for exportation before they have been entered at the Custom-house, and all packages which contain prohibited articles, shall be forfeited to the Japanese Government.

No entry at the Custom-house shall be required for supplies for the use of the ships, their crews, and passengers, nor for the clothing, &c., of passengers.

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REGULATION IV.—Ships wishing to clear shall give twenty-four hours' notice at the Custom-house, and at the end of that time they shall be entitled to their clearance, but if it be refused, the Custom-house authorities shall immediately inform the captain or consignee of the ship of the reason why the clearance is refused; and they shall also give the same notice to the British Consul.

British ships of war shall not be required to enter or clear at the Custom-house, nor shall they be visited by Japanese Custom-house or police officers.

Steamers conveying the mails from Great Britain may enter and clear on the same day, and they shall not be required to make a manifest, except for such passengers and goods as are to be landed in Japan. But such steamers shall, in all cases, enter and clear at the Custom-house.

Whale ships touching for supplies, or ships in distress, shall not be required to make a manifest of their cargo; but if they subsequently wish to trade, they shall then deposit a manifest, as required in Regulation I.

The word "ship" whenever it occurs in these Regulations, or in the Treaty to which they are attached, is to be held as meaning a ship, barque, brig, schooner, sloop, or steamer.

REGULATION V.—Any persons signing a false declaration or certificate, with the intent to defraud the revenue of Japan, shall pay a fine of one hundred and twenty-five dollars for each offence.

REGULATION. VI.—No tonnage duties shall be levied on British ships in ports of Japan, but the following fees shall be paid to the Japanese Custom-house authorities. For the entry of ship, fifteen dollars; for the clearance of a ship, seven dollars; for each permit, one dollar and a half; for each bill of health, one dollar and a half; for any other document, one dollar and a half.

* REGULATION VII.—Duties shall be paid to the Japanese Government, on all goods landed in the country, acccording to the following Tariff.

Class 1.—All articles in this class shall be free of duty:—

Gold and Silver, coined or uncoined.

Wearing apparel, in actual use.

Household furniture and printed books not intended for sale, but the property of persons who come to reside in Japan.

Class 2.—A duty of five per cent. shall be paid on the following articles:—

All articles used for the purpose of building, rigging, repairing, or fitting out of ships.

Whaling gear of all kinds.
Salted provisions of all kinds.
Bread and Breadstuffs.
Living animals of all kinds.
Coals.
Timber for building houses.
Rice.
Paddy.
Steam-machinery.
Zinc.
Lead.
Tin.
Raw Silk.
Cotton and Woollen Manufactured goods.

Class 3.—A duty of thirty-five per cent. shall be paid on all intoxicating liquors, whether prepared by distillation, fermentation or in any other manner.

Class. 4.—All goods not included in any of the preceding classes shall pay a duty of twenty per cent.

All articles of Japanese production which are exported as cargo, shall pay a duty of five per cent. with the exception of gold and silver coin, and copper in bars.

* This tariff is abrogated under the New Convention.

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Rice and wheat, the produce of Japan, shall not be exported from Japan as cargo, but all British subjects resident in Japan, and British ships for their crews and passengers, shall be furnished with sufficient supplies of the same.

Foreign grain, brought into any open port of Japan in a British ship, if no part thereof has been landed, may be re-exported without hindrance.

The Japanese Government will sell, from time to time, at public auction, any surplus quantity of copper that may be produced.

Five years after the opening of Kanagawa, the import and export duties shall be subject to revision, if either the British or Japanese Government desires to.

ELGIN AND KINCARDINE.
MIDZUO TSIKFOGONO KAMI.
NAGAI GEMBANO KAMI.
INOUWYE SINANO NO KAMI.
HORI ORIBENO KAMI.
IWASE HIGONO KAMI.
ISUDA HAUZABRO.

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CONVENTION BETWEEN GREAT BRITAIN, FRANCE, THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, AND HOLLAND, WITH JAPAN.

The Representatives of Great Britain, France, the United States of America, and Holland, having received from their respective Governments identical instructions for the modification of the Tariff of Import and Export duties contained in the Trade Regulations annexed to the Treaties concluded by the aforesaid Powers with the Japanese Government in 1858, which modification is provided for by the VIIth of those Regulations:—

And the Japanese Government having given the said Representatives, during their visit to Osaka, in November, 1865, a written engagement to proceed immediately to the Revision of the Tariff in question, on the general basis of a duty of five per cent. on the value of all articles Imported or Exported;—

And the Government of Japan being desirous of affording a fresh proof of their wish to promote trade, and to cement the friendly relations which exist between their country and foreign nations:—

His Excellency Midzuno Idzumi no Kami, a member of the Gorojiu and a Minister of Foreign Affairs, has been furnished by the Government of Japan with the necessary powers to conclude with the Representatives of the above-named four Powers, that is to say:

Of Great Britain,

Sir Harry S. Parkes, Knight Commander of the Most Honorable Order of the Bath, Her Britannic Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary in Japan;

Of France,

Monsieur Leon Roches, Commander of the Imperial Order of the Legion of Honor, Minister Plenipotentiary of His Majesty the Emperor of the French in Japan;

Of the United States of America,

A. L. C. Portman, Esquire, Chargé d'Affaires *ad interim*;

And of Holland,

Monsieur Dirk de Graeff van Polsbroek, Knight of the Order of the Netherlands Lion, Political Agent and Consul-General of His Majesty the King of the Netherlands;

The following Convention comprising Twelve Articles.

Art. I.—The contracting Parties declare in the names of their respective Governments that they accept, and they hereby do formally accept as binding upon the subjects of their respective Sovereigns, and the citizens of their respective countries, the Tariff hereby established annexed to the present convention.

This Tariff is substituted not only for the original Tariff attached to the Treaties concluded with the above-named four Powers, but also for the special Conventions and arrangements relative to the same Tariff, which have been entered into at different dates up to this time between the Governments of Great Britain, France, and the United States on one side, and the Japanese Government on the other.

The New Tariff shall come into effect in the Port of Kanagawa (Yokohama), on the first day of July next, and in the ports of Nagasaki and Hakodadi on the first day on the following month.

Art. II.—The Tariff attached to this convention being incorporated from the date of its signature in the Treaties concluded between Japan and the above-named four Powers, is subject to revision on the first day of July, 1872.

Two years, however, after the signing of the present convention, any of the contracting parties, on giving six months' notice to the others, may claim a re-adjustment of the duties on Tea and Silk, on the basis of five per cent. on the average value of these articles, during the three years last preceding. On the demand also of any of the contracting parties, the duty on timber may be changed from an *ad valorem* to a specific rate of six months after the signature of this convention.

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Art. III.—The permit fee hitherto levied under the VIth Regulation attached to the above-named Treaties, is hereby abolished. Permits for the landing or shipment of cargo will be required as formerly, but will hereafter be issued free of charge.

Art. IV.—On and from the first day of July next, at the Port of Kanagawa (Yokohama), and on and from the first day of October next, at the Port of Nagasaki and Hakodadi, the Japanese Government will be prepared to warehouse imported goods on the application of the importer or owner, without payment of duty. The Japanese Government will be responsible for the safe custody of the goods, so long as they remain in their charge and will adopt all the precautions necessary to render them insurable against fire. When the importer or the owner wishes to remove the goods from the warehouses, he must pay the duties fixed by the Tariff, but if he should wish to re-export them, he may do so without payment of duty. Storage charges will in either case be paid on delivery of the goods. The amount of these charges, together with the regulations necessary for the management of the said warehouses, will be established by the common consent of the Contracting Parties.

Art. V.—All articles of Japanese production may be conveyed from any place in Japan to any of the Ports open to foreign trade, free of any tax or transit duty, other than the usual tolls levied equally on all traffic for the maintenance of roads or navigation.

Art. VI.—In conformity with those articles of the Treaties concluded between Japan and Foreign Powers which stipulate for the circulation of foreign coin at its corresponding weight in native coin of the same description, dollars have hitherto being received at the Japanese Custom House in payment of duties at their weight in Boos (commonly called Ichiboos), that is to say, at a rate of three hundred and eleven Boos per hundred dollars. The Japanese Government being, however, desirous to alter this practice, and to abstain from all interference in the exchange of native for foreign coin, and being also anxious to meet the wants both of native and foreign commerce by securing an adequate issue of native coin, have already determined to enlarge the Japanese Mint, so as to admit of the Japanese Government exchanging into native coin of the same intrinsic value, less only the cost of coinage, at the places named for this purpose, all foreign coin, or bullion, in gold or silver, that may at any time be tendered to them by foreigners or Japanese. It being essential, however, to the execution of this measure, that the various Powers with whom Japan has concluded Treaties should first consent to modify the stipulations in those Treaties which relate to the currency, the Japanese Government will at once propose to those Powers the adoption of the necessary modification in the said stipulations, and on receiving their concurrence will be prepared from the first of January, 1868, to carry the above measure into effect.

The rate to be charged as the cost of coinage shall be determined hereafter by the common consent of the Contracting Parties.

Art. VII.—In order to put a stop to certain abuses and inconveniences complained of at the open Ports, relative to the transaction of business at the Custom House, the landing and shipping of cargoes and the hiring of boats, coolies, servants, &c., the Contracting Parties have agreed that the Governor at each open port shall at once enter into negotiations with the foreign Consuls with a view to the establishment, by mutual consent, of such regulations as shall effectually put an end to those abuses and inconveniences, and afford all possible facility and security both to the operations of trade and to the transactions of individuals.

It is hereby stipulated that in order to protect merchandize from exposure to weather, these regulations shall include the covering in at each port of one or more of the landing places used by foreigners for landing or shipping cargo.

Art. VIII.—Any Japanese subject shall be free to purchase either in the open Ports of Japan or abroad, every description of sailing or steam vessel intended to carry either passengers or cargo; but ships-of-war may only be obtained under the authorization of the Japanese Government.

All foreign vessels purchased by Japanese subjects shall be registered as Japanese vessels on payment of a fixed duty of three Boos per ton for Steamers, and one Boo

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per ton for sailing vessels. The tonnage of each vessel shall be proved by the Foreign Register of the ship, which shall be exhibited through the Consul of the party interested on the demand of the Japanese authorities, and shall be certified by the Consul as authentic.

Art. IX.—In conformity with the Treaties concluded between Japan and the aforesaid Powers, and with the special arrangements made by the Envoys of the Japanese Government in their note to the British Government of the sixth of June, 1862, and in their note to the French Government of the sixth of October of the same year, all the restrictions on trade and intercourse between foreigners and Japanese, alluded to in the said notes, have been entirely removed, and proclamations to this effect have already been published by the Government of Japan.

The latter, however, do not hesitate to declare that Japanese merchants and traders of all classes are at liberty to trade directly, and without the interference of government officers, with foreign merchants, not only at the open ports of Japan, but also in all Foreign countries on being authorized to leave their country in the manner provided for in Article X. of the present convention, without being subject to higher taxation by the Japanese Government than that levied on the native trading classes of Japan in their ordinary transactions with each other.

And they further declare that all Daimios, or persons in the employ of Daimios, are free to visit on the same condition, any foreign country, as well as all the open Ports of Japan, and to trade there with foreigners as they please, without the interference of any Japanese officer, provided always, they submit to the existing Police regulations and to the payment of the established duties.

Art. X.—All Japanese subjects may ship goods to or from any open Port in Japan, or to and from the Ports of any Foreign Power, either in vessels owned by Japanese, or in the vessels of any nation having a Treaty with Japan. Furthermore, on being provided with Passports through the proper Department of the Government, in the manner specified in the Proclamation of the Japanese Government, dated the twenty-third day of May, 1866, all Japanese subjects may travel to any foreign country for purposes of study or trade. They may also accept employment in any capacity on board the vessels of any nation having a Treaty with Japan.

Japanese in the employ of foreigners, may obtain Government Passports to go abroad on application to the Governor of any open Port.

Art. XI.—The Government of Japan will provide all the Ports open to Foreign trade with such lights, buoys, or beacons, as may be necessary to render secure the navigation of the approaches to the said Ports.

Art. XII.—The undersigned being of opinion that it is unnecessary that this Convention should be submitted to their respective Governments for Ratification, before it comes into operation, it will take effect on and from the first day of July, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six.

Each of the Contracting Parties having obtained the approval of his Government to this Convention shall make known the same to the others, and the communication in writing of this approval shall take the place of a formal exchange of Ratifications.

In witness whereof the above-named Plenipotentiaries have signed the present Convention, and have affixed thereto their seals.

Done at Yeddo, in the English, French, Dutch, and Japanese languages, this twenty-fifth day of June, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six.

[L.S.] HARRY S. PARKES,
Her Britannic Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, in Japan.

[L.S.] LEON ROCHES,
Ministre Plenipotentiare de S. M. L'Empereur des Francais, au Japon.

[L.S.] A. L. C. PORTMAN,
Chargé d'Affaires a. i. of the United States, in Japan.

[L.S.] D. DE GRAEFF VAN POLSBROEK,
Politiek Agent en Consul General der Nederlanden, in Japan.

[L.S.] MIDZUNO IDZUMI NO KAMI.

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IMPORT TARIFF.

CLASS I.—SPECIFIC DUTIES.

No.	Article.	Per.	Boos.	Cents.
1	Alum	100 catties.	0	15
2	Betel Nut	,,	0	45
3	Brass Buttons	Gross.	0	22
4	Candles	100 catties.	2	25
5	Canvas and Cotton Duck	10 yards.	0	25
6	Cigars	catty	0	25
7	Cloves and Mother Cloves	100 catties.	1	00
8	Cochineal	,,	21	00
9	Cordage	,,	1	25
10	Cotton, Raw	,,	1	25
	Cotton Manufactures.			
11	Shirtings, Grey, White, and Twilled, White, Spotted or Figured, Drills and Jeans, White Brocades, *T*-Cloths, Cambrics, Muslins, Lawns, Dimities, Quilting, Cottonets; All the above Goods Dyed, Printed Cottons, Chintzes and Furnitures:—			
	A. not exceeding 34 inches wide	10 yards.	0	$7\frac{1}{2}$
	B. ,, 40 ,,	,,	0	$8\frac{3}{4}$
	C. ,, 46 ,,	,,	0	10
	D. exceeding 46 ,,	,,	0	$11\frac{1}{4}$
12	Taffachelass, not exceeding 31 in	,,	0	$17\frac{1}{2}$
	,, exceeding 31 in. and not exceeding 43 inches	,,	0	25
13	Fustians, as Cotton Velvets, Velveteens, Satins, Sattinets and Cotton Damask, not exceeding 40 inches	,,	0	20
14	Ginghams, not exceeding 31 inches	,,	0	6
	,, not exceeding 43 ,,	,,	0	9
15	Handkerchiefs	dozen.	0	5
16	Singlets and Drawers	,,	0	30
17	Table Cloths	each.	0	6
18	Cotton Thread, plain or dyed, in reel or ball.	100 catties.	7	50
19	Cotton Yarn, plain or dyed	100 ,,	5	00
20	Cutch	100 catties.	0	75
21	Feathers (Kingfisher, Peacock, &c.,)	100 in No.	1	50
22	Flints	100 catties.	0	12
23	Gambier	,,	0	45
24	Gamboge	,,	3	75
25	Glass, Window	box of 100 square feet.	0	35
26	Glue	100 catties.	0	60
27	Gum Benjamin and Oil of Ditto	,,	2	40
28	,, Dragons' Blood, Myrrh, Olibanum	,,	1	80
29	Gypsum	,,	0	8
30	Hides, Buffalo and Cow	,,	1	20
31	Horn, Buffalo and Deer	,,	1	5

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IMPORT TARIFF.

No.	Article.	Per.	Boos.	Cents.
32	Horn, Rhinoceros	100 catties.	3	50
33	Hoofs	„	0	30
34	Indigo, liquid	„	0	75
35	„ dry	„	3	75
36	Ivory—Elephants' Teeth, all qualities	„	15	00
37	Paint—as Red, White and Yellow Lead (Minium, Ceruse and Massicot)—and Paint Oils	„	1	50
38	Leather	„	2	00
39	Linen, all qualities	10 yards.	0	20
40	Mangrove bark	100 catties.	0	15
41	Matting, floor	roll of 40 yds	0	75
	Metals.			
42	Copper and Brass in Slabs, Sheets, Rods, Nails	100 catties.	3	50
43	Yellow Metal, Mantz's Metal Sheathing and Nails	„	2	50
44	Iron, Manufactured, as in Rods, Bars, Nails,	„	0	30
45	„ „ Pigs	„	0	15
46	„ „ Kentledge	„	0	6
47	„ „ Wire	„	0	80
48	Lead, Pigs	„	0	80
49	„ Sheet	„	1	00
50	Spelter and Zinc	„	0	60
51	Steel	„	0	60
52	Tin	„	3	60
53	Tin Plates	box of not exceeding 90 cat.	0	70
54	Oil Cloth for flooring	10 yards.	0	30
55	„ or Leather Cloth for Furniture	„	0	15
56	Pepper, Black and White	100 catties.	1	00
57	Putchuk	„	2	25
58	Quicksilver	„	6	00
59	Quinine	catty.	1	50
60	Rattans	100 catties.	0	45
61	Rhubarb	„	1	00
62	Salt Fish	„	0	75
63	Sandal Wood	„	1	25
64	Sapan Wood	„	0	40
65	Sea Horse Teeth	„	7	50
66	Narwhal or "Unicorn" Teeth	catty.	1	00
67	Sharks' Skins	100 catties.	7	50
68	Snuff	catty.	0	30
69	Soap, Bar	100 catties.	0	50
70	Stick Lac	„	1	75
71	Sugar, Brown and Black	„	0	40
72	„ White	„	0	75
73	„ Candy and Leaf	„	1	00
74	Tobacco	„	1	80
75	Vermillion	100 catties.	9	00

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IMPORT TARIFF.

No.	Woollen Manufactures.	Per.	Boos.	Cents.
76	Broad, Habit, Medium, and Narrow Cloth, not exceeding 34 inches	10 yards.	0	60
	not exceeding 55 inches	„	1	00
	exceeding 55 „	„	1	25
77	Spanish Stripes	„	0	75
78	Cassimeres, Flannel, Long Ells and Serges,	„	0	45
79	Bunting	„	0	15
80	Camlets, Dutch	„	0	75
81	„ English	„	0	40
82	Lastings, Crape Lastings, and Worsted Crapes, Merinos and all other Woollen Goods not classed under No. 76 :—			
	A. not exceeding 34 inches	„	0	30
	B. exceeding 34 „	„	0	45
83	Woollen and Cotton Mixtures, as Imitation Camlets, Imitation Lastings, Orleans, (plain and figured), Lustres, (plain and figured) Alpacas, Baratheas, Damasks, Italian Cloth, Taffachelass, Tassell Cords, Cassandras, Woollen Fancies, Camlet Cords, and all other Cotton and Woollen Mixtures :—			
	A. not exceeding 34 inches	„	0	30
	B. exceeding 34 „	„	0	45
84	Blankets and Horse Cloths	10 catties.	0	50
85	Travelling Rugs, Plaids and Shawls... ...	each.	0	50
86	Figured Woollen Table Cloths	„	0	75
87	Woollen Singlets and Drawers	dozen.	1	00
88	Woollen and Cotton Singlets and Drawers,	„	0	60
89	Woollen Yarn, plain and dyed	100 catties.	10	00

CLASS II.—DUTY FREE GOODS.

All Animals used for food or draught.
Anchors and Chain Cables.
Coal.
Clothing, not being articles named in this Tariff.
Gold and Silver, coined and uncoined.
Grain, including Rice, Paddy, Wheat, Barley, Oats, Rye, Peas, Beans, Millet, Indian Corn.
Flour and Meal prepared from above.
Oil Cake.
Packing Matting.
Printed Books.
Salt.
Salted Meats in Casks.
Saltpetre.
Solder.
Tar and Pitch.

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Tea-firing Pans and Baskets.
Tea Lead.
Travelling Baggage.

CLASS III.—PROHIBITED GOODS.

Opium.

CLASS IV.—GOODS SUBJECT TO AN *AD VALOREM* DUTY OF FIVE PER CENT. ON ORIGINAL VALUE.

Arms and munitions of war.
Articles de Paris.
Boots and Shoes.
Clocks, Watches, and Musical Boxes.
Coral.
Cutlery.
Drugs and Medicines, such as Ginseng, &c.
Dyes.
European Porcelain and Earthenware.
Furniture of all kinds, new and second-hand.
Glass and Crystal Ware.
Gold and Silver lace and thread.
Gums and Spices not named in Tariff.
Lamps.
Looking Glasses.
Jewellery.
Machinery and Manufactures in Iron or Steel. Manufactures of all kinds in Silk, Silk and Cotton, or Silk and Wool, as Velvets, Damasks, Brocades, &c.
Paintings and Engravings.
Perfumery, Scented Soap.
Plated Ware.
Skins and Furs.
Telescopes and Scientific Instruments.
Timber.
Wines, Malt and Spirituous Liquors, Table Stores of all kinds.

AND ALL OTHER UNENUMERATED GOODS.

NOTE.—According to the VIIIth Article of the Convention of Yedo, a duty will be charged on the sale of Foreign Vessels to Japanese of 3 Boos per ton for Steamers, and 1 Boo per ton for Sailing Vessels.

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EXPORT TARIFF.

CLASS I.—SPECIFIC DUTIES.

No.	Article.	Per.	Boos.	Cents.
1	Awabi	100 catties.	3	00
2	do. Shells	,,	0	08
3	Camphor	,,	1	80
4	China Root (Bukrio)	,,	0	75
5	Cassia	,,	0	30
6	do. Buds	,,	2	25
7	Coal	,,	0	04
8	Cotton (Raw)	,,	2	25
9	Coir	,,	0	45
10	Fish, dried or Salted, Salmon and Cod	,,	0	75
11	do. Cuttle	,,	1	05
12	Gallnuts	,,	0	90
13	Chinang or Ichio	,,	0	45
14	Hemp	,,	2	00
15	Honey	,,	1	05
16	Horns, Deers', Old	,,	0	90
17	Irico or Beche de Mer	,,	3	00
18	Iron, Japanese	,,	0	60
19	Isinglass	,,	2	25
20	Lead	,,	0	90
21	Mushrooms, all qualities	,,	5	00
22	Oil, Fish	,,	0	30
23	do. Seed	,,	1	05
24	Paper, Writing	,,	3	00
25	do. Inferior	,,	1	00
26	Peas, Beans, and Pulse of all kinds	,,	0	30
27	Peony Bark (Botanpi)	,,	3	75
28	Potatoes	,,	0	15
29	Rags	,,	0	12
30	Saké or Japanese Wines or Spirits	,,	0	90
31	Seaweed, Uncut	,,	0	30
32	do. Cut	,,	0	60
33	Seeds, Rape	,,	0	45
34	do. Sesamum	,,	0	90
35	Sharks' Fins	,,	1	80
36	Shrimps and Prawns, Dried Salt	,,	1	80
	Silk.			
37	Raw and Thrown	100 catties.	75	00
38	Tama or Dupioni	,,	20	00
39	Noshi or Skin Silk	,,	7	50
40	Floss Silk	,,	20	00
41	Cocoons, Pierced	,,	7	00
42	do. Unpierced	,,	12	00
43	Waste Silk and Waste Cocoons	,,	2	25
44	Silk Worms' Eggs	Sheet.	0	07½
45	Soy	100 catties.	0	45
46	Sulphur	,,	0	30
47	Tea	,,	0	50

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EXPORT TARIFF.

No.	Article.	Per.	Boos.	Cents.
48	Tea, quality known as "Ran cha" (when exported from Nagasaki only)	100 catties.	0	75
49	Tobacco, Leaf	„	0	75
50	do. Cut or prepared	„	1	50
51	Vermicelli	„	0	45
52	Wax, Vegetable	„	1	50
53	do. Bees	„	2	50

CLASS II.—DUTY FREE GOODS.

Gold and Silver, coined. Gold, Silver, and Copper, uncoined, of Japanese production, to be sold only by the Japanese Government at Public Auction.

CLASS III.—PROHIBITED GOODS.

Rice, Paddy, Wheat and Barley.
Flour made from the above.
Saltpetre.

CLASS IV.—GOODS SUBJECT TO AN *AD VALOREM* DUTY OF FIVE PER CENT. TO BE CALCULATED ON THEIR MARKET VALUE.

Bamboo Ware.
Copper Utensils of all kinds.
Charcoal.
Ginseng and Enumerated Drugs.
Horns, Deer, Young or soft.
Mats and Matting.
Silk dresses, Manufactures or Embroideries.
Timber.

AND ALL OTHER UNENUMERATED GOODS.

RULES.

Rule I.

Unenumerated Imports if mentioned in the Export list shall not pay Duty under that list, but shall be passed *ad valorem*; and the same rule shall apply to any unenumerated Export that may be named in the Import list.

Rule II.

Foreigners resident in Japan, and the crews or passengers of foreign ships, shall be allowed to purchase such supplies of the grain or flour named in the list of Exports as they may require for their own consumption, but the usual shipping permit must be obtained from the Custom House before any of the aforesaid grain or flour can be shipped to a foreign vessel.

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EXPORT TARIFF.

RULE III.

The *catty* mentioned in this Tariff is equal to one pound and a third English avoirdupois weight. The *yard* is the English measure of three feet,—the English foot being one-eighth of an inch larger than the Japanese Kaneshaku. The *Boo* is a Silver coin weighing not less than 134 grains Troy weight, and containing no less than nine parts of pure Silver, and not more than one of alloy. The cent is the one hundredth part of the Boo.

[L.S.] HARRY S. PARKES,
Her Britannic Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, in Japan.

[L.S.] LEON ROCHES,
Ministre Plenipotentiare de S. M. L'Empereur des Francais, au Japon

[L.S.] A. L. C. PORTMAN,
Chargé d'Affaires a. i. of the United States, in Japan.

[L.S.] D. DE GRAFF VAN POLSBROEK,
Politiek Agent en Consul General der Nederlanden in Japan.

[L.S.] MIDZUDO IDZUMI NO KAMI.

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TREATY BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA AND THE JAPANESE EMPIRE.

SIGNED AT YEDO, JULY 29TH, 1860.

Ratified by the President of the United States, April 12th, 1860.
Ratifications exchanged at Washington, May 22nd, 1860.
Proclaimed by the President, May 23rd, 1860.

The President of the United States of America, and his Majesty the Tycoon of Japan, desiring to establish on firm and lasting foundations the relations of peace and friendship now happily existing between the two countries, and to secure the best interest of their respective citizens and subjects, by encouraging, facilitating and regulating their industry and trade, have resolved to conclude a treaty of amity and commerce for this purpose, and have therefore named as their plenipotentiaries, that is to say:—

The President of the United States, his Excellency, TOWNSEND HARRIS, Consul-General of the United States of America for the Empire of Japan,—and his Majesty the Tycoon of Japan, their Excellencies INO-OO-YE, Prince of Sinano, and IWASAY, Prince of Hiogo, who, after having communicated to each other their respective full powers, and found them to be in good and due form, have agreed upon and concluded the following articles:—

Art. I.—There shall henceforward be perpetual peace and friendship between the United States of America and his Majesty the Tycoon of Japan and his successors.

The President of the United States may appoint a diplomatic agent to reside at the city of Yedo, and consuls or consular agents to reside at any or all of the ports in Japan which are opened for American commerce by this treaty. The diplomatic agent and Consul-General of the United States, shall have the right to travel freely in any part of the empire of Japan, from the time they enter on the discharge of their official duties.

The government of Japan may appoint a diplomatic agent to reside at Washington, and consuls or consular agents for any or all of the Ports of the United States. The diplomatic agent and Consul-General of Japan may travel freely in any part of the United States from the time they arrive in the country.

Art. II.—The President of the United States, at the request of the Japanese government, will act as a friendly mediator in such matters of difference as may arise between the government of Japan and any European power. The ships of war of the United States shall render friendly aid and assistance to such Japanese vessels as they may meet on the high seas, so far as can be done without a breach of neutrality: and all American consuls, residing at ports visited by Japanese vessels, shall also give them such friendly aid as may be permitted by the laws of the respective countries in which they reside.

Art. III.—In addition to the ports of Simoda and Hakodadi, the following ports and towns shall be opened on the dates respectively appended to them, that is to say:—Kanagawa on the (4th of July, 1859) fourth day of July one thousand eight hundred and fifty-nine. Nagasaki on the (4th of July, 1859), fourth day of July one thousand eight hundred and fifty-nine. Nee-e-gata on the (1st January, 1860) first

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day of January one thousand eight hundred and sixty. Hiogo on the (1st of January, 1863) first day of January one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three.

If Nee-e-gata is found to be suitable as a harbor, another port on the west coast of Nipon shall be selected by the two governments in lieu thereof. Six months after the opening of Kanagawa, the port of Simoda shall be closed as a place of residence and trade of American citizens. In all the foregoing ports and towns, American citizens may permanently reside; they shall have the right to lease ground and purchase the buildings thereon, and may erect dwellings and warehouses. But no fortification or place of military strength shall be erected under pretence of building dwellings or warehouses; and to see that this article is observed, the Japanese authorities shall have the right to inspect, from time to time, any buildings which are being erected, altered, or repaired. The place which the Americans shall occupy for their buildings, and the harbor regulations shall be arranged by the American Consul and the authorities of each place, and if they cannot agree, the matter shall be referred to and settled by the American diplomatic agent and the Japanese government. No wall, fence, or gate shall be erected by the Japanese around the place of residence of the Americans, or anything done which may prevent a free egress to the same and ingress. From the (1st of January, 1862) first day of January, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two, Americans shall be allowed to reside in the city of Yedo; and from the (1st of January, 1863) first day of January, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, in the city of Osaka, for the purposes of trade only. In each of these cities, a suitable place within which they may hire houses, and the distance they may go, shall be arranged by the American diplomatic agent and the government of Japan. Americans may freely buy from Japanese and sell to them, any articles that either may have for sale, without the intervention of any Japanese officer in such purchase or sale, or in making or receiving payment for the same, and all classes of the Japanese may purchase, sell, keep or use, any articles sold to them by the Americans. The Japanese government will cause this clause to be made public in every part of the empire, as soon as the ratifications of this treaty shall be exchanged. Munitions of war shall only be sold to the Japanese government and foreigners.

No rice or wheat shall be exported from Japan as cargo, but all Americans resident in Japan, and ships, for their crews and passengers, shall be furnished with sufficient supplies of the same. The Japanese government will sell from time to time, at public auction, any surplus quantity of copper that may be produced. Americans residing in Japan, shall have the right to employ Japanese as servants or in any other capacity.

Art. IV.—Duties shall be paid to the government of Japan on all goods landed in the country, and on all articles of Japanese production that are exported as cargo, according to the tariff hereunto appended. If the Japanese Custom-house officers are dissatisfied with the value placed on any goods by the owner, they may place a value thereon, and offer to take the goods at that valuation. If the owner refuses to accept the offer, he shall pay duty on such valuation. If the offer be accepted by the owner, the purchase money shall be paid to him without delay, and without any abatement or discount.

Supplies for the use of the United States navy may be landed at Kanagawa, Hakodadi, and Nagasaki, and stored and warehoused, in the custody of an officer of the American government, without the payment of any duty. But if any such supplies are sold in Japan, the purchaser shall pay the proper duty to the Japanese authorities.

The importation of opium is prohibited, and any American vessel coming to Japan, for the purpose of trade, having more than (3) three catties (four pounds avoirdupois) weight of opium on board, such surplus quantity shall be seized and destroyed by the Japanese authorities. All goods imported into Japan, and which have paid the duty fixed by this treaty, may be transported by the Japanese into any part of the empire without the payment of any tax, excise, or transit duty, whatever.

No higher duties shall be paid by Americans on goods imported into Japan than are fixed by this treaty, nor shall any higher duties be paid by Americans than are levied on the same description of goods if imported in Japanese vessels, of any other nation.

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Art. V.—All foreign coin shall be current in Japan, and pass for its corresponding weight of Japanese coin of the same description. Americans and Japanese may freely use foreign or Japanese coin in making payment to each other. As some time will elapse before the Japanese will be acquainted with the value of foreign coin, the Japanese government, will, for the period of one year after the opening of each harbor, furnish the Americans with Japanese coin in exchange for theirs, equal weights being given and no discount taken for recoinage. Coins of all descriptions (with the exception of Japanese copper coin) may be exported from Japan, and foreign gold and silver uncoined.

Art. VI.—Americans committing offences against Japanese shall be tried in American consular courts, and when found guilty shall be punished according to American law. Japanese committing offences against Americans shall be tried by the Japanese authorities, and punished according to Japanese law. The consular courts shall be open to Japanese creditors, to enable them to recover their just claims against American citizens, and the Japanese court shall in like manner be open to American citizens for the recovery of their just claims against Japanese.

All claims for forfeiture or penalties for violations of this treaty, or of the articles regulating trade, which are appended hereunto, shall be sued for in the consular courts, and all recoveries shall be delivered to the Japanese authorities. Neither the American nor Japanese governments are to be held responsible for the payment of any debts contracted by their respective citizens or subjects.

Art. VII.—In the opened harbors of Japan, Americans shall be free to go where they please, within the following limits:—At Kanagawa, the river Logo (which empties into the bay of Yedo between Kawasaki and Sinagawa), and (10) ten ri in any other direction. At Hakodadi, (10) ten ri in any direction. At Hiogo, (10) ri in any direction, that of Kioto excepted, which city shall not be approached nearer than (10) ten ri. The crews of vessels resorting to Hiogo shall not cross the river Enagawa, which empties into the bay between Hiogo and Osaca. The distance shall be measured from the goyoso or town-hall of each of the foregoing harbors, the ri being equal to (4,275) four thousand two hundred and seventy-five yards American measure. At Nagasaki, Americans may go into any part of the imperial domain in its vicinity. The boundaries of Nee-e-gata, or the place that may be substituted for it, shall be settled by the American diplomatic agent and the government of Japan.

Americans who may have been convicted of felony, or twice convicted of misdemeanor, shall not go more than (1) one Japanese ri inland, from the places of their respective residences, and all persons so convicted shall lose their right of permanent residence in Japan, and the Japanese authorities may require them to leave the country. A reasonable time shall be allowed to all such persons to settle their affairs, and the American consular authority shall after an examination into the circumstances of each case, determine the time to be allowed, but such time shall not in any case exceed one year, to be calculated from the time the person shall be free to attend to his affairs.

Art. VIII.—Americans in Japan shall be allowed free exercise of their religion, and for this purpose shall have the right to erect suitable places of worship. No injury shall be done to such buildings, or any insult be offered to the religious worship of the Americans. American citizens shall not injure any Japanese temple or mia, or offer any insult or injury to Japanese religious ceremonies, or to the objects of their worship. The Americans and Japanese shall not do anything that may be calculated to excite religious animosity. The government of Japan has already abolished the practice of trampling on religious emblems.

Art. IX.—When requested by the American Consul, the Japanese authorities will cause the arrest of all deserters and fugitives from justice, receive in jail all persons held as prisoners by the Consul, and give to the Consul such assistance as may be required to enable him to enforce the observance of the laws by the Americans, who are on land, and to maintain order among the shipping. For all such services, and for the support of prisoners kept in confinement, the Consul shall in all cases pay a just compensation.

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Art. X.—The Japanese Government may purchase or construct in the United States, ships of war, steamers, merchant ships, whale-ships, cannon, munitions of war and arms of all kinds, and any other things it may require. It shall have the right to engage in the United States, scientific, naval, and military men, artisans of all kinds, and mariners, to enter into its service. All purchases made for the Government of Japan may be exported from the United States, and all persons engaged for its service may freely depart from the United States. *Provided*,—That no articles that are contraband of war shall be exported, nor any persons engaged to act in a naval or military capacity, while Japan shall be at war with any power in amity with the United States.

Art. XI.—The articles for the regulations of trade, which are appended to this treaty, shall be considered as forming a part of the same, and shall be equally binding on both the Contracting Parties to the Treaty, and on their citizens and subjects.

Art. XII.—Such of the provisions of the Treaty made by Commodore Perry, and signed at Kanagawa, on the 31st of March, 1854, as conflict with the provisions of this Treaty, are hereby revoked; and as all the provisions of a convention executed by the Consul-General of the United States and the Governor of Simoda, on the 17th of June, 1857, are incorporated in this Treaty, that convention is also revoked.

The person charged with the diplomatic relations of the United States in Japan, in conjunction with such person or persons as may be appointed for that purpose by the Japanese government, shall have power to make such rules and regulations as may be required to carry into full and complete effect the provisions of this Treaty, and the provisions of the articles regulating trade appended thereunto.

Art. XIII.—After the (4th of July, 1872) fourth day of July one thousand eight hundred and seventy-two, upon the desire of either the American or Japanese governments, and on one year's notice given by either party, this Treaty, and such portions of the Treaty of Kanagawa as remain unrevoked by this Treaty, together with the regulations of trade hereunto annexed, or those that may be hereafter introduced shall be subject to revision, by commissioners appointed on both sides for this purpose, who will be empowered to decide on, and insert therein, such amendments as experience shall prove to be desirable.

Art. XIV.—This Treaty shall go into effect on the (4th July, 1859) fourth day of July in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty-nine, on or before which day the ratifications of the same shall be exchanged at the city of Washington; but if, from any unforeseen cause, the ratifications cannot be exchanged by that time, the Treaty shall still go into effect at the date above-mentioned.

The act of ratification on the part of the United States shall be verified by the signature of the President of the United States, countersigned by the Secretary of State, and sealed with the seal of the United States. The act of ratification on the part of Japan, shall be verified by the name and seal of His Majesty the Tycoon, and by the seals and signature of such of his high officers as he may direct.

This Treaty is executed in quadruplicate, each copy being written in the English, Japanese, and Dutch languages, all the versions having the same meaning and intention, but the Dutch version shall be considered as being the original.

In witness whereof, the above-named Plenipotentiaries have hereunto set their hands and seals, at the city of Yedo, this twenty-ninth day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight, and of the Independence of the United States of America the eighty-third, corresponding to the Japanese era the nineteenth day of the sixth month of the fifth year of Ansei Mma.

TOWNSEND HARRIS. [L.S.]

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REGULATIONS UNDER WHICH AMERICAN TRADE IS TO BE CONDUCTED IN JAPAN.

REGULATION I.—Within (48) forty-eight hours (Sunday excepted) after the arrival of an American ship in a Japanese port, the captain or commander shall exhibit to the Japanese Custom House authorities the receipt of the American Consul, showing that he has deposited the ship's register and other papers, as required by the laws of the United States, at the American Consulate; and he shall then make an entry of his ship by giving a written paper, stating the name of the ship and the name of the port from which she comes, her tonnage, the name of her captain or commander, the names of her passengers (if any), and the number of her crew, which paper shall be verified by the captain or commander to be a true statement, and shall be signed by him; he shall at the same time deposit a written manifest of his cargo, setting forth the marks and numbers of the packages and their contents as they are described in his bills of lading, with the names of the person or persons to whom they are consigned. The captain or commander shall certify the manifest to be a true account of all the cargo and stores on board the ship, and shall sign his name to the same.

If any error is discovered in the manifest, it may be corrected within (24) twenty-four hours (Sunday excepted,) without the payment of any fee, but for any alteration or post entry to the manifest made after that time, a fee of ($15) fifteen dollars shall be paid. All goods not entered on the manifest, shall pay double duties on being landed. Any captain or commander that shall neglect to enter his vessel at the Japanese Customs House within the time prescribed by the regulation, shall pay a penalty of ($60) sixty dollars for each day that he shall so neglect to enter his ship.

REGULATION II.—The Japanese Government shall have the right to place Custom House officers on board of any ship in their ports (men-of-war excepted.) All Custom House officers shall be treated with civility, and such reasonable accommodations shall be allotted to them as the ship affords. No goods shall be unladen from any ship between the hours of sunset and sunrise, except by the special permission of the Custom House authorities, and the hatches, and all other places of entrance into that part of the ship where the cargo is stowed, may be secured by Japanese officers between the hours of sunset and sunrise, by affixing seals, locks, or other fastenings; and if any person shall, without due permission, open any entrance that has been so secured, or shall break or remove any seals, lock, or other fastening that has been affixed by the Japanese Custom House officers, every person so offending shall pay a fine of ($60) sixty dollars for each offence.

Any goods that shall be discharged or attempted to be discharged from any ship, without having been duly entered at the Japanese Custom House, as hereinafter provided, shall be liable to seizure and confiscation. Packages of goods made up with an intent to defraud the revenue of Japan, by concealing therein articles of value which are not set forth in the invoice, shall be forfeited. American ships that shall smuggle, or attempt to smuggle goods in any of the non-opened harbors of Japan, all such goods shall be forfeited to the Japanese Government, and the ship shall pay a fine of ($1,000) one thousand dollars for each offence.

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Vessels needing repairs may land their cargo for that purpose without the payment of duty. All goods so landed shall remain in charge of the Japanese authorities, and all just charges for labor, storage, and supervision shall be paid thereon. But if any portion of such cargo be sold, the regular duties shall be paid on the portion so disposed of.

Cargo may be transhipped to another vessel in the same harbour without the payment of duty; but all such transhipments shall be made under the supervision of Japanese officers, and after satisfactory proof has been given to the Custom House authorities of the *bona fide* nature of the transaction, and also under a permit to be granted for that purpose by such authorities.

The importation of opium being prohibited, if any person or persons shall smuggle, or attempt to smuggle any opium, he or they shall pay a fine of ($15) fifteen dollars for each catty of opium so smuggled, or attempted to be smuggled; and if more than one person shall be engaged in the offence, they shall collectively be held responsible for the payment of the foregoing penalty.

REGULATION III.—The owner or consignee of any goods, who desires to land them, shall make an entry of the same in the Japanese Custom House. The entry shall be in writing and shall set forth the name of the person making the entry, and the name of the ship in which the goods were imported, and the marks, numbers, packages, and the contents thereof, with the value of each package extended separately in the one amount, and at the bottom of the entry shall be placed the aggregate value of all the goods contained in the entry. On each entry the owner or consignee shall certify in writing, that the entry then presented exhibits the actual cost of the goods, and that nothing has been concealed whereby the Customs of Japan would be defrauded; and the owner or consignee shall sign his name to such certificate.

The original invoice or invoices of the goods so entered shall be presented to the Custom House authorities, and shall remain in their possession until they have examined the goods contained in the entry. The Japanese officers may examine any or all of the packages so entered, and for this purpose may take them to the Custom House, but such examination shall be without expense to the importer or injury to the goods, and after examination the Japanese shall restore the goods to their original condition in the packages (so far as may be practicable), and such examination shall be made without any unreasonable delay.

If any owner or importer discover that his goods have been damaged on the voyage of importation, before such goods have been delivered to him, he may notify the Custom House authorities of such damage, and he may have the damaged goods appraised by two or more competent and disinterested persons, who, after the examination, shall make a certificate setting forth the amount per cent. of damage on each separate package, describing it by its marks and number, which certificate shall be signed by the appraisers in presence of the Custom House authorities, and the importer may attach the certificate to his entry, and make a corresponding deduction from it. But this shall not prevent the Custom House authorities from appraising the goods in the manner provided in article four of the treaty, to which these regulations are appended.

After the duties have been paid, the owner shall receive a permit, authorizing the delivery to him of the goods whether the same are at the Custom House or on ship-board. All goods intended to be exported shall be entered at the Japanese Custom house before they are placed on ship-board. The entry shall be in writing, and shall state the name of the ship by which the goods are to be exported, with the marks and numbers of the packages, and the quantity, description, and value of their contents. The exporters shall certify in writing that the entry is a true account of all the goods contained therein, and shall sign his name thereto. Any goods that are put on board of a ship for exportation before they have been entered at the Custom House, and all packages which contain prohibited articles, shall be forfeited to the Japanese government. No entry at the Custom House shall be required for supplies for use of ships, their crews and passengers, nor for the clothing, &c., of passengers.

REGULATION IV.—Ships wishing to clear shall give (24) twenty-four hours' notice (Sunday excepted) at the Custom House, and at the end of that time they shall be

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entitled to their clearance; but if it be refused, the Custom House authorities shall immediately inform the captain or consignee of the ship of the reasons why the clearance is refused, and they shall also give the same notice to the American Consul.

Ships of war of the United States shall not be required to enter or clear at the Custom House, nor shall they be visited by Japanese Custom House or Police officers. Steamers carrying the mails of the United States may enter and clear on the same day, and they shall not be required to make a manifest, except for such passengers and goods as are to be landed in Japan. But such steamers shall, in all cases, enter and clear at the Custom House.

Whale-ships touching for supplies, or ships in distress, shall not be required to make a manifest of their cargo, but if they subsequently wish to trade, they shall then deposit a manifest as required in regulation first. The word *ship*, wherever it occurs in these regulations, or in the Treaty to which they are attached, is to be held as meaning ship, barque, brig, schooner, sloop, or steamer.

REGULATION V.—Any person signing a false declaration or certificate, with the intent to defraud the revenue of Japan, shall pay a fine of ($125) one hundred and twenty-five dollars for each offence.

REGULATION VI.—No tonnage duties shall be levied on American ships in the ports of Japan, but the following fees shall be paid to the Japanese Custom House authorities:—

For the entry of a ship ($15) fifteen dollars.

For the clearance of a ship ($7) seven dollars.

For each permit ($1½) one dollar and a half.

For any other document ($1½) one dollar and a half.

REGULATION VII.—Duties shall be paid to the Japanese government on all goods landed in the country, according to the following tariff:—

Class 1.—All articles in this class shall be free of duty. Gold and Silver, coined or uncoined; wearing apparel in actual use; household furniture and printed books not intended for sale, but the property of persons who come to reside in Japan.

Class 2.—A duty of (5) five per cent. shall be paid on the following articles:—All articles used for the purpose of building, rigging, or fitting out of ships. Whaling gear of all kinds, coals, timber for building houses, rice, paddy, steam machinery, zinc, lead, tin, raw silk.

Class 3.—A duty of (35) thirty-five per cent. shall be paid on all intoxicating liquors, whether prepared by distillation, fermentation, or in any other manner.

Class 4.—All goods not included in the preceding classes, shall pay a duty of (20) twenty per cent. All articles of Japanese production, which are exported as cargo, shall pay a duty of (5) five per cent., with the exception of gold and silver and copper in bars.

Five years after the opening of Kanagawa, the import and export duties shall be subject to revision, if the Japanese government desire it.

TOWNSEND HARRIS [L.S.]

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SUPPLEMENTARY TREATY BETWEEN FRANCE AND JAPAN, SIGNED AT PARIS ON THE 20TH JUNE, 1864.

His Majesty the Emperor of the French and His Majesty the Emperor of Japan, desiring to consolidate by marks of mutual confidence the relations of friendship and of commerce which exist between the two countries, have resolved to settle by common accord and by special arrangement the difficulties which have arisen between their Governments since the year 1862.

In consequence, His Excellency M. Drouyn de Lhuys, Minister, Secretary of State for the Department of Foreign Affairs of His Majesty the Emperor of the French; and their Excellencies Ikeda Tdekougo no Kami, Kawatson Idzoou no Kami, Kawada Sagami no Kami, Ambassadors of His Majesty the Tycoon, duly authorised to that effect, have agreed upon the following articles:—

Art. I.—In reparation of the act of hostility committed in the month of July, 1863, against the ship *King Cheng* of the Imperial navy, upon which shots were fired in the province of Nagato, the Japanese government undertakes to pay into the hands of the Minister of the Emperor of the French at Yedo, three months after the return of their Excellencies the Ambassadors of the Tycoon to Japan, an indemnity of 140,000 Mexican piastres, of which 100,000 piastres will be paid by the government itself, and 40,000 piastres by the authorities of the province of Nagato.

Art. II.—The Japanese government also undertakes to put an end, within three months after the return to Japan of their Excellencies the Ambassadors of the Tycoon, to the hindrances which French ships that wish to pass the Straits of Simonosaki meet with at present, and to keep that passage free at all times by recurring, if necessary, to the employment of force, and by acting, if need be, in concert with the commandant of the French naval division.

Art. III.—It is agreed between the two Governments that in order to promote the regular development of commercial exchange between France and Japan, the tariff reduction recently accorded by the government of His Majesty the Tycoon to foreign commerce, shall be maintained in favor of the articles imported by French merchants, or under the French flag, during the entire duration of the treaty concluded at Yedo between the two countries on the 9th October, 1858. In consequence, while that treaty remains in force, the Japanese Customs shall admit free the following articles, intended for the preparation and package of tea—tin foil, solder, matting, rattans, oils for painting, indigo, gypsum, pans, and baskets. It will simply impose a duty of five per cent. *ad valorem* upon wine and spirits, white sugar, iron and tin, machinery and detached pieces of machinery, linen tissues, cloths, watches, watch chains, glass, medicines; and a duty of six per cent. upon plate glass, mirrors, porcelain, jewellery, perfumery, soaps, arms, cutlery, books, papers, engravings, and drawings.

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Art. IV.—This arrangement will be considered as forming an integral part of the treaty of the 9th October, 1858, between France and Japan, and it will be immediately put in execution, without it being necessary to submit it to the ratification of the respective sovereigns.

In witness whereof the undermentioned plenipotentiaries have signed and sealed the present arrangement.

Done in Paris, in duplicate, the twentieth day of the month of June, of the year eighteen hundred and sixty-four.

DROUYN DE LHUYS.
IKUDA TDIKOUGO NO KAMI.
KAWATSOU IDZOU NO KAMI.
KAWADA SAGAMI NO KAMI.

(The Tycoon has since refused to ratify the foregoing).

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TREATY OF FRIENDSHIP AND COMMERCE BETWEEN HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN OF THE UNITED KINGDOM AND THE KINGS OF SIAM.

Art I.—There shall henceforward be perpetual peace and friendship between Her Majesty and her successors, and Their Majesties the Kings of Siam, and their successors. All British subjects coming to Siam shall receive from the Siamese Government full protection and assistance to enable them to reside in Siam in all security, and trade with every facility, free from oppression or injury on the part of the Siamese, and all Siamese subjects going to an English country shall receive from the British government the same complete protection and assistance that shall be granted to British subjects by the Government of Siam.

Art. II.—The interests of all British subjects coming to Siam shall be placed under the regulation and control of a Consul, who will be appointed to reside at Bangkok: he will himself conform to, and will enforce the observance by British subjects of all the provisions of this treaty, and such of the former treaty negotiated by Captain Burney, in 1826, as shall still remain in operation. He shall also give effect to all rules or regulations that are now or may hereafter be enacted for the government of British subjects in Siam, and conduct of their trade, and for the prevention of violations of the laws of Siam. Any disputes arising between British and Siamese subjects shall be heard and determined by the Consul, in conjunction with the proper Siamese officers; and criminal offences will be punished, in the case of English offenders, by their own laws, through the Siamese authorities. But the Consul shall not interfere in any matters referring solely to Siamese, neither will the Siamese authorities interfere in questions which only concern the subjects of Her Britannic Majesty.

It is understood, however, that the arrival of the British Consul at Bangkok shall not take place before the ratification of this treaty, nor until 10 vessels owned by British subjects sailing under British colors and with British papers, shall have entered the port of Bangkok for the purpose of trade, subsequent to the signing of this treaty.

Art. III.—If Siamese in the employ of British subjects offend against the laws of their country, or if any Siamese having so offended, or desiring to desert, take refuge with a British subject in Siam, they shall be searched for, and upon proof of their guilt or desertion, shall be delivered up by the Consul to the Siamese authorities. In like manner any British offenders resident or trading in Siam, who may desert, escape to, or hide themselves in Siamese territory, shall be apprehended and delivered over to the British Consul on his requisition. Chinese not able to prove themselves to be British subjects, shall not be considered as such by the British Consul, nor be entitled to his protection.

Art. IV.—British subjects are permitted to trade freely in all the seaports of Siam, but may reside permanently only at Bangkok, or within the limits assigned by this Treaty. British subjects coming to reside at Bangkok may rent land, and buy or build houses, but cannot purchase land within a circuit of 200 *sen* (not more than 4 miles English) from the city walls, until they shall have lived in Siam for ten years, or shall obtain special authority from the Siamese Government to enable them to do so. But

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with the exception of this limitation, British residents in Siam may at any time buy or rent houses, lands, or plantations, situated anywhere within a distance of twenty-four hours' journey from the city of Bangkok, to be computed by the rate at which boats of the country can travel. In order to obtain possession of such land or houses, it will be necessary that the British subject shall, in the first place, make application through the Consul to the proper Siamese officers; and the Consul having satisfied himself of the honest intentions of the applicant, will assist him in settling, upon equitable terms, the amount of the purchase money, will mark out and fix the boundaries of the property, and will convey the same to the British purchasers under sealed deeds. Whereupon he and his property shall be placed under the protection of the Governor of the distrtct and that of the particular local authories; he shall conform, in ordinary matters, to any just directions given him by them, and will be subject to the same taxation that is levied on Siamese subjects. But if through negligence, and want of capital, or other cause, a subject should fail to commence the cultivation or improvement of the lands so acquired within a term of three years from the date of receiving possession thereof, the Siamese Government shall have the power of resuming the property, upon returning to the British subject the purchase-money paid by him for the same.

Art. V.—All British subjects intending to reside in Siam shall be registered at the British Consulate. They shall not go out to sea, nor proceed beyond the limits assigned by this treaty for the residence of British subjects, without a passport from the Siamese authorities, to be applied for by the British Cousnl; nor shall they leave Siam, if the Siamese authorities show to the British Consul that legitimate objections exist to their quitting the country. But within the limits, appointed under the preceding article, British subjects are at liberty to travel to and fro under protection of a pass, to be furnished them by the British Consul, and counter-sealed by the proper Siamese officer, stating, in the Siamese character, their names, calling, and description. The Siamese officers at the Government station in the interior may, at any time, call for the production of this pass, and immediately on its being exhibited, they must allow the parties to proceed: but it will be their duty to detain those persons who, by travelling without a pass from the Consul, render themselves liable to the suspicion of their being deserters; and such detention shall be immediately reported to the Consul.

Art. VI.—All British subjects visiting or residing in Siam, shall be allowed the free exercise of the Christian religion, and liberty to build churches in such localities as shall be consented to by the Siamese authorities. The Siamese government will place no restrictions upon the employment by the English of Siamese subjects as servants, or in any other capacity. But whenever a Siamese subject belongs or owes service to some particular master, the servant who engages himself to a British subject without the consent of his master may be reclaimed by him; and the Siamese government will not enforce an agreement between a British subject and any Siamese in his employ, unless made with the knowledge and consent of the master, who has a right to dispose of the services of the person engaged.

Art VII.—British ships of war may enter the river, and anchor at Paknam, but they shall not proceed above Paknam, unless with the consent of the Siamese authorities, which shall be given when it is necessary that a ship shall go into dock for repairs. Any British ship of war conveying to Siam a public functionary accredited by Her Majesty's Government to the Court of Bangkok, shall be allowed to come up to Bangkok, but shall not pass the forts called Pong Phrachamit and Pit-patch-nuck; unless expressly permitted to do so by the Siamese government; but in the absence of a British ship of war, the Siamese authorities engage to furnish the Consul with a force sufficient to enable him to give effect to his authority over British subjects, and to enforce discipline among British shipping.

Art. VIII.—The measurement duty hitherto paid by British vessels trading to Bangkok under the treaty of 1826 shall be abolished from the date of this treaty coming into operation, and British shipping and trade will henceforth be only subject to the payment of import and export duties on the goods landed or shipped. On all articles of import the duties shall be three per cent., payable at the option of the importer, either in kind or money, calculated upon the market value of the goods.

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Drawback of the full amount of duty shall be allowed upon goods found unsaleable and re-exported. Should the British merchant and the Custom House officers disagree as to the value to be set upon imported articles, such disputes shall be referred to the Consul and proper Siamese officer, who shall each have the power to call in an equal number of merchants as assessors, not exceeding two on either side, to assist them in coming to an equitable decision.

Opium may be imported free of duty, but can only be sold to the opium farmer or his agents. In the event of no arrangement being effected with them for the sale of the opium, it shall be re-exported, and no impost of duty shall be levied thereon. Any infringement of this regulation shall subject the opium to seizure and confiscation.

Articles of export from the time of production to the date of shipment shall pay one impost only, whether this be levied under the name of inland tax, transit duty, or duty on exportation. The tax or duty to be paid on each article of Siamese produce previous to or upon exportation, is specified in the tariff attached to this Treaty; and it is distinctly agreed that goods or produce which pay any description of tax in the interior, shall be exempted from any further payment of the duty on exportation.

English merchants are to be allowed to purchase directly from the producer the articles in which they trade, and in like manner to sell their goods directly to the parties wishing to purchase the same, without the interference, in either case, of any other person.

The rates of duty down in the tarff attached to this Treaty are those that are now paid upon goods or produce shipped in Siamese or Chinese vessels or junks; and it is agreed that British shipping shall enjoy all the privileges now exercised by, or which hereafter may be granted to, Siamese or Chinese vessels or junks.

British subjects will be allowed to build ships in Siam, on obtaining permission to do so from the Siamese authorities.

Whenever a scarcity may be apprehended of salt, rice, or fish, the Siamese Government reserve to themselves the right of prohibiting by public proclamation, the exportation of these articles.

Bullion or personal effects may be imported free of charge.

Art. IX.—The code of regulations appended to this Treaty shall be enforced by the Consul, with the co-operation of the Siamese authorities; and they, the said authorities and Consul, shall be enabled to introduce any further regulations which may be found necessary, in order to give effect to the objects of this Treaty.

All fines and penalties inflicted for infraction of the provisions and regulations of this Treaty shall be paid to the Siamese Government.

Until the British Consul shall arrive at Bangkok, and enter upon his functions the consignees of British vessels shall be at liberty to settle with the Siamese authorities all questions relating to their trade.

Art. X.—The British Goverment and its subjects will be allowed free and equal participation in any privileges that may have been, or may hereafter be granted by the Siamese Government to the Government or subjects of any other nation.

Art. XI.—After the lapse of ten years from the date of the ratification of this Treaty, upon the desire of either the British or Siamese Government, and on twelve months' notice being given by either party, the present and such portions of the Treaty of 1826 as remain unrevoked by the Treaty, together with the Tariff and Regulations hereunto annexed, or those that may hereafter be introduced, shall be subject to revision by Commissioners appointed on both sides for this purpose, who will be empowered to decide on and insert therein such amendments as experience shall prove to be desirable.

These ratifications were exchanged at Bangkok on the 5th April, 1856.

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GENERAL REGULATIONS UNDER WHICH TRADE IS TO BE CONDUCTED IN SIAM.

Art. I—The master of every English ship coming to Bangkok to trade, must either before or after entering the river, as may be found convenient, report the arrival of his vessel at the Custom House at Paknam, together with the number of his crew and guns, and the port from whence he comes. Upon anchoring his vessels at Paknam, he will deliver into the custody of the Custom House officers all his guns and ammunition; and a Custom House officer will then be appointed to the vessel, and will proceed in her to Bangkok.

Art. II.—A vessel passing Paknam without discharging her guns and ammunition as directed in the foregoing regulation, will be sent back to Paknam to comply with its provisions, and will be fined eight hundred ticals for having so disobeyed. After delivery of her guns and ammunition she will be permitted to return to Bangkok to trade.

Art. III.—When a British vessel shall have cast anchor at Bangkok, the master, unless a Sunday should intervene, will within four-and-twenty hours after arrival proceed to the British Consulate, and deposit there his ship's papers, bills of lading, &c., together with a true manifest of his import cargo; and upon the Consul's reporting these particulars to the Custom house, permission to break bulk will at once be given by the latter.

For neglecting so to report his arrival, or for presenting a false manifest, the master will subject himself, in each instance, to a penalty of four hundred ticals; but he will be allowed to correct, within twenty-four hours after delivery of it to the Consul, any mistake he may discover in his manifest, without incurring the above-mentioned penalty.

Art. IV.—A British vessel breaking bulk, and commencing to discharge, before due permission shall be obtained, or smuggling either when in the river or outside the bar, shall be subject to the penalty of eight hundred ticals, and confiscation of the goods so smuggled or discharged.

Art. V.—As soon as a British vessel shall have discharged her cargo, and completed her outward lading, paid all her duties, and delivered a true manifest of her outward cargo to the British Consul, a Siamese port-clearance shall be granted her on application from the Consul, who, in the absence of any legal impediment to her departure, will then return to the master his ship's papers, and allow the vessel to leave. A Custom House officer will accompany the vessel to Paknam; and on arriving there she will be inspected by the Custom House officer of that station, and will receive from them the guns and ammunition previously delivered into their charge.

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Tariff of Export and Inland Duties to be levied on Articles of Trade.

I.—The undermentioned Articles shall be entirely free from Inland or other taxes, on production of transit, and shall pay Export Duty as follows:—

	Tical.	Salung.	Fuang.	Hun.	
1. Ivory	10	0	0	0	per picul.
2. Gamboge	6	0	0	0	,,
3. Rhinoceros horns	50	0	0	0	,,
4. Cardamons, best	14	0	0	0	,,
5. Do. bastard	6	0	0	0	,,
6. Dried Mussels	1	0	0	0	,,
7. Pelicans' quills	2	2	0	0	,,
8. Betel nut, dried	1	0	0	0	,,
9. Krachi wood	0	2	0	0	,,
10. Sharks' fins, white	6	0	0	0	,,
11. Do. black	3	0	0	0	,,
12. Lukkrabau seed	0	2	0	0	,,
13. Peacocks' tails	10	0	0	0	per 100 tails.
14. Buffalo and cow bones	0	0	0	3	per picul.
15. Rhinoceros hides	0	2	0	0	,,
16. Hide cuttings	0	1	0	0	,,
17. Turtle shells	1	0	0	0	,,
18. Soft ditto	1	0	0	0	,,
19. Beche-de-mer	3	0	0	0	,,
20. Fish maws	3	0	0	0	,,
21. Bird's nests, uncleaned	20 per cent.				
22. Kingfisher's feathers	6	0	0	0	per 100.
23. Cutch	0	2	0	0	per picul.
24. Beyehe seed (Nux Vomica)	0	2	0	0	,,
25. Pungtarai seed	0	2	0	0	,,
26. Gum Benjamin	4	0	0	0	,,
27. Angrai bark	0	2	0	0	,,
28. Agilla wood	2	0	0	0	,,
29. Ray skins	3	0	0	0	,,
30. Old deers' horns	0	1	0	0	,,
31. Soft, or young ditto	10 per cent.				per 100 hid.
32. Deer hides, fine	8	0	0	0	,,
33. Do. common	3	0	0	0	per picul.
34. Deer Sinews	4	0	0	0	,,
35. Buffalo and Cow hides	1	0	0	0	,,
36. Elephants' bones	1	0	0	0	,,
37. Tigers' bones	5	0	0	0	,,
38. Buffalo horns	0	1	0	0	,,
39. Elephants' hides	0	1	0	0	per skin.
40. Tigers' skins	0	1	0	0	per picul
41. Armadillo skins	4	0	0	0	,,
42. Sticklac	1	1	0	0	,,
43. Hemp	1	2	0	0	,,
44. Dried fish *Plaheng*	1	2	0	0	,,
45. Do. *Plusalit*	1	0	0	0	,,
46. Sapan wood	0	2	1	0	,,
47. Salt meat	2	0	0	0	,,
48. Mangrove bark	0	1	0	0	,,
49. Rosewood	0	2	0	0	,,
50. Ebony	1	1	0	0	,,
51. Rice	4	4	0	0	per koyan.

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II.—The undermentioned Articles being subject to the Inland or Transit duties herein named, and which shall not be increased, shall be exempt from Export duty.

	Tical.	Salung.	Fuang.	Hun.
52. Sugar, white	0	2	0	0 per picul.
53. Do. red	0	1	0	0 „
54. Cotton, clean and uncleaned	10 per cent.			
55. Pepper	1	0	0	0 per picul.
56. Salt fish, *Platu*	1	0	0	0 per 10,000 fish.
57. Beans and Peas	one-twelfth			
58. Dried Prawns	one-twelfth			
59. Tilseed	one-twelfth			
60. Silk, raw	one-twelfth			
61. Bees' wax	one-fifteenth			
62. Tawoll	1	0	0	0 per picul.
63. Salt	6	0	0	0 per koyan.
64. Tobacco	1	2	0	0 per 1,000 bdles.

III.—All goods or produce unenumerated in this Tariff shall be free of Export Duty, and shall only be subject to one Inland Tax or Transit Duty, not exceeding the rate now paid.

This article has been compiled from information procured on the spot, and communicated to us by our friend John Crawfurd, Esq.; from the *Description du Royaume Tani ou Siam*, 2 tomes, 1854, de M. Pallegoix; Sir John Bowring' Account of the Kingdom and People of Siam; and Parliamentary Papers.

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TREATY OF AMITY, COMMERCE, AND NAVIGATION, BETWEEN THE GERMAN CONFEDERATION AND SIAM.

Treaty of Amity, Commerce, and Navigation, between the United States of the German Customs and Commercial Union, and the Grand Duchies of Mecklenburg-Schwerin and Mecklenburg-Strelitz on the one part, and the Kingdom of Siam on the other part.

His Majesty the King of Prussia, in his own name, and as representing the Sovereigns, States, and Territories United to the Prussian system of Customs and Imports, that is to say, Luxemburg, Anhalt Dessau Koethen, Anhalt Bernburg, Waldeck and Pyamont, Lippe and Meisenheim, as well as on behalf of the other States belonging to the German Zollverein, namely:—Bavaria, Saxony, Hanover, Wurtemberg, Baden, Electoral Hesse, Grand-ducal Hesse (the bailiwick of Hamburg included), the States forming the Thuringian Customs and Commercial Union, to wit:—Saxe Weimer Eisenach, Saxe Meiningen, Saxe Altenburg, Saxe Coburg Gotha, Schwartzburg Rudolstadt, Schwartzburg Sondershausen, the Elder Branch of Reuss, and the Younger Branch of Reuss, Brunswick, Oldenburg, Nassau, and the Free Town of Frankfort, as likewse in the name of the Grand Duchies of Mecklenburg-Schwerin and Mecklenburg-Strelitz on the one part, and their Majesties Phra Bard Somdetch, Phra Paramenda Maha Mongkut, Phra Chan Klan Chau Yu Hua, the First King of Siam and Phra Bard Somdetch, Phra Pawarendr Ramesr Mahiswaresr, Phra Pin Klan Chan Yu Hua, the Second King of Siam, on the other part.

Being sincerely desirous to establish friendly relations between the afore-named States and Siam, have resolved to secure the same by a Treaty of Peace and Commerce, mutually advantageous and profitable to the subjects of the High Contracting powers, and for this purpose have named as their plenipotentiaries:—

His Majesty the King of Prussia,

The Chamberlain Frederick Albert Count of Eulenburg, His Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, Knight of the Order of the Red Eagle, and of the Order of St. John;

And their Majesties the First and Second Kings of Siam,

His Royal Highness Prince Kromonatuang Mugsa Feerat Senneet;

His Lordship Chowpraya Suriwongs Samnha Prakralahome, Commander-in-chief of the Forces, and Governor-General of the South Western provinces; His Lordship Chowpraya Rawiwong Maha Kosatihodee, Minister of Foreign Affairs, and Governor-General of the Eastern Coast of the Gulf of Siam;

His Lordship Chow Pya Yamarat, Governor of the City of Bangkok, and its vicinities;

His Excellency Praya Montree Prakralahome Fighnear, Governor-General of the Northern provinces; who after having communicated to each other their respective full powers, and found them to be in good and due form, have agreed upon the following articles.

Art. 1.—Between the Contracting German States and their Majesties the First and the Second Kings of Siam, their heirs and successors, as well as between their respective subjects, there shall be constant peace and perpetual amity.

The subjects of each of the High Contracting Parties shall enjoy in the dominions of the other full security of person and property.

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There shall be full and entire freedom of Commerce and Navigation for the subjects and vessels of the High Contracting Powers, in every portion of their respective territories where trade and navigation are actually allowed or may hereafter be allowed to the subjects or vessels of the most favored nations.

Art. II.—The High Contracting Powers recognise reciprocally their right to appoint Consuls-Ceneral, Consuls, Vice-Consuls, and Consular Agents in the Ports and Towns of their respective States, and these officers are to enjoy the same privileges, immunities, powers, and exemptions, as are or may be accorded to those of the most favored nation. The said Consular Officers shall, however, not begin to exercise their functions until they shall have received the Exequatur of the local government. The Contracting German States will appoint one Consular Officer only for each port or town, but for those places where they appoint a Consul-General or a Consul, they shall have the right of nominating a Vice-Consul or Consular Agent besides, to act for the Consul-General or Consul in case of his being absent or unable to attend. Vice-Consuls or Consular Agents may also be appointed by the Consuls-General or Consuls, their chiefs.

The German Consular Officer shall have under his protection, superintendence, and control the interests of all subjects of the Contracting German States, who reside or who arrive in Siam. He shall conform to all provisions of this Treaty himself, and enforce the observance of the same by German subjects.

He shall also promulgate and carry out all rules and regulations which are now or may hereafter be enacted for the observance of German citizens with regard to the conducting of their business, and their due obedience to the laws of Siam.

Should the German Consular officers be absent, subjects of the Contracting German States visiting Siam or residing in it, may have recourse to the intervention of a Consul of a friendly nation, or they may address themselves directly to the local authorities, who then shall take means to secure to the said German subjects all the benefits of the present Treaty.

Art. III.—Subjects of the Contracting German States visiting Siam, or taking up their residence there, shall be allowed free exercise of their religion, and they shall be at liberty to build churches in such convenient localities as shall be consented to by the Siamese authorities, and such consent shall not be withheld, without sufficient reason being assigned.

Art. IV.—Subjects of the Contracting German States wishing to reside in the Kingdom of Siam, must be registered at the German Consulate, and a copy of this registration must be furnished to the Siamese authorities. Whenever a subject of any of the Contracting German States has to recur to the Siamese authorities, his petition or claim must be first submitted to the German Consular Officer, who shall forward the same, if it appear to him reasonable, and conceived in proper terms, or else shall modify its contents.

Art. V.—Subjects of the Contracting Cerman States who may wish to take up their residence in Siam, shall for the present do so only in the city of Bangkok, or within a district defined by the following boundaries, namely :—

On the North: The Bang-putsa canal from its junction with the Chowpya river up to the old walls of the town of Lobpury, and a straight line from thence to the Pragnam landing place, near the town of Saraburi on the river Pasak.

On the East: A straight line drawn from the Pragnam landing place to the junction of the Klongkut canal with the Bangpakong river; and this river from thence to its mouth. On the coast between the Bangpakong and the island of Simaharaja German subjects may settle at any place within a distance of twenty-four hours' journey from Bangkok.

On the South: The island of Simaharaja, the Seechang Islands, and the walls of Petchaburi.

On the western coast of the gulf German citizens may settle at Petchaburi, and anywhere between that city and the river Meklong, within a journey of twenty-four hours from Bangkok.—From the mouth of the Meklong that river shall form the boundary up to the town to Raypuri ; from thence a straight line drawn to the town

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of Supannaburi, and thence to the mouth of the Bangputsa canal into the Chowpya river. Nevertheless German subjects may reside beyond these boundaries on obtaining permission to do so from the Siamese authorities.

All subjects of the Contracting German States are at liberty to travel and trade throughout the entire Kingdom of Siam, and to buy and sell all merchandise not prohibited, from and to whomsoever they please.

They are not bound to purchase from, or to sell to officials or monopolists, nor is anybody permitted to interfere with them or hinder them in their business.

Art. VI.—The Siamese Government will place no restrictions upon the employment of Siamese subjects in any capacity whatever by German subjects. But when a Siamese subject belongs or owes service to some particular master, he may not engage himself to a German subject without the consent of the same. Should he, however, do so, the contract for services is to be looked upon as concluded for three months only, unless a still shorter period should have been agreed upon, or the German subject be willing to discharge the Siamese at once; and during this period the German subject is bound to pay two-thirds of the stipulated wages, not to the Siamese in his employment, but to the person to whom he belongs or owes services.

If Siamese in the employment of a German subject offend against the laws of Siam, or if any Siamese offenders or fugitives take refuge with a German subject in Siam, the German Consular Officer shall, upon proof of the guilt or desertion, take the necessary steps to ensure their being delivered up to the Siamese authorities.

Art. VII.—Subjects of the Contracting German States shall not be detained against their will in the Kingdom of Siam, unless the Siamese authorities can prove to the German Consular Officer that there are lawful reasons for such detention.

Within the boundaries fixed by article five of this treaty, subjects of the contracting German States shall be at liberty to travel without hindrance or delays of any kind whatever, provided they are in possession of a passport signed by their Consular Officer, containing in Siamese characters their names, profession, and a description of their person, and countersigned by the competent Siamese authority.

Should they wish to go beyond the said limits and travel in the interior of the Kingdom of Siam, they shall procure for themselves a passport, which shall be delivered to them at the request of the Consular Officer by the Siamese authorities, and such passport shall not be refused in any instance except with the concurrence of the Consular Officer of the Contracting German States.

Art. VIII.—Within the limits specified in the fifth articles, subjects of the Contracting German States may buy and sell, take, or let on lease, land and plantations, and may build, buy, rent, sell, or let houses. The right, however, of owning land situated:—

1. On the left bank of the river within the city of Bangkok proper, and on the piece of ground between the city wall and the Klong-padung-kumg-krasem canal, &c.;

2.—On the right bank of the river between the points opposite the upper and the lower mouth of the Klong-padung-kumg-krasem canal, within a distance of two English miles from the river, shall only belong to such as have received a special permission from the Siamese Government, or have spent ten years in Siam.

In order to obtain possession of such property, German subjects may make an application through the Consular Officer to the Siamese Government, which thereupon will appoint a functionary, who, jointly with the Consular Officer, shall equitably adjust and settle the amount of the purchase-money, and make out and fix the boundaries of the property. The Siamese Government will then convey the property to the German purchaser. All landed property of German subjects shall be under the protection of the district Governor and the local authorities, but the proprietors shall conform in ordinary matters to an equitable direction proceeding from the said authorities, and shall be subject to the same taxation as the subjects or citizens of the most favored nation.

Subjects of the Contracting German States shall be at liberty to search for and open mines in any part of Siam, and the matter being distinctly set forth to the

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Consul, he shall in conjunction with the Siamese authorities arrange such suitable conditions and terms as shall admit of the mines being worked. German subjects shall likewise be permitted to engage in and carry on in Siam any description of manufacture not contrary to law, upon like reasonable terms arranged between the German and the Siamese authorities.

Art. IX.—When a subject of one of the Contracting German States, residing permanently or temporarily in the Kingdom of Siam, has any cause of complaint or any claim against a Siamese, he shall first submit his grievance to the German Consular Officer, who, after having examined the affair, shall endeavour to settle it amicably. In the same manner when a Siamese shall have a complaint to make against any German subject, the Consular Officer shall listen to his complaint, but if in such case this proves impossible, the Consular Officer shall apply to the competent Siamese functionary, and having conjointly examined the affair, they shall decide thereon according to equity.

Art. X.—If a crime or an offence be committed in Siam, and the offender be a subject of any of the Contracting German States, he shall be punished by the Consular Officer in conformity to the respective German laws; or be sent to Germany for punishment. If the offender be a Siamese, he shall be punished by the Siamese authorities according to the laws of the country.

Art. XI.—Should any act of piracy be committed on vessels belonging to any of the Contracting German States on the coast or in the vicinity of the Kingdom of Siam, the authorities of the nearest place, on being informed of the same, shall use all means in their power towards the capture of the pirates, and the recovery of the stolen property, which shall be delivered to the Consular Officer, to be restored by him to the owners. The same course shall be followed by the Siamese authorities in all acts of pillage or robbery directed against the property of German subjects on shore. The Siamese Government shall not be held responsible for property stolen from German subjects, as soon as it is proved that it has employed all means in its power for the recovery of the same; and this principle shall equally hold good with regard to Siamese subjects living under the protection of any of the Contracting German States, and to their property.

Art. XII.—On the German Consular Officer sending a written application to the Siamese authorities, he shall receive from them every aid and support in detecting or arresting German sailors or other subjects, or any individual under the protection of a German flag. The German Consular Officer shall also, at his request, receive from the Siamese authorities every necessary assistance, and a sufficient force to give due effect to his authority over German subjects, and to keep up discipline among German shipping in Siam. In like manner, whenever a Siamese, guilty of desertion or any other crime, should take refuge in the house of a subject of any of the Contracting German States, or on board of German vessels, the local authorities shall address themselves to the German Consular Officer, who, on proof of the culpability of the accused, shall immediately authorise his arrest. All concealment and connivance shall be carefully avoideded by both parties.

Art. XIII.—Should a subject of any of the Contracting German States, engaged in business in the Kingdom of Siam, become bankrupt, the German Consular Officer shall take possession of all his goods, in order to distribute them proportionately among the creditors, for which end he shall receive every aid from the Siamese authorities; he shall also neglect no means to seize, on behalf of the creditors, all the goods which the said bankrupt may possess in other countries. In like manner in Siam, the authorities of the Kingdom shall adjudicate and distribute the effects of Siamese subjects who may become insolvent in their commercial transactions with subjects of the Contracting German States.

Art. XIV.—Should a Siamese subject refuse or evade the payment of a debt to a German subject, the Siamese authorities shall afford the creditor every aid and facility for recovering what is due to him. In like manner the German Consular Officer shall give every assistance to Siamese subjects to recover the debts which may be due to them by subjects of the Contracting German States.

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Art. XV.—In case of the decease of any of their respective subjects in the dominions of one or the other of the High Contracting Parties, his property shall be delivered unto the executor of his will, or, if none have been appointed, unto the family of the deceased, or unto his partners in business. If the defunct possesses neither family nor partners in business, his property shall, in the dominions of both of the High Contracting Parties, be placed, as far as the laws of the land permit it, under the charge and control of the respective Consular officers, in order that they may deal with it in the customary manner, according to the laws and usages of their country.

Art. XVI.—Men-of-war belonging to any of the Contracting German States may enter the river and anchor at Paknam, but in case they intend to proceed to Bangkok, they must first inform the Siamese authorities, and come to an understanding with the same respecting the anchorage.

Art. XVII.—Should a German vessel in distress enter into a Siamese port, the local authorities shall offer every facility for her being repaired and revictualled, so that she may be able to continue her voyage. Should a German vessel be wrecked on the coast of the Kingdom of Siam, the Siamese authorities of the nearest place, being informed thereof, shall immediately afford every possible assistance to the crew, and take all measures necessary for the relief and security of the vessel and cargo. They shall thereupon inform the German Consular Officer of what has taken place, in order that he may, in conjunction with the competent Siamese authority, take the proper steps for sending the crew home, and dealing with the wreck and cargo.

Art. XVIII.—By paying the import and export duties mentioned hereafter, vessels belonging to any of the Contracting German States and their cargoes, shall be free in Siam of all dues of tonnage, pilotage, and anchorage, or other dues whatever, as well on their arrival as their departure. They shall enjoy all privileges and immunities which are or shall be granted to junks, Siamese vessels, or vessels of the most favored nation.

Art. XIX.—The duties to be levied on merchandize imported into the Kingdom of Siam by vessels belonging to any of the Contracting German States shall not exceed three per cent. on their value. They shall be paid in kind or in money, at the choice of the importer. If the importer cannot agree with the Siamese Custom-house officers as to the value of the merchandize imported, the matter shall be referred to the Consular officer and a competent Siamese functionary, who, if they consider it necessary, will each invite one or two merchants to act as advisers, and will settle the difference according to justice.

After payment of the said import duty of three per cent., the merchandize may be sold by wholesale or retail, free of any charge whatsoever. Should goods be landed and not sold, and be again shipped for exportation, the whole of the duties paid on them shall be reimbursed; and in general no duty shall be levied on any cargo not sold. Nor shall any further duties, taxes, or charges be imposed or levied on imported goods after they have passed into the hands of Siamese purchasers.

Art. XX.—The duties to be levied on Siamese produce, either before or at the time of shipment, shall be according to the tariff annexed to the present Treaty. Every article of produce subject to duties of exportation according to this tariff shall be free of all transit and other dues throughout the whole Kingdom of Siam, and it it likewise agreed that no Siamese produce, which shall have paid transit or other duties, shall be subject to any tariff-duty, or other charge whatsoever, either before or at the time of shipment.

Art. XXI.—On paying the duties above mentioned, which are not to be augmented in future, subjects of the Contracting German States shall be at liberty to import into the Kingdom of Siam from German and foreign ports, and likewise to export for all destinations, all goods, which on the day of the signing of the present Treaty are not the object of a formal prohibition or a special monopoly. The Siamese Government reserves to itself, however, the right of prohibiting the exportation of rice, whenever it shall find reason to apprehend a dearth in the country. But such prohibition, which must be published one month before being enforced, shall not interfere with the fulfilment of contracts made *bona fide* before its publication;

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German merchants shall, however, inform the Siamese authorities of any bargains they have concluded previously to the prohibition. It shall also be permitted that ships which have arrived in Siam at the time of the publication of said prohibition, or are on their way to Siam from Chinese ports or from Singapore, if they have left those ports before the prohibition to export could be known there, may be laden with rice for exportation. Should the Siamese government hereafter reduce the duties on goods imported or exported in Siamese or other bottoms, vessels belonging to any of the Contracting German States, which import or export similar produce, shall immediately participate in the benefits accruing from such a reduction.

Art. XXII.—The Consular Officer of the Contracting German States shall see that German merchants and seamen conform themselves to the regulations annexed to the present Treaty, and the Siamese authorities shall aid them herein. All fines levied for infractions of the present Treaty shall belong to the Siamese Government.

Art. XXIII.—The Contracting German States and their subjects shall be allowed free and equal participation in all privileges, that may have been or may hereafter be granted by the Siamese Government to the Government, subjects, or citizens of any other nation.

Art. XXIV.—After the lapse of twelve years from the date of ratification of this Treaty the Contracting States may propose a revision of the present Treaty and of the regulations and tariff thereunto annexed, in order to introduce such alterations, additions, and amendments as experience may prove to be desirable. Notice of such an intention must, however, be given at least a year beforehand.

Art. XXV.—The present Treaty is executed in four-fold copies, in the German, the Siamese, and the English languages. All these versions have one and the same meaning and intention, but the English text shall be looked upon as the original text of the Treaty, so that, if any different interpretation of the German and Siamese versions shall ever occur, the English text shall determine the sense.

The Treaty shall take effect immediately, and its ratifications shall be exchanged at Bangkok within eighteen months of the present date.

In witness thereof the Plenipotentiaries named at the beginning have signed and sealed the present Treaty at Bangkok, on the seventh day of the month of February, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two, corresponding to the Siamese date of the eighth day of the third moon, in the year of the Cock, the third of the Decade, eleventh of the present reign, and one thousand two hundred and twenty-third of the Siamese civil era.

Here follow the seals and signatures of the Commissioners.

TRADE REGULATIONS.

1. The master of every ship, belonging to any of the Contracting German States, which comes to Bangkok to trade, must either before or after entering the river, as he may choose, report the arrival of his vessel at the Paknam Custom-house, and the number of his crew and guns, and the name of the port from whence he comes. As soon as his vessel has anchored at Paknam, he shall deliver up all his guns and ammunition into the custody of the Custom-house Officer, and a Custom-house Officer will then be appointed to accompany the vessel to Bangkok.

2. Every merchant vessel passing Paknam, without discharging her guns and ammunition as directed in the foregoing regulation, will be sent back to Paknam to comply with its provisions, and will be liable to a fine not exceeding eight hundred Ticals. After having given up her guns and ammunition, she will be permitted to return to Bangkok.

3. Whenever a German merchant vessel shall have cast anchor at Bangkok, the master shall, unless a holiday intervenes, proceed within four and twenty hours to the German Consulate and there deposit the ship's papers, bills of lading, &c., together with a true manifest of his cargo, and upon the Consular Officer reporting these particulars to the Custom-house, permission to break bulk will at once be given by the latter. Should the Custom-house delay granting such permission for more than

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twenty-four hours, the Consular Officer may give a permit, which shall have the same validity as if it proceeded from the Custom-house.

For neglecting to report his arrival or for presenting a false manifest, the master will be liable to a penalty not exceeding four hundred Ticals, but he will be allowed to correct within twenty-four hours after delivery of it, any mistake he may discover in his manifest, without incurring any penalty.

4. A German vessel breaking bulk and commencing to discharge before having obtained due permission, or smuggling on the river or outside the bar, shall be subject to a penalty not exceeding eight hundred Ticals, and to confiscation of the goods so smuggled or discharged.

5. As soon as a German vessel shall have discharged her cargo and completed her outward lading, paid all her duties and delivered a true manifest of her outward cargo to the German Consular Officer, a Siamese port clearance shall be granted to her, and, in the absence of any legal impediment to her departure, the German officer will then return the ship's papers to the master and allow the vessel to leave. A Custom House Officer will accompany the vessel to Paknam, and there she will be inspected by the Custom House Officers of that station, and will receive back from them the guns and ammunition previously delivered into their charge.

6. All Custom House Officers shall carry a badge, by which they can be distinguished when acting officially, and only two Custom House Officers shall be allowed on board a German vessel at one time, unless a greater number should be required to effect the seizure of smuggled goods.

Tariff of Import, Export, and Inland Duties to be levied on Articles of Trade.

Art. I.—The duties on goods imported into the Kingdom of Siam in vessels belonging to any of the Contracting German States, shall not exceed three per cent. on their value, and shall be paid either in kind or in money, at the choice of the importer.

No duty shall be levied on any cargo not sold.

Art. II.—The undermentioned articles shall be free from inland dues or other taxes on production of transit, and shall only pay the following export duty:—

	Tical	Salung	Fuang.	Hun.	
1. Ivory	10	0	0	0	per picul.
2. Gamboge	6	0	0	0	,,
3. Rhinoceros horns	50	0	0	0	,,
4. Cardamons, best	14	0	0	0	,,
5. Do. bastard	6	0	0	0	,,
6. Dried Mussels	1	0	0	0	,,
7. Pelicans' quills	2	2	0	0	,,
8. Betel nut, dried	1	0	0	0	,,
9. Krachi wood	0	2	0	0	,,
10. Sharks' fins, white	6	0	0	0	,,
11. Do. black	3	0	0	0	,,
12. Lukkrabau seed	0	2	0	0	,,
13. Peacocks' tails	10	0	0	0	per 100.
14. Buffalo and Cow bones	0	0	0	3	per picul.
15. Rhinoceros hides	0	2	0	0	,,
16. Hide cuttings	0	1	0	0	,,
17. Turtle shells	1	0	0	0	,,
18. Soft ditto.	1	0	0	0	,,
19. Beche-de-mer	3	0	0	0	,,
20. Fish maws	3	0	0	0	,,
21. Birds' nests, uncleaned	20 per cent.				
22. Kingfisher's feathers	6	0	0	0	per 100.

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	Tical.	Salung.	Fung.	Hun.	
23. Cutch	0	2	0	0	per picul.
24. Beyehe seed (Nux Vomica)	0	2	0	0	„
25. Pungtarai seed	0	2	0	0	„
26. Gum Benjamin	4	0	0	0	„
27. Hanglai bark...	0	2	0	0	„
28. Agilla wood	2	0	0	0	„
29. Ray skins	3	0	0	0	„
30. Old deers' horns	0	1	0	0	„
31. Soft, or young ditto ...	10 per cent.				
32. Deer hides, fine...	8	0	0	0	per 100.
33. Do. common ...	3	0	0	0	„
34. Deers' sinews	4	0	0	0	„
35. Buffalo and Cow hides...	1	0	0	0	„
36. Elephant's bones	1	0	0	0	„
37. Tigers' bones...	5	0	0	0	„
38. Buffalo horns	0	1	0	0	„
39. Elephants' hides	0	1	0	0	„
40. Tigers' skins	0	1	0	0	per skin.
41. Armadillo skins	4	0	0	0	per picul.
42. Sticklac	1	1	0	0	„
43. Hemp	1	2	0	0	„
44. Dried fish, *Plaheng*	1	2	0	0	„
45. Do. *Plusalit* ...	1	0	0	0	„
46. Sapan wood	0	2	1	0	„
47. Salt meat	2	0	0	0	„
48. Mangrove bark	0	1	0	0	„
49. Rosewood	0	2	0	0	„
50. Ebony...	1	1	0	0	„
51. Rice...	4	0	0	0	per koyan.
52. Paddy...	2	0	0	0	„

Art. III.—All other articles are exempted from export duties, but are subject to inland or transit dues, the present rates of which are not be increased in future.

For Sugar, white...	2 saburgs per picul.
„ Do. red	1 „ „
„ Cotton, clean and uncleaned ...	10 per cent.
„ Salt fish, *Plata*	1 tical per 10,000.
„ Beans and Peas	1 twelfth.
„ Dried Prawns	„
„ Teal seed	„
„ Silk, raw	„
„ Bees' wax	1 fifteenth.
„ Tawoll	1 tical per picul.
„ Salt	6 ticals per koyan.
„ Tobacco	1 tical 2 saburgs per 1,000 bundles.

Art. IV.—Foreign coins, gold and silver in bars or ingots, gold leaf, provisions, and personal effects may be imported or exported duty free.

Such Consular Officers of the Contracting German States as shall be prohibited by their Governments from engaging in trade, are at liberty to import duty free all objects of furniture, outfit and consumption they may require for their own private use.

Art. V.—Opium may be imported duty free, but can be sold only to the opium farmer or his agents. In like manner guns and ammunition may only be sold to the Siamese Government or to Consul of the same.

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TREATY BETWEEN THE VICEROY OF CAMBODIA AND THE EMPEROR OF THE FRENCH.

AUGUST 11, 1863.

This Treaty having been duly considered and concluded between the Admiral, on the part of the Emperor of the French, and the Prince of Cambodia, in order that Cambodia may be in peace and prosperity [with Lower Cochin-China], and as the two nations are contiguous, the Cambodians must not be on unfriendly terms with the French. For this reason the Emperor of the French commanded the Commander-in-chief, Vice-Admiral de la Grandiere, Governor of Saigon, to consult with the Prince of Cambodia, to make it publicly known that the Emperor of the French will assist to protect Cambodia. For carrying into effect this object the Commander-in-chief, Admiral de la Grandiere, Governor of Saigon, and the Sombetch Phra Mala Uperat, Governor of Cambodia, have concluded the following treaty:—

Art. I.—The Emperor of the French will assist and protect Cambodia.

Art. II.—The Emperor of the French will appoint a French officer as Consul to reside near the Prince of Cambodia, to enforce the observance of this treaty by both nations. This French officer will be under the orders of the Commander-in-chief at Saigon. The Prince of Cambodia will appoint a Cambodian officer to reside with the Commander-in-chief as Consul.

Art. III.—If a French officer reside in Cambodia in the above-mentioned capacity, he is to be considered as a noble of high rank, and to be respected and feared as such.

Art. IV—If any other Foreign nation desire to appoint a Consul in Cambodia, the Prince of Cambodia and his chief nobles will consult with the French Commander-in-chief at Saigon, and if all agree, then that Foreign nation can appoint a Consul. If the Prince of Cambodia and his nobles will not consent to allow any foreign nation to appoint a Consul in Cambodia the Admiral Commander-in-chief at Saigon will also refuse his consent.

Art. V.—If any French subjects desire to travel about for the purposes of trade, or to build houses in Cambodia, they must inform the Cambodian authorities, who will provide them with documents to do so.

Art. VI.—If any Cambodian subjects go to the French territories, they shall have like privileges and power.

Art. VII.—If French subjects and Cambodians have disputes together, they must complain to the French Consul, and if after investigation the case is not settled, the Consul and the Cambodian officers will consult together and arrange the matter justly. If Cambodians have disputes, the French Consul will not interfere in the matter. If French subjects have disputes among themselves the Cambodian officer will not interfere. If foreigners, natives of Europe, have disputes with the French, the French officers will settle the case. If a French subject, having committed an offence, fly to Cambodia, the Cambodian authorities will assist the French Consul to convey the defaulter to the Commander-in-chief at Saigon for judgment. If there be no French Consul or Officer in Cambodia, the French Commander-in-chief will have power to act for the Consul in arranging such matters.

Art. VIII.—If a French subject wish to reside in Cambodia he will register himself at the French Consulate, and the French Consul will inform the Cambodian authorities of the circumstance.

Art. IX.—If a Cambodian wish to reside in French territory, and there is no impediment to his doing so, he will be registered by the Cambodian authorities, themselves, or by the Cambodian officer appointed by the Prince of Cambodia to reside at Saigon.

Art. X.—If traders bring merchandise of any description from foreign ports, with the exception of opium, for sale in Cambodia, and they have a pass from the Saigon authorities permitting them to come, the Cambodian Custom-house must not levy any duty, but if the traders bring opium, the Cambodian authorities can levy a duty on it.

Art. XI.—All articles of commerce which traders take from Cambodia to Cochin-China, if the Cambodian Custom-house officers have already collected the duty on them

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and the "Tangkau" has a pass from the Cambodian authorities, which will be countersigned by the French Consul, will be permitted to be sold in the French territory free of duty.

Art. XII.—If any French subject in pursuit of science come to Combodia, he must inform the Cambodian authorities, who will render assistance for his safe conduct.

Art. XIII.—If French ships or junks be plundered by pirates anywhere within the Cambodian territory at any time, and the Cambodian authorities of that place are informed of the circumstance, they will examine the matter, seize and punish the robbers according to law, and the property recovered will be restored to the owners or to the French Consul, who will deliver it over to the owners. If the robbers are not found, and no property recovered, and if the Cambodian authorities have made every search without success, the said authorities will not be held responsible. The above is also applicable to the property of French subjects in Cambodia.

Art. XIV.—If Cambodian ships or junks be plundered by pirates in the French dominions, the French authorities of the nearest place on being informed will search for the robbers, seize and punish them according to law, and the property recovered will be restored to the owners; if the owners be absent, to the Cambodian officers for transmission to them. If after making search for the robbers and property the French officers do not find them, they are not to be held responsible. If Cambodian officers in French territory be plundered of any kind of property the above is also applicable to them, and if the French officers have done their utmost to find the robbers and property, but without success, they will not be made answerable.

Art. XV.—All French Bishops have authority to teach religion throughout the territories of Cambodia, and the Cambodians will place no impediment to their doing so. If they wish to build churches, schools, or hospitals, they will inform the Cambodian authorities, whose consent will be necessary.

Art. XVI.—The Emperor of the French recognises the Prince of Cambodia as a legitimate Prince, and agrees to assist him in preserving peace and friendship, and to protect Cambodia from her enemies and from the oppression of other countries. The Emperor of the French honestly will assist the Prince so as to enable him to collect duties from the traders and to enable them to proceed at sea.

Art. XVII.—In order that the foregoing article may be easily carried into effect, the French Commander-in-chief, Governor of Saigon, desires some land at "Charvey Chung," to build houses for coals and godowns for rice for the French vessels. The Prince of Cambodia to give the said land at "Charvey Chung," viz., from the north of the fort and stockades of 15 sen (1,800 feet). If any Cambodian temple ground intervene it must be avoided, and such ground to continue to remain and belong to the said temples. If the French Commander-in-chief desires any more land anywhere, the Prince and his nobles, if after consideration they find a piece suitable, they will grant it on the same conditions as at "Charvey Chung."

Art. XVIII.—In order to show their gratitude for the protection afforded by the Emperor of the French for the purpose of promoting the peace and prosperity of the country, the Cambodians agree that if the French wish to cut timber in the Cambodian forests for the purpose of building the ships of the Emperor of the French, they shall be permitted to do so, upon informing the Cambodian authorities, who will send instructions to the Governors of the Interior to that effect. On the part of the French they agree to pay all expenses incurred. If the French buy any merchandise in Cambodia they will be permitted to do so with facility, the price of such merchandise to be arranged between the purchaser and seller.

Art. XIX.—This treaty being concluded, requires only the Emperor of the French's consent by placing his seal on it; three copies have been made. The Prince of Cambodia, Somdetch Ong Phra Naradom, has signed and sealed them, together with the French Commander-in-chief.

Dated Udong, 11th August, 1863.

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REGULATIONS
FOR THE CONSULAR COURTS OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA IN CHINA.

In pursuance of Sec. 5th of the Act at Congress, approved June 22nd, 1860, entitled "An Act to carry into effect certain provisions in the Treaties between the United States, China, Japan, Siam, Persia, and other countries, giving certain judicial powers to Ministers and Consuls, or other functionaries of the United States in these countries, or for other purposes," I, ANSON BURLINGAME, Minister Plenipotentiary and Envoy Extraordinary of the United States to the Empire of China, do hereby decree the following rules and regulations, which shall have the force of law in the Consular Courts of China.

I.—Every citizen of the United States residing within the limits of the ports open to foreign trade in the dominion of the Emperor of China, is required to be enrolled in the Consular register, and shall apply in person at the Consulate within thirty days after the publication of this decree. Every American citizen who may arrive within the limits of the port, save and except any one who may be borne on the muster-roll of an American vessel, shall apply within ten days at the Consulate to be enrolled. Any American citizen neglecting to be so enrolled will not be entitled to claim the protection or intervention of the authorities, unless he can furnish a valid reason for not so doing.

2.—In all cases where an applicant to be enrolled cannot furnish a passport or other legal proof of his citizenship, he shall make oath that he is a citizen of the United States; and if the Consul deem desirable, be required to bring such further evidence as he shall consider satisfactory.

ANSON BURLINGAME.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES,
PEKING, April 22nd, 1864.

Assented to,

GEO. F. SEWARD,
Consul General.

PEKING, April 22nd, 1864.

Assented to,

OLIVER H. PERRY,
U. S. Consul.

Canton, July 12th, 1864.

Assented to,

J. C. A. WINGATE,
U. S. Consul.

Swatow, September 3rd, 1864.

Assented to,

OLIVER B. BRADFORD,
U. S. Vice-Consul.

Amoy, August 30th, 1864.

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Assented to,

A. L. CLARKE,
U. S. Vice-Consul.

Foo-chow-foo, 1864.

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EDWARD C. LORD,
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Ningpo, June 20th, 1864.

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Kiukiang, June 13th, 1864.

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G. H. COLTON SALTER,
Acting U. S. Consul.

Chinkiang, June 2nd, 1864.

Assented to,

S. W. POMEROY, JR.
U. S. Vice-Consul.

Tientsin, April 27th, 1864.

REGULATIONS

FOR THE CONSULAR COURTS OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA IN CHINA.

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I.—ORDINARY CIVIL PROCEEDINGS.

1—*How commenced.*—Civil proceedings between American citizens must commence by written petition, verified by oath before the Consul.

2.—*Three classes of action.*—Ordinary personal civil actions are of three classes, viz.: Contract, comprising all cases of contract or debt; Wrong, when damages are claimed for a wrong; Replevin, when possession of a specific article is claimed.

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3.—*Demand necessary in Contract and Replevin.*—In contract, the petition must aver that payment, or a performance of the conditions of the contract, has been demanded and withheld; and in replevin, that the articles to be replevied have been demanded.

4.—*Petitioner must deposit money.*—The petitioner shall be required to deposit a reasonable sum to defray the probable expenses of court and defendant's costs; subsequent deposits may be required if found necessary.

5.—*Notice to Defendant.*—Upon deposit of the money, the Consul shall order notice of the petition, in writing, directing defendant to appear before the court at a given day and hour to file his written answer on oath.

6.—*Service.*—Notice must be served on each defendant at least five days before return day, by delivery of an attested copy of the petition and order, and of any accompanying account or paper.

7.—Personal service should always be required when practicable.

8.—*Default.*—On proof of due notice, judgment by default shall be procured against any defendant failing to appear and file his answer as required; but the default may be taken off for good cause within one day after, exclusive of Sunday.

9.—*Damages.*—But in actions of wrong, and all other where the damages are in their nature unliquidated and indefinite, so that they cannot be calculated with precision from the statement of the petition, the amount of the judgment shall be ascertained by evidence, notwithstanding the default.

10.—*Answer.*—If defendant appears and answers, the Consul, having both parties before him, shall, before proceeding further, encourage a settlement by mutual agreement, or by submission of the case to referees agreed on by the parties, a majority of whom shall decide it.

11.—*Amendments.*—Parties should, at the trial, be confined as closely as may be to the averments and denials of the statement and answer, which shall not be altered after filing except by leave granted in open Court.

12.—*American witnesses compelled to attend.*—On application of either party and advance of the fees, the Consul shall compel the attendance of any witness within his jurisdiction before himself, referees, or commissioners.

13.—*Parties are witnesses.*—Each party is entitled, and may be required, to testify.

14.—*Decrees to be obeyed.*—Judgment may be given summarily against either party failing to obey any order or decree of the Consul.

15.—*Attachment and arrest.*—For sufficient cause and on sufficient security, the Consul, on filing a petition, may grant a process of attachment of any defendant's property to a sufficient amount, or of arrest of any defendant not a married woman, nor in the service of the United States under commission from the President.

16.—*Dissolution of attachment.*—Defendant may at any time have the attachment dissolved by depositing such sum, or giving such security, as the Consul may require.

17.—*Sale of perishable property.*—Perishable property or such as is liable to serious depreciation under attachment, may, on petition of either party, be sold by the Consul's order, and its proceeds deposited in the Consulate.

18.—*Release of Debtor.*—Any defendant arrested or imprisoned on civil petition shall be released on tender of a sufficient bond, deposit of a sufficient sum, or assignment of sufficient property.

19.—*Debtor's disclosure.*—Any person under civil arrest or imprisonment may have his creditor cited before the Consul to hear a disclosure of the prisoner's affairs under oath, and to question thereon; and if the Consul shall be satisfied of its truth and thoroughness, and of the honesty of the debtor's conduct towards the creditor, he shall for ever discharge him from arrest upon that debt; provided that the prisoner shall offer to transfer and secure to his creditor the property disclosed, or sufficient to pay the debt, at the Consul's valuation.

20.—*Debtor's board.*—The creditor must advance to the jailer his fees and payment for his prisoner's board until the ensuing Monday, and afterwards weekly, or the debtor will be discharged from imprisonment and future arrest.

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21.—*Execution.*—On the second day after judgment, (exclusive of Sunday) execution may issue, enforcing the same with interest at 12 per cent. a year, against the property and person of the debtor, returnable in thirty days, and renewable.

22.—*Seizure and sale of property.*—Sufficient property to satisfy the execution of all expenses may be seized and sold at public auction by the officer, after due notice.

23.—Property attached on petition, and not advertised for sale within ten days after final judgment, shall be returned to the defendant.

24.—*Final judgment for defendant.*—When final judgment is given in favor of the defendant, his person and property are at once freed from imprisonment or attachment, and all security given by him discharged. And the Consul may, at his discretion, award him composition for any damage necessarily and directly sustained by reason of such attachment, arrest, or imprisonment.

25.—*Offset.*—In action of contract, defendant may offset petitioner's claim by a counter claim, filing his own claim, under oath, with his answer. Petitioner shall be notified to file his answer seasonably, on oath, and the two claims shall then be tried together, and but one judgment given for the difference, if any be proved in favor of either party, otherwise for defendant's costs.

26.—*Costs.*—Except as hereinafter provided, the party finally prevailing recovers costs, to be taxed by him and revised by the Consul.

27.—*Trustee process.*—In contract, the Consul may order defendant's property or credits in a third party's hands to be attached on the petition, by serving him with due notice as trustee, provided petitioner secures trustee his costs by adequate special deposit.

28.—*Trustee's cost.*—If adjudged trustee, the third party may retain his cost from the amount for which he is adjudged trustee, if sufficient; otherwise the balance of trustee's cost must be paid out of petitioner's special deposit, as must the whole of his costs if not adjudged trustee.

29.—*Demand on trustee upon execution.*—The amount for which a trustee is charged must be inserted in the execution, and commanded of him by the Officer within ten days after judgment, or all claim ceases. Process against property or person of the trustees may issue ten day after demand.

30.—*Debt must be at least ten dollars.*—If petitioner covers judgment for less than ten dollars, of if less than ten dollars of the defendant's property or credits is proved in the party's hands, in either case the third party must be discharged with costs against petitioner.

31.—*Replevin.*—Before granting a writ of replevin, the Consul shall require petitioner to file a sufficient bond, with two responsible sureties, for double the value of the property to be provided, one an American citizen, or petitioner may deposit the required amount.

II.—TENDER, &c.

32.—Before a creditor files his petition in Contract, his debtor may make an absolute and unconditional offer of the amount he considers due, by tendering the money in the sight of the creditor of his legal representative.

33.—*Deposit.*—If not accepted, the debtor shall, at his own risk and paying the charges, deposit the money with the Consul, who shall receipt to him and notify the creditor.

34.—*Demand or withdrawal.*—It shall be paid to the creditor at any time, if demanded, unless previously withdrawn by the depositor.

35.—*Cost.*—If the depositor does not withdraw his deposit, and, upon trial, is not adjudged to have owed petitioner at the time of the tender more than its amount, he shall recover all his costs.

36.—*Offer to be defaulted.*—At any stage of a suit in contract or wrong, defendant may file an offer to be defaulted for a specific sum and the costs up to that time; and if petitioner chooses to proceed to trial, and does not recover more than the sum offered and interest, he shall pay all defendant's costs arising after the offer, execution issuing for the balance only.

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III.—REFERENCE.

37.—When parties agree to reference they shall immediately file a rule, and the case be marked "referred;" a commission shall then issue to the referees, with a copy of all papers filed in the case.

38.—*Award and acceptance.*—The referees shall report their award to the Consuls, who shall accept the same, and give judgment, and issue execution thereon, unless satisfied of fraud, perjury, corruption, or gross error in the proceedings.

39.—*When transmitted to Minister.*—In cases involving more than five hundred dollars, if his acceptance is withheld, the Consul shall at once transmit the whole case with a brief statement of his reasons, and the evidence thereon, to the Minister, who shall give judgment on the award, or grant a new trial before the Consul.

IV.—APPEAL.

40.—*Must be within one day.*—Appeals must be claimed before three o'clock in the afternoon of the day after judgment (excluding Sunday); but in civil cases, only upon sufficient security.

41.—*To be perfected within five days.*—Within five days after judgment, the appellant must set forth his reasons by petition filed with the Consul, which shall be transmitted as soon as may be to the Minister, with a copy of docket entries and of all papers in the case.

V.—NEW TRIAL.

42.—*Because of perjury.*—On proof of the perjury of any important witness of the prevailing party, upon a material point, affecting the decision of a suit, the Consul who tried it may, within a year after final judgment, grant a new trial on such terms as he may deem just.

43.—*Generally.*—Within one year after final judgment in any suit not involving more than five hundred dollars, the Consul who tried it, or his successor, may, upon sufficient security, grant a new trial where justice manifestly requires it; if exceeding five hundred dollars, with the concurrence of the Minister.

VI.—HABEAS CORPUS.

44.—*Slaves not to be held.*—No Consul shall recognize the claim of any American citizen arising out of a violation of the provision of the Act of Congress approved February 19th, 1862, relating to the "coolie trade" so called, nor any claim which involves the holding of any person in slavery.

45.—*Habeas Corpus.*—Upon application of any person in writing and under oath, representing that he or any other person is enslaved, unlawfully imprisoned, or deprived of his liberty by any American citizen within the jurisdiction of a Consul, such Consul may issue his writ of Habeas Corpus, directing such citizens to bring said person, if in his custody, or under his control, before him, and the question shall be determined summarily, subject to appeal.

VII.—DIVORCE.

46.—Libels for divorce must be signed and sworn to before the Consul, and on the trial each party may testify.

47.—*Attachment.*—The Consul, for good cause, may order the attachment of libeller's property to such an amount and on such terms as he may think proper.

48.—*Husband to advance money.*—He may also, at his discretion, order the husband to advance his wife, or pay into Court, a reasonable sum to enable her to defend the libel, with a reasonable monthly allowance for her support pending the proceedings.

49.—*Alimony.*—Alimony may be awarded or denied the wife on her divorce at his discretion.

50.—Custody of the minor children may be decreed to such party as justice and the children's good may require.

51.—*Release of both.*—Divorce releases both parties, and they shall not be re-married to each other.

52.—*Costs.*—Costs are at the discretion of the Consul.

VIII.—MARRIAGE.

53.—*Record and return.*—Each Consul shall record all marriages solemnized by him or in his official presence.

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IX.—BIRTHS AND DEATHS.

54.—The birth and death of every American citizen within the limits of his jurisdiction shall likewise be recorded.

X.—BANKRUPTCY, PARTNERSHIP, PROBATE, &c.

55.—Until promulgation of further regulations, Consuls will continue to exercise their former lawful jurisdiction and authority in bankruptcy, partnerships, probate of wills, administration of estates and other matters of equity, admiralty, ecclesiastical and common law, not especially provided for in previous decrees, according to such reasonable rules, not repugnant to the Constitution, treaties, and laws of the United States, as they may find necessary or convenient to adopt.

XI.—SEAMEN.

56.—In proceedings or prosecutions instituted by or against American seamen, the Consul may, at his discretion, suspend any of these rules in favor of the seamen, when in his opinion, justice, humanity and public policy require it.

XII.—CRIMINAL PROCEEDINGS.

57.—*How commenced.*—Complaints and informations against American citizens should always be signed and sworn to before the Consul when the complainant or informant is at or near the Consul's port.

58.—*How authenticated.*—All complaints and informations not so signed and sworn to by a citizen of the United States, and all complaints, and informations in capital cases, must be authenticated by the Consul's certificate of his knowledge or belief of the substantial truth of enough of the complaint or information to justify the arrest of the party charged.

59.—*Copy of accusation.*—No citizen shall be arraigned for trial until the offence charged is distinctly made known to him by the Consul in respondent's own language. In cases of magnitude, and in all cases when demanded, an attested copy (or translation) of the complaint, information, or statement authenticated by the Consul, shall be furnished him in his own language, as soon as may be, after his arrest.

60.—*Presence of accuser.*—The personal presence of the accuser is indispensable throughout the trial.

61.—*May testify.*—He shall be informed of his right to testify, and cautioned that if he choose to offer himself as a witness, he must answer all questions that may be propounded by the Consul or his order, like any other witness.

62.—*American witnesses compelled to attend.*—The Government and the accused are equally entitled to compulsory process for witness within their jurisdiction: and if the Consul believes the accused to be unable to advance the fees, his necessary witness shall be summoned at the expense of the United States.

63.—*Fine and costs.*—When punishment is by fine, costs may be included or remitted at the Consul's discretion. An alternative sentence of thirty days' imprisonment shall take effect on non-payment of any part of the fine or costs adjudged in any criminal proceeding.

64.—Any prisoner, before conviction, may be admitted to bail by the Consul who tries him, except in capital cases.

65.—*Capital cases.*—No prisoner charged with a capital offence shall be admitted to bail where the proof is evident, or the presumption of his guilt great.

66.—*After conviction.*—After conviction and appeal the prisoner may be admitted to bail only by the Minister.

67.—*American bail.*—Any citizen of the United States offering himself as bail, shall sign and swear, before the Consul, to a schedule of unincumbered property of a value at least double the amount of the required bail.

68.—*Foreign bail.*—Any other proposed bail or security shall sign and swear before the Consul, to a similar schedule of unincumbered personal property within the local jurisdiction of the Consulate, or he may be required to deposit the amount in money or valuables with the Consul.

69.—*Two sureties.*—Unless such sufficient citizen becomes bail, or such deposit is made, at least two sureties shall be required.

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70.—*Surrender.*—Any American bail may have leave of the Consul to surrender his principal on payment of all costs and expenses.

71.—*Prosecutor may be required to give security.*—Any complainant, informant, or prosecutor may be required to give security for all costs of the prosecution, including those of the accused; and every complainant, &c., not a citizen of the United States, shall be so required, unless, in the Consul's opinion, justice will be better promoted otherwise; and when such security is refused the prosecution shall abate.

72.—*Honourable acquittal.*—When the innocence of the accused, both in law and in intention, is manifest, the Consul shall add to the usual judgment of acquittal, the word "honourable."

73.—*Costs.*—In such case judgment may be given and execution issued summarily against any informer, complainant, or prosecutor, for the whole costs of the trial, including those of the accused, or for any part of either or both, if the proceeding appears to have been groundless and vexatious, originally in corrupt, malicious, or vindictive motives.

74.—*Minor offences.*—Consuls will ordinarily encourage the settlement of all prosecutions not of a heinous character by the parties aggrieved or concerned.

XIII.—OATHS.

75.—Oaths shall be administered in some language that the witness understands.

76.—*Not Christians.*—A witness not a Christian shall be sworn according to his religious belief.

77.—*Atheist.*—An avowed atheist shall not be sworn, but may affirm, under the pains and penalties of perjury; the credibility of his evidence being for the consideration of the Consul.

78.—*Affirmation.*—A Christian conscienciously scrupulous of an oath, may affirm under the pains and penalties of perjury.

XIV.—DOCKETS, RECORDS, &c.

79.—*Civil docket.*—Each Consul shall keep a regular docket or calendar of all civil actions and proceedings, entering each case separately, numbering consecutively, to the end of his term of office, with the date of filing, the names of the parties in full, their nationality, the nature of the proceeding, the sum or thing claimed, with minute and dates of all orders, decrees, continuances, appeals and proceedings, until final judgment.

80.—*Criminal.*—He shall keep another regular docket for all criminal cases, with sufficient similar memoranda.

81.—*Filing papers.*—All original papers shall be filed at once and never removed; no person, but an officer of the Consulate or Minister, should be allowed access to them. All papers in each case must be kept together in one inclosure, and numbered as in the docket with the parties' names, the nature of the proceeding, the year of filing the petition, and of final judgment conspicuously marked on the inclosure, and each year's cases kept by themselves in their order.

XV.—LIMITATION OF ACTIONS AND PROSECUTIONS.

82.—*Criminal.*—Heinous offences, not capital, must be prosecuted within six years, minor offences within two.

83.—*Civil.*—Civil actions based on written promises, contract, or instrument, must be commenced within six years after the cause of action accrues; others within two.

84.—*Absence; fraudulent concealment.*—In prosecutions for heinous offences not capital, and in civil cases involving more than $500, any absence of respondent or defendant for more than three months at a time from China, shall be added to the limitations; and in civil cases involving more than $100, the period during which the cause of action may be fraudulently concealed by defendant, shall likewise be added.

XVI.—GENERAL PROVISIONS.

85.—*Trials public.*—All trials and proceedings in the United States' Consular Courts in China shall be open and public.

86.—*Interpreting and translating.*—Papers and testimony in a foreign language shall be translated into English by a sworn interpreter, appointed by the Consul; in civil cases to be paid by petitioner. Oaths and questions shall be translated by the interpreter from the English for any witness who does not understand English.

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87.—*Testimony.*—Parties may be required to file their petitions, answers, complaints, informations, and all other papers addressed to the court, in English; or they may be translated by the interpreter at the Consul's discretion. All testimony must be taken in writing in open Court by the Consul or his order, and signed by the witness, after being read over to him for his approval and correction, and it shall form part of the papers in the case.

88.—*Adjournment.*—The Consul may adjourn his Court from time to time, and place to place, within his jurisdiction, always commencing proceedings and giving judgment at the Consulate.

89.—*Officer.*—All processes not served by the Consul personally must be executed by an officer of the Consulate, who shall sign his return, specifying the time and mode of service, and annexing an account of his fees.

90.—*Copies on appeal.*—On appeal, copies of all the papers must be paid for in advance by the appellant, except in criminal cases where respondent is unable to pay.

91.—*Copies.*—Any person interested is entitled to copy of any paper on file, on prepayment of the fee.

92.—Reasonable clearness, precision, and certainty should be required in the papers; and substantial justice and all practicable dispatch is expected in the decisions.

93.—*Definition of Consul.*—The word "Consul" is intended to include the Consul-General, and any Vice-Consul or Deputy-Consul, actually exercising the Consular power at any Consulate, unless the sense requires a more limited construction.

94.—*Associates.*—Each associate in a Consular trial shall, before entering on his duties, be sworn by his Consul. Before taking the oath, he may be challenged by either party, and for sufficient cause excused, and another drawn.

95.—*Contempt.*—Consuls will always preserve order in Court, punishing summarily any contempt committed in their presence, or any refusal to obey their lawful summons or order, by imprisonment not exceeding 24 hours, or by fine not exceeding fifty dollars and costs.

96.—*Attorney.*—Every party to a civil or criminal proceeding may be heard in person, or by attorney of his choice, or by both; but the presence of counsel shall be under the exclusive control and discretion of the Consul.

97.—*Accounts.*—The accounts of the Consular Courts shall be kept in United States' currency: and every order of deposit, decree of costs, taxation of fees, and generally every paper issuing originally from the Court, shall be expressed in dollars and cents, and satisfied in United States' metallic currency, or its equivalent.

XVII.—FEES.

98.—*In Consular Court.*—

In all cases where the amount in question is not more than $500	$ 5.00
In all cases where it is over $500	15.00

In all cases where no specific damages are sought, the fee shall be $5 for minor, and $15 for greater cases.

99.—*Clerk's fees.*—

For issuing all writs, warrants, attachments, or other compulsory process	1.50
For docketing every suit commenced	1.00
For executions	1.00
For summonses and subpœnas	0.50
For all records at the rate of, for each hundred words	0.20
For drawing every notice, paper, order, or process, not otherwise provided for	2.00
And if it exceed 200 words, for every additional hundred words	1.00
For every seal to process issued	1.00
For filing each paper upon the return of the Marshal, and all papers filed in Court	0.10

100.—*Marshal's fees.*—

For apprehending a deserter, and delivering him on board the vessel deserted from, to be paid by the vessel before leaving port	5.00

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For searching for the same, and if not found, to be certified by the Consul, and on his order to be paid by the said ship.....$2.00
For serving any writ, warrant, attachment, or other compulsory process, each person..... 2.00
For serving summons..... 1.00
For returning all writs, attachments, warrants, and summons, each..... 0.50
For each bail-bond..... 1.00
For every commitment or discharge of prisoner..... 2.00
On subpœnas, for each witness summoned..... 0.50
For returning subpœna..... 0.20
For each day's attendance upon Court..... 3.00
For levying execution..... 1.50
For advertising property for sale..... 2.00
For releasing property under execution by order of plaintiff..... 3.00
For selling property under execution, when the amount collected does not exceed $1,000.....5 per cent.
If over $1,000, and not exceeding $5,000.....3 „ „
If over $5,000.....2 „ „
For making collections under $200 in cases where no adjudication has taken place.....5 „ „
If the amount exceed $200.....2½ „ „
For travelling fees in serving all processes, each mile.....$0.15
For serving every notice not heretofore provided for in addition to the usual travelling fees..... 0.50

101.—*Interpreter's Fees.*

For each day's attendance upon Court..... 3.00
For making translations..... 2.00
If more than 200 words, for each additional hundred..... 1.00

102.—*Witnesses' Fees.*

For every day's attendance at Court..... 1.50
For each mile travelled in going to and returning from Court..... 0.15

103.—*Crier's Fees.*

On trial of every suit..... 1.00

104 *Associates' Fees.*

For each day's attendance..... 3.60

105.—*Costs for prevailing party.*

All necessary Court fees paid out.

XVIII.—PROVISO.

106.—All decrees heretofore issued by authority of the Commissioners and Minister of United States to China, which are inconsistent in whole or in part with the provisions of this Decree, are hereby annulled, and those portions are henceforth void and of no effect; and the promulgation of these rules abrogates no authority hitherto lawfully exercised by Consuls in China not inconsistent herewith.

ANSON BURLINGAME.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES TO CHINA,
PEKING, April 23rd, 1864.

Assented to,

GEO. F. SEWARD,
Consul General.

PEKING, April 23rd, 1864.

Assented to,

OLIVER H. PERRY,
U. S. Consul.

CANTON, July 12th, 1864.

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Assented to,

J. C. A. WINGATE,
U. S. Consul.

SWATOW, September 3rd, 1864.

Assented to,

OLIVER B. BRADFORD,
U. S. Vice-Consul.

AMOY, August 30th, 1864.

Assented to,

A. L. CLARKE,
U. S. Vice-Consul.

FOO-CHOW-FOO, 1864.

Assented to,

EDWARD C. LORD,
U. S. Vice-Consul.

NINGPO, June 20th, 1864.

Assented to,

WM. BRECK,
U. S. Consul.

HAKOW, June 11th, 1864.

Assented to,

H. G. BRIDGES,
U. S. Vice-Consul.

KIUKIANG, June 13th, 1864.

Assented to,

G. H. COLTON SALTER,
Acting U. S. Consul.

CHINKIANG, June 2nd, 1864.

Assented to,

S. W. POMEROY, JR.
U. S. Vice-Consul.

TIENTSIN, April 27th, 1864.

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BRITISH EMIGRATION.

CHINESE PASSENGERS' ACT.

ANNO DECIMO OCTAVO ET DECIMO NONO VICTORIÆ REGINÆ.

CAP. CIV.

An Act for the Regulation of Chinese Passenger Ships.

14th August, 1855.

Whereas abuses have occurred in conveying Emigrants from ports in the *Chinese* Seas: And whereas it is expedient to prevent such abuses: Be it enacted by the Queen's most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows:—

I.—In the Construction of this Act, the Term "*Chinese* Passenger ships" shall include every ship carrying from any port in *Hongkong*, and every *British* ship carrying from any port in *China* or within one hundred miles of the coast thereof, more than twenty passengers, being natives of *Asia;* the word "Colony" shall include all Her Majesty's Possessions abroad not being under the Government of the *East India* Company; the word "Governor" shall signify the person for the time being lawfully administering the Government of such colony; the term "Legislature of *Hongkong*" shall signify the Governor and Legislative Council or other legislative authority of the same for the time being; the word "Ship" shall include all seagoing vessels; the term "Commander" and "Master" of any ship shall include any person for the time being in "command or charge of the same;" the term "Emigration Officer" shall include every person lawfully acting as emigration officer, immigration agent or protector of emigrants, and every person authorized by the Governor of any *British* colony to carry out the Provisions of this Act; and the term "*British* Consul" shall include every person lawfully exercising Consular authority on behalf of Her Majesty in any foreign port.

II.—It shall be lawful for the Legislature of *Hongkong*, by any ordinance to be by them enacted for the purpose, to make regulations respecting Chinese passenger ships, and, in the case of *British* ships, respecting the treatment of the passengers therein while at sea; and until such enactment, *the Regulations contained in Schedule (A) to this Act annexed shall be in force:* Provided always, that no such ordinance shall come into operation until Her Majesty's confirmation of the same shall have been proclaimed in *Hongkong* by the Governor thereof.

III.—It shall be lawful for the Governor of *Hongkong* to declare, by proclamation, for the purposes of this Act and of the said regulations, what shall be deemed to be the duration of the voyage of any *Chinese* passenger ship, and by such proclamation to alter the scales of dietary, medicines, and medical comforts contained in the aforesaid schedule *(A.)*

IV.—No *Chinese* passenger ship shall clear out or proceed to sea on any voyage of more than seven days' duration until the master thereof shall have received from an emigration officer a copy of the aforesaid regulations, and a certificate in the form contained in schedule *B.* to this Act annexed, or in such other form as may be

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prescribed by the said Legislature, which copy and certificate, with any documents to be attached thereto (hereinafter designated as emigration papers), shall be signed by the said emigration officer, nor until the master shall, with two sufficient sureties, to be approved by the said emigration officer, have entered into a joint and several bond in the sum of one thousand pounds to Her Majesty, her heirs and successors, in the form contained in schedule *C.* to this Act annexed, or in such other form as shall be prescribed by the said Legislature.

V.—The said penal sum of one thousand pounds shall be due and recoverable notwithstanding any penalty or forfeiture imposed by this Act or by the aforesaid regulations, and whether such penalties or forfeitures shall have been sued for and recovered or not.

VI.—It shall be lawful for commanders of any of Her Majesty's ships of war, or for any emigration officer, Custom House officer, or *British* Consul, to enter and search any *Chinese* passenger ship (being a *British* vessel or within *British* Jurisdiction) so long as such ship shall have any passengers on board, and forty-eight hours afterwards, and in case such ship shall be engaged on a voyage of more than seven days' duration, to require the production of the emigration papers of such ship, and to examine all persons on board of the same, in order to ascertain whether the provisions of this Act, and of the regulations aforesaid, have been complied with: and any person who refuses to allow, attempts to avoid, or obstructs, any such entry, search, or examination, or who knowingly misleads or deceives any person lawfully making any such search or examination, or who, being the master of the ship or having the emigration papers in his custody, fails to produce the same when required as aforesaid, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor.

VII.—In case of any neglect or refusal to comply with any of the provisions of this Act or any of the regulations aforesaid, or to perform any stipulation in any of the contracts made with the passengers, the master of the ship, and any other persons who may have been guilty of, or have aided or abetted, such neglect or refusal, shall each be deemed for each offence guilty of misdemeanor.

VIII.—If any *Chinese* passenger ship clears out or proceeds to sea on any voyage exceeding seven days' duration without such emigration papers as aforesaid, or if the emigration papers of any *Chinese* passenger ship are forged or fraudulently altered, such ship shall, if she is a *British* ship, or if, not being a *British* ship, the offence is committed and the ship is seized in Her Majesty's dominions or in the territories of the *East India* Company, be forfeited to Her Majesty.

IX.—Every person who commits or aids or abets in committing any act or default by which any *Chinese* passenger ship may become liable to forfeiture shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding one hundred pounds for each offence.

X.—It shall be lawful for any commissioned officer on full pay in the military or naval service of Her Majesty, or any *British* officer of customs, or any *British* Consul, to seize and detain any ship which has become subject to forfeiture as aforesaid, and bring her for adjudication before the High Court of Admiralty in *England* or *Ireland*, or any court having Admiralty Jurisdiction in Her Majesty's dominions, or the territories of the *East India* Company, and such court may thereupon make such order in the case it thinks fit, and may award such portion of the proceeds of the sale on any forfeited ship as it thinks right to the officer bringing in the same for adjudication, or to any persons damaged by the act or default which has rendered the ship liable to forfeiture.

XI.—No such officer as aforesaid shall be responsible, either civilly or criminally, to any person whomsoever in respect of the seizure or detention of any ship that has been seized or detained by him in pursuance of the provisions herein contained, notwithstanding that such ship is not brought in for adjudication, or, if so brought in, is declared not to be liable to forfeiture, if it is shown to the satisfaction of the judge or court before whom any trial relating to such ship or such seizure or detention is held, that there are reasonable grounds for such seizure or detention, but if no such grounds are shown, such judge or court may award payment of costs and damages to any party aggrieved, and make such other order in the premises as he or it thinks just.

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XII.—It shall be lawful for the court before which any ship liable to forfeiture under this act is proceeded against, to impose such a pecuniary penalty as to the same court shall seem fit, in lieu of condemning the ship, and in such case to cause the ship to be detained until the penalty is paid, and to cause any penalty so imposed to be applied in the same manner in which the proceeds of the said ship, if condemned and sold by order of the court, would have been applicable.

XIII.—All misdemeanors and other criminal offences punishable under this Act shall be dealt with, tried, and judged of in the same manner as misdemeanors and other offences punishable under the Merchant Shipping Act, 1854, and all the rules of law, practice, or evidence applicable to the last mentioned misdemeanors and offences shall be applicable to misdemeanors and other offences under this act.

XIV.—Any court, justice, or magistrate imposing any penalty under this Act for which no specific application is herein provided, may, if it or he thinks fit, direct the whole or any part thereof to be applied in compensating any person for any wrong or damage which he may have sustained by the act or default in respect of which such penalty is imposed, or in or towards payment of the expense of the proceedings; and subject to such directions or specific application as aforesaid, all penalties recovered in the United Kingdom shall be paid into the receipt of Her Majesty's Exchequer in such manner as the Treasury may direct, and shall be carried to and form part of the consolidated fund of the United Kingdom; and all penalties recovered in any *British* possession shall be paid over into the public treasury of such possession, and form part of the public revenue thereof.

XV.—In any legal proceedings taken under this Act, or in respect of the bond herein-before required, and document purporting to be the written declaration of any *British* Consul, or of the commander of any of Her Majesty's ships of war, or to be a copy of the proceedings of any court of justice, shall without any proof of signature be received in evidence, in case it shall appear that such copy or declaration, if produced in the United Kingdom, was officially transmitted to one of Her Majesty's principal Secretaries of State, or if produced in any colony, was officially transmitted to the Governor thereof. Provided always, that no person making such written declaration as aforesaid be capable of receiving a share of any penalty or forfeiture which shall be procured by such written declaration.

XVI.—This Act may be cited for any purpose whatever under the name of the "*Chinese* Passengers' Act, 1855."

XVII.—This Act shall come into operation as soon as it shall have been proclaimed, in Hongkong by the Governor thereof, or if not so proclaimed, on the first day of January next ensuing.

SCHEDULE *(A.)*

Regulations respecting Chinese Passenger Ships.

* *Note.*—The wilful and fraudulent breach of any of these regulations by the person in charge of any Chinese passenger ship is punishable by forfeiture of the ship, and every person concerned in such breach is liable to a fine of one hundred pounds for each offence.

I.—No Chinese passenger ship shall clear out or proceed to sea on any voyage of more than seven days' duration without a certificate from an emigration officer, and such certificate shall be in the form provided by the Chinese Passengers Act, 1855.

II.—No emigration officer shall be bound to give such certificate in respect of any Chinese passenger ship till seven days after receiving notice that the ship is to carry passengers, and of her destination, and of her proposed day of sailing, nor unless there are on board a surgeon and interpreter approved by such emigration officer.

III.—After receiving such notice, the emigration officer shall be at liberty at all times to enter and inspect the ship, and the fittings, provisions, and stores therein, and

* See Proclamation 18, 4th February, 1856

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any person impeding him in such entry or inspection, or refusing to allow of the same, shall be liable to a fine of not more than one hundred pounds for each offence.

IV.—The emigration officer shall not give his certificate unless he must be satisfied,—

1.—That the ship is sea-worthy, and properly manned, equipped, fitted, and ventilated; and has not on board any cargo likely, from its quality, quantity, or mode of stowage, to prejudice the health or safety of the passengers:

2.—That the space appropriated to the passengers in the between decks contains at the least twelve superficial and seventy-two cubical feet of space for every adult on board; that is to say, for every passenger above twelve years of age, and for every two passengers between the age of one year and twelve years:

3.—That a space of five superficial feet per adult is left clear on the upper deck for the use of the passengers:

4.—That provisions, fuel, and water have been placed on board, of good quality, properly packed, and sufficient to supply the passengers on board during the declared duration of the intended voyage, according to the following scale:

DIETARY SCALE.

Rice	1½ lb per diem.
Salted Provisions,—	
Wholly Pork; or ⅔ Pork and ⅓ Fish; or ⅓ Pork and ⅓ Beef, and ⅓ Fish	½ ,, ,,
Salted Vegetables or Pickles	½ ,, ,,
Water	Imperial Quarts 3 ,,
Firewood	2 lb ,,
Tea	⅓ oz. ,,

5.—That Medicines and Medical Comforts have been placed on board according to the following Scale:

SCALE OF MEDICINES AND MEDICAL COMFORTS.

For every 100 Passengers, and in like Proportion for any greater or less Number:—

Calomel	3 oz.
Blue Pill	2 ,,
Rhubarb Powder	2 ,,
Compound Jalap Powder	12 ,,
Ipecacuanha Powder	12 ,,
Opium	2 ,,
Dover's Powder	2 ,,
Magnesia	2 ,,
Epsom Salts	6 lb.
Chloride of Lime	20 ,,
Tartar Emetic	4 drams.
Quinine	2 oz.
Antimonial Powder	0½ ,,
Extract of Colocynth, Compound	1 ,,
Carbonate of Ammonia	1½ ,,
Assafœtida	1 ,,
Camphor	1½ ,,
Camphorated Liniment	16 ,,
Catechu	2 ,,
Prepared Chalk	2 ,,
Tincture of Opium	8 ,,
Turpentine	16 ,,
Senna Leaves	8 ,,
Blistering Plaister	8 ,,
Sulphur Sublimed	16 ,,
Sulphur Ointment	12 ,,

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Linseed Flour	4 lb.
Country Soap	24 oz.
Castor Oil	6 bottles.
Oil of Peppermint	2 oz.
Adhesive Plaster, spread	2 yards.
Simple Ointment	16 oz.
Ringworm Ointment	16 ,,
Jeremie's Opiate	2 ,, Phial.
Aromatic Spirit of Hartshorn	4 ,,
Cholera Pills in Phial	12 drams.
Cubebs Powder	4 lb.
Sweet Spirits of Nitre	16 oz.
Cupaiba	16 ,,
Sulphate of Copper	2 ,,
Do. Zinc	1 ,,
Lunar Caustic	4 drams.
Lime Juice	36 quarts.
Rum or Brandy	36 ,,

INSTRUMENTS, &c.

1 Set of Amputating and other Surgical Instruments (if there be any person on board competent to use them.)
1 One Ounce Glass Measure.
1 Minim Glass Measure.
1 Pestle and Mortar (Wedgewood.)
1 Set of Weights and Scales (Grain in box.)
1 Set of common Splints.
1 Set of Bleeding Lancets.
1 Silver Catheter.
1 Spatula.
1 Dressing Scissors.
1 Infusion Box.
1 Quire of Country Paper.
1 Penknife
2 Metal Bed Pans.
2 Trusses for Hernia, right and left.
2 Small Syringes.
4 Ounces prepared Lint.
2 Pieces Cloth for Bandages.

V.—The master of any Chinese passenger ship being a British ship and proceeding on a voyage of more than seven days' duration shall, during the whole of the intended voyage, make issues of provisions, fuel and water, according to the aforesaid dietary scale, and shall not make any alteration, except for the manifest advantage of the passengers, in respect of the space allotted to them as aforesaid, or in respect of them (except in case of necessity) to help in working the vessel; and shall issue medicines and medical comforts, as shall be requisite, to the best of his judgment, and shall call at such ports as may be mentioned in the emigration officer's clearing certificate for fresh water and other necessaries; and shall carry them without unnecessary delay to the destination to which they have contracted to proceed.

VI.—The emigration officer shall not give his certificate until he shall have mustered the passengers, and have ascertained to the best of his power that they understand whither they are going, and comprehend the nature of any contracts of service which they have made; he shall also take care that a copy of the form of such contracts, or an abstract of their substance, signed by himself, is appended to the said certificate: If any of the passengers are in bad health, or insufficiently provided with clothing, or if the contracts are unfair, or if there is reason to suspect that fraud

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or violence have been practised in their collection or embarkation, he may detain the ship, and if he shall think fit, may order all or any of the passengers to be re-landed.

SCHEDULE *(B.)*

Emigration Officer's Certificate, &c.

I hereby authorize the Chinese passenger ship to proceed to sea for the port of in ; and I certify that the said ship can legally carry adults, and that there are on board passengers making in all adults, viz:— men, women, male children, and female children, such children being between the ages of one and twelve years; that the space set apart and to be kept clear for the use of such emigrants is as follows: On the upper deck superficial feet, being [*here describe the Space*]; that the ship is properly manned and fitted, and that the means of ventilating the part of the between deck appropriated to passengers are as follows, [*here describe the Means of Ventilation*]; that the ship is furnished with a proper quantity of good provisions, fuel, and water for days' issues to the passengers, according to the * annexed dietary scale, and with a proper quantity of medicines, instruments, and medical comforts according to the * annexed scale of medical necessaries; that I have inspected the contracts between the emigrants and their intended employers (the terms of which are annexed to this certificate), and consider them reasonable; that no fraud appears to have been practised in collecting the emigrants: and that there are on board a surgeon † [and interpreter] approved by me, and designated [respectively and] ‡ [the master of the ship is to put into and for water and fresh vegetables.]

(Signed)

Emigration Officer.

Dated this day of 18 .

SCHEDULE *(C.)*

Form of bond to be given by the Masters of Chinese Passenger Ships.

Know all men by these presents, That we are held and firmly bound unto our Sovereign Lady Queen Victoria, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland Queen, Defender of the Faith, in the sum of one thousand pounds of good and lawful money of Great Britain, to be paid to our said Sovereign Lady the Queen, her heirs and successors; to which payment, well and truly to be made, we bind ourselves and every of us, jointly, and severally, for and in the whole, our heirs, executors, administrators, and every of them, firmly by these presents.

Sealed with our Seals.

Dated this day of 18 .

Whereas by the Chinese Passenger Act, 1855, it is enacted, that before any Chinese passenger ship shall clear out or proceed to sea on a voyage of more than seven days' computed duration, the master thereof shall, with two sufficient sureties to be approved by an emigration officer, enter into a bond to Her Majesty, her heirs and successors, in the sum of one thousand pounds.

Now the condition of this obligation is this, that if (in respect of the ship , whereof is master) all and every of the requirements of the said Chinese Passenger Act, and of the regulations contained in Schedule *(A.)* to the said Act annexed, or enacted by the Legislature of Hongkong, shall be well and truly observed and performed [§ in like manner as the same ought to be observed and performed in case the said ship were a British ship, and the said a British subject], then this obligation to be void, otherwise to remain in full force and effect.

* The scales must be those prescribed by the Regulations in Schedule *A*.

† In case the ship has been authorized to proceed without an Interpreter, omit the Part between Brackets, and add, "and that the ship has been authorized to proceed without an Interpreter."

‡ The Part between Brackets is to be inserted or not as may be required.

§ This clause to be inserted only in the case of a Foreign Chinese Passenger Ship.

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Signed, sealed, and delivered by the above-bounden and , in the Presence of

No. 13. PROCLAMATION.

JOHN BOWRING.

By His Excellency Sir JOHN BOWRING, Knight, LL.D., Governor and Commander-in-chief of the Colony of Hongkong and its dependencies, and Vice-Admiral of the same, Her Majesty's Plenipotentiary, and Chief Superintendent of the Trade of British subjects in China.

Whereas by an Act of the Imperial Parliament of Great Britain and Ireland passed in this the eighteenth and nineteenth years of Her Majesty's reign, entitled *An Act for the Regulation of Chinese Passenger Ships*, under the third clause thereof it is enacted, that "it shall be lawful for the Governor of Hongkong to declare by proclamation" for the purposes of this act, what shall be deemed to be the duration of the "voyage of any Chinese passenger ship:"—

Now therefore, I, Sir John BOWRING, Governor as aforesaid, by this my proclamation issued for that purpose, do declare that the following shall be the rule of computation by which the length of the voyage of any ship carrying Chinese passengers from Hongkong to the several places hereinafter mentioned shall be computed, for the purposes of the act above referred to; that is to say:—

PASSAGE FROM HONGKONG TO THE UNDERMENTIONED PLACES FOR SHIPS PROPELLED BY SAILS, IN THE MONTHS, OF,—

	October to March. [both inclusive]	*April to September* [both inclusive]
California, or West Coast of America North of the Equator	100 days.	75 days.
West Coast of America South of the Equator	120 ,,	120 ,,
Sandwich Islands	75 ,,	56 ,,
New Caledonia and New Hebrides, Feejee Islands, Tahiti, Society or Friendly Islands	100 ,,	100 ,,
Sydney, Melbourne, or South Australia	60 ,,	80 ,,
Western Australia	45 ,,	60 ,,
Van Dieman's Land	65 ,,	80 ,,
New Zealand	75 ,,	90 ,,
Manila	20 ,,	20 ,,
Singapore	20 ,,	45 ,,
Batavia	30 ,,	60 ,,
Ceylon	45 ,,	70 ,,
Madras or Calcutta	50 ,,	75 ,,
Bombay	60 ,,	80 ,,
Mauritius or Bourbon	60 ,,	80 ,,
Cape of Good Hope	65 ,,	85 ,,
West Indies or East Coast of America	147 ,,	168 ,,
Great Britain or Europe	162 ,,	184 ,,
Siam	20 ,,	45 ,,

Given under my hand and Seal of the Colony, at the Government Offices, Victoria, Hongkong, this 26th day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty-six, and in the nineteenth year of Her Majesty's reign.

By His Excellency's Command,
(Signed) W. T. MERCER,
Colonial Secretary.

No. 18.

GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATION.

In continuation of Government Notification No. 13, it is hereby further intimated that the "Chinese Passengers' Act, 1855," has now been officially communicated to this Government, and His Excellency the Governor desires to point out for general

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information that in consequence of an alteration made in the House of Lords, the "note" to Schedule *A* has become inconsistent with the body of the Act, and that the penalty for breach of the Act of the regulations has been reduced from foreiture of the ship and a fine, to a misdemeanor.

By Order,

W. T. MERCER,
Colonial Secretary.

Colonial Secretary's Office, Victoria,
Hongkong, 4th February, 1856.

PROCLAMATION.

JOHN BOWRING.

By His Excellency Sir JOHN BOWRING, Knight, LL.D., Governer and Commander-in-chief of the Colony of Hongkong and its dependencies, and Vice-Admiral of the same, Her Majesty's Plenipotentiary and Chief Superintendent of the trade of British subjects in China.

Whereas, by an Act of the Imperial Parliament of Great Britain and Ireland, passed in the eighteenth and nineteenth years of Her Majesty's reign, entitled *An Act for the Regulation of Chinese Passengers' Ships*, under the third clause thereof it is enacted, that "it shall be lawful for the Governor of Hongkong to declare by proclamation, for the purposes of this Act, what shall be deemed to be the duration of the voyage of any Chinese passengers:—

Now therefore, I, Sir JOHN BOWRING, Governor as aforesaid, by this my proclamation issued for that purpose, do declare that the following shall be the rule of computation by which the length of the voyage of any ship carrying Chinese passengers from Shanghai, Ningpo, Foochow, and Amoy, to the several places hereinafter mentioned, shall be computed for the purposes of the act above referred to; that is to say:—

COMPUTATION OF LENGTH OF VOYAGE IN ANY CHINESE PASSENGER SHIP FROM THE NORTHERN PORTS OF CHINA TO THE UNDERMENTIONED PLACES.

	From Shanghai and Ningpo.		From Foochow.		From Amoy.	
	Oct. to Mar.	Apr. to Sept.	Oct. to Mar.	Apr. to Sept.	Oct. to Mar.	Apr. to Sept.
	Both inclusive.		Both inclusive.		Both inclusive.	
To California or West Coast of America, North of the Equator	90	70	95	73	97	74
„ West Coast of America, South of the Equator	100	100	115	115	117	117
„ Sandwich Islands	70	52	73	54	74	55
„ New Caledonia, New Hebrides, Fejee Islands, Tahiti, Friendly Islands	105	125	103	113	102	107
„ Sydney, Melbourne, or South America	65	100	62	90	61	85
„ Western Australia	50	80	47	70	46	65
„ Van Dieman's Land	70	100	67	70	66	85
„ New Zealand	80	110	77	100	76	95
„ Manila	15	40	12	30	11	25
„ Singapore	25	65	22	55	21	50
„ Batavia	35	80	32	70	31	65
„ Ceylon	50	90	47	80	46	75
„ Madras or Calcutta	55	95	52	85	51	80
„ Bombay	65	100	63	90	62	85
„ Mauritius or Bourbon	65	100	63	90	62	85
„ Cape of Good Hope	70	105	67	95	66	90
„ West Indies or East Coast of America	152	188	150	178	148	173
„ Great Britain or Europe	167	204	163	194	163	190
„ Siam	25	65	23	55	22	50

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And I do further declare, that the allowance of—

"Salted vegetables or pickles—½ lb. per diem,"

in the Dietary Scale, under Schedule *A.* of the aforesaid Act, shall hereafter be altered to—

Salted vegetable or pickles, ½ lb. alternate days.
Pickles or pickled vegetables, *not-salted*, ¼ lb., „ „

Given under my hand and Seal of the Colony, at the Government Office, Victoria, Hongkong, this 12th day of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty-seven, and in the twentieth year of Her Majesty's reign.

By His Excellency's Command,

[L.S.] W. T. BRIDGES,
Acting Colonial Secretary.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

NOTIFICATION.

Considerable difficulty and many disputes having arisen during the last emigration season consequent on the authorities at San Francisco having determined to enforce the operation of the United States' law on emigrant vessels arriving at that port: The undersigned deems it right to advise charterers and masters of ships conveying Chinese emigrants to ports in the United States, that although they have an undoubted right to clear hence under British law, it will be better for them, until the laws of the two countries on Chinese emigration be assimilated, that they should not enter into engagements to convey more passengers in their ships than will meet the requirements of the laws of the country to which they are proceeding.

The following extract from the United States' Passenger Act of 1855, is published for the information of those concerned:—

SEC. 1.—*Tonnage Check, Computation of Children.*

No greater number of passengers is to be carried than 1 to 2 tons. In the computation of passengers, infants under 1 year old are to be excluded, and two children between 1 and 8 years are to count as one passenger.

Space Check.

Where the height between decks is not less than 7½ feet, 14 superficial feet are to be allowed to each passenger; where less than 7½ feet, but not less than 6 feet, 16 superficial feet are to be allowed to each passenger,.....and 18 superficial feet on the lower deck, not being an orlop deck.

Space to Passengers on different Decks.

No passengers are to be carried on a deck less than 6 feet high. Any master carrying more passengers than here allowed will be guilty of a misdemeanor, and be liable to a fine of fifty dollars and six months' imprisonment for each passenger in excess.

H. G. THOMSETT, R.N.,
Emigration Officer, &c.

Emigration Office, Hongkong,
6th September, 1870.

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RULES

UNDER WHICH HOUSES FOR THE RECEPTION OF CHINESE EMIGRANTS TO FOREIGN COUNTRIES MAY BE OPENED AT THE CITY OF CANTON.

I.—The applicant for permission to open an emigration house shall furnish the Consul of the nation to which he belongs, for the information of His Excellency the Governor-General, with written particulars as to his name, nation, and the extent and character of his intended operations.

II.—The applicant will also furnish copies of all the rules, of whatever description, under which he proposes to conduct the emigration, or to regulate the business of the emigration house; as well as all conditions or terms under which he proposes to engage the emigrants. All such rules must receive the approval of the Governor-General and the Consul before they can be carried into effect, any new regulation or alteration in the old rules, that the person conducting the emigration may at any time think it necessary to adopt, must in the same way be first submitted to, and approved by the Governor-General and the Consul, before being enforced or acted on. No notice can be issued or in any manner made public by emigration agents in the city or environs of Canton, without the previous sanction of the Governor-General and the Consul. The person in charge of the emigration house is to employ such number of servants or watchmen as may from time to time be found necessary to maintain order during day and night throughout his premises; and every person employed in the emigration house, whether foreign or Chinese, is to be registered in the manner appointed by the Governor-General.

III.—Copies of all the said rules and regulations when so approved of by the Governor-General and the Consul, as well as of all the conditions or terms under which emigrants are to be engaged, are to be posted in such manner that they can be easily seen and read at all the entrances to the emigration house, as well as in the quarters occupied by the emigrants.

IV.—The proprietors of emigrant depots shall provide suitable office accommodation within their houses for the inspecting officers, appointed by the Governor-General, in the performance of their duties. The emigration house will be visited daily by the inspecting officers and their assistants. The emigration agent will at each visit produce before the officers such applicants for emigration as may have presented themselves, and will note in his own register, the name, age, sex, and residence of each applicant, with such other particulars as may be deemed necessary. The inspecting officers will see that each emigrant is provided with a copy of the contract under which it is proposed to engage him, which must be read over and explained to him in their presence, and they will see that all information which may be required is fully afforded to each applicant. They will also inspect the quarters of the emigrants, and see that careful attention is paid to their health, comfort, and cleanliness.

In the event of the houses or depots for emigrants in both sexes, the accommodation for females or families is to be separate from that provided for single male emigrants, and to be so arranged as to ensure decency, and such privacy as they may reasonably claim. The door of the emigration house will be opened at sun-rise and closed again at sunset, and free egress and ingress, without any let or hindrance whatever, will be allowed to all the emigrants residing in the emigration house within certain hours on each day, to be approved by the inspecting officers.

V.—In the event of any emigration agent having to complain of improper conduct, or of any offence on the part of the inmates of his house, he is at liberty to place and keep the offender in confinement until visited by the inspecting officers, who will direct him as to the course to be pursued, but punishment must only be carried out in the depot when the Governor-General sees fit to sanction the same through the inspectors.

VI.—The inspection of registered applicants for emigration shall take place every afternoon, and the signing of contracts twice during the week, or as often as the inspectors deem necessary. No emigrant shall be called upon to sign his contract until four days shall have elapsed since the date of his registration by the inspecting officers.

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VII.—The contracts will be signed in each establishment in the presence of the inspecting officers. The day should be notified by the emigration agent to the consul of the nation to which he belongs. Each emigrant as he is brought up will be asked by the inspecting officers if he accepts the term of his contract, and whether he is willing to sign. No contract can be signed at any time by the emigrant except with his full consent, and after stating his willingness to sign; and before signing, the contract will be read to the emigrant for the last time in presence of the inspecting officers. The advances stipulated for in the contract shall be paid to the emigrant at the time he signs his contract, and he will not then be allowed to quit the depot, except with the special consent of the agent who engages him, and who will be at liberty to cause him to embark on the same day.

VIII.—A list in the annexed form, to be called a "Shipping List," shall be kept in each emigration house. The emigration agent will fill in the same as the emigrants have signed their contracts, and the signature of the inspecting officers to the emigrant's contract, and to the "Shipping List," at the foot of all the entries made on each shipping day, shall be the warrant of the emigration agent for the shipment of the said emigrants. As soon as the emigration agent reports to the inspectors that the ship has completed the embarkation of emigrants, the inspectors will close the "Shipping List" of the said vessel, by certifying at the foot of it that all the emigrants therein-named have been engaged according to the regulations, and the emigration agent will at the same time pay into the Hai-Kwan Bank, as the cost of the inspection, the sum of two dollars for each male adult named in the "Shipping List," and receive a receipt for this money, and will then immediately place the "Shipping List" in the hands of the Superintendent of Customs, who is charged by the Governor-General to see that every emigrant ship is visited by the Customs' officers as soon as the "Shipping List" is placed in their hands, and to issue the clearance of the ship, when they shall have ascertained that no other emigrants than those named in the "Shipping List" are on board.

IX.—The Governor-General, in communication with the Consul, reserves to himself the power of demanding the surrender of an emigrant after embarkation, and if both see fit, of releasing him from his contract whenever circumstances, in their opinion, justify such a proceeding. In all cases in which an emigrant is restored on the demand of the Governor-General, the emigration agent will be repaid the advance received by the emigrant, and such additional sum, not exceeding eight dollars, to cover the expenses of clothing and maintenance, during the period of the emigrant's residence in the emigration house or on board ship.

X.—All persons employed by an emigration agent to collect emigrants, must be registered at the offices of the Governor-General and the Customs, and receive a special pass from the former authorizing them to be so employed; nor is any bounty, pay, or head money, or remuneration of any kind to be paid by an emigration agent to any one bringing emigrants to his depot, except such person be duly registered and authorized as aforesaid. The emigration agent will be held strictly responsible for any irregularity, or infringement of law, or of regulations, on the part of the subordinates.

XI.—The agents of emigration houses in Canton will obtain from the Custom-house authorities a certificate as to the general fitness of any vessels which have been chartered for the conveyance of emigrants from the port. The certificate will state the number of emigrants for whom accommodation is provided, the extent and quality of such accommodation, an opinion as to the seaworthiness of the vessel, and the number of boats carried. Until the certificate has been obtained, no agent will receive permission to embark emigrants on board any ship.

XII.—It is in the power of the Governor-General and Consul to establish from time to time such further rules as may be judged necessary for the proper regulation of the emigration, and the well being of the emigrants.

XIII.—The infraction of any of the above, or other rules that may be established in the manner aforesaid, shall be punishable either by fine levied on the person conducting the emigration, or by closing the emigration house.

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GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATION. *

The following Notice from the Emigration Officer is published for general information.

By Command,
CECIL C. SMITH,
Acting Colonial Secretary.

Colonial Secretary's Office, Hongkong, 11th November, 1872.

NOTICE.

HARBOUR DEPARTMENT,
Hongkong, November 11th, 1872.

EMIGRATION.

The following information is supplied to Masters of vessels about to carry Chinese Passengers under the *Chinese Passengers' Act*, 1855, and *Local Ordinances*:—

Imperial Chinese Passengers' Act, 1855,—Declares that any vessel clearing with more than twenty (20) Asiatic Passengers on any voyage of more than seven (7) days' duration is a *Chinese Passenger Ship.*

Proclamations of January 26th, 1856, *and of November 17th*, 1858,—Declare the length of certain voyages.

Ordinance No. 11 *of* 1857,—Provides that no Chinese Passenger proceeding by a *Chinese Passenger Ship* shall be provided with a Passage Ticket except through the medium of a Licensed Passage Broker.

Ordinance No. 6 *of* 1859,—Provides for the Hospital accommodation of *Chinese Passenger Ships*, and permits the space appropriated for the Hospital to be included in the measurement of the capacity for Passengers.

The Hospital is to be provided with bed places, proper beds, bedding and utensils.

The Passengers and Crew are to be examined by a Medical Practitioner (changed to Medical Officer by Ordinance No. 12 of 1868), a fee at the rate of twenty-five (25) dollars being paid for every hundred persons so examined.

Ordinance No. 12 *of* 1868,—Makes provision for Depôts in which Chinese Passengers shall, unless exempted therefrom by the Emigration Officer, lodge three days.

It appoints a Medical Officer to inspect Emigrants.

It makes any Chinese Medical Practitioner, who is properly qualified to the satisfaction of the Colonial Surgeon, eligible, with the approval of the Governor, for the Office of Surgeon of a *Chinese Passenger Ship* within the terms of Schedule *A* of the *Chinese Passengers' Act*, 1855.

It prohibits *Sailing Passenger Ships* bound to any Port westward of the Cape of Good Hope leaving any Port in the Colony between the months of May and September inclusive.

Government Notification No. 52 *of 6th May*, 1869,—Directs that no *Chinese Doctor* shall take charge of a *Chinese Passenger Ship*, unless he has previously procured an approved Certificate; first as to his personal competency, and secondly as to the sufficiency of the *Chinese Medicines* he proposes to supply for the voyage.

Ordinance No. 4 *of* 1870,—Provides that no *Chinese Passenger Ship* shall proceed to sea without a licence from the Governor, but it also permits His Excellency to grant exemption from the operation of this Ordinance, provided the Passengers proceeding shall be *Free Emigrants* and under *no Contract of Service* whatever.

Ordinance No. 8 *of* 1871,—Was introduced in order to give vessels, bound on voyages likely to occupy a less time than thirty (30) days, the privilege of conveying more Passengers than they can carry under the Imperial Act. The space appropriated to each Emigrant under this Ordinance is reduced from 12 to 9 superficial feet.

The Emigration Officer may allow such ships to carry Deck Passengers if he shall think proper.

* This Notification, together with all other ordinances relating to Harbour and Emigration Matters, is being revised

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The diet is simplified, and Passengers are allowed to provide their own provisions.

These vessels are not compelled to carry Surgeons.

Government Notification No. 107 *of* 17*th May*, 1872,—Prohibits *Sailing Chinese Passenger Ships* leaving Hongkong for the Australian Colonies, from the months of April to September inclusive.

Emigration under *Contracts of Service prohibited*, unless the Emigrants shall be proceeding to British Colonies.

The Emigration Officer holds the Master of a Passenger Ship answerable for compliance with his requirements.

When a ship has been chartered for the conveyance of Chinese Passengers, the Master is to notify the Emigration Office, in writing, to that effect, naming the Licensed Passage Broker authorised to issue Passenger Tickets, and forwarding at the same time a copy of the Government Surveyor's Certificate of measurement.

The vessel will then be inspected by the Emigration Officer, who will pass or reject her as he shall see fit.

If the vessel is passed, the Agent or Charterer will make the usual application for a licence, on a form to be obtained at this office, and if granted, the Master with two approved sureties must attend at the Emigration Office and execute the Bond required under Section 4 of the *Chinese Passengers' Act.*

The ship is then to be fitted with such berths, body hatches, ladders, hospital, privies, &c., as may be directed by the Emigration Officer.

If the vessel is to carry Female Passengers, a place separated from the Male Passengers must be appropriated to their use, conveniences for them being placed aft.

Between the bunks of married couples, there must be a division board not less than 22 inches high.

When the provisions are taken in, they must not be stowed away without the sanction of the Emigration Officer, who will *not* pass, (in vessels about to proceed on voyages of over thirty (30) days' duration,) any Chinese preserved Beef or Pork; nor Fish cured with their entrails remaining in them.

The water should be taken on board at an early period to admit of the casks *taking up.*

The Master will make arrangements with his Passage Broker for providing his vessel with properly qualified Surgeons and Interpreters, one of each being required for every two hundred (200) Passengers, unless a European or American Surgeon is engaged for the voyage, when only one Surgeon is needed.

If the vessel is a steamer, she must be supplied with such quantity and quality of Coals as the Emigration Officer shall direct, and a certificate must be produced that the Engines and Boilers are in good condition for the contemplated voyage.

If the vessel is fitted with an approved distilling apparatus, she may carry a reduced quantity of water in casks.

When the provisions are stowed, and the ship is ready to receive the passengers on board, the passage broker will bring a written notice to that effect from the master, when a time will be fixed for the attendance of the passengers at the Emigration Office to have their *Contracts* or *Passage Tickets* (as the case may be) signed, and explained to them by the Emigration Officer.

The passengers will then embark, and when the master shall have satisfied himself that they are all on board, he is to report to that effect, when the Emigration Officer will muster the passengers and make a final inspection of the ship.

The papers to be lodged with the Emigration Officer before clearance will be granted, are:—

1.—Government Surveyor's certificate of measurement and seaworthiness.

2.—When required, Engineer Surveyor's certificate as to condition of boilers and engines, quantity and quality of coals on board, description of condensing apparatus and quantity of fresh water it is capable of producing daily.

3.—Lists of provisions and medicines.

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4.—Certificate of Medical Inspector of emigrants, that he has examined crew, passengers and medicines.
5.—Certificate from Colonial Surgeon, vouching for the competency of the Surgeon or Surgeons.
6.—Passenger lists in duplicate, with summary attached, specifying the numbers respectively of passengers and crew.
7.—Master's certificate relative to Chinese doctor (provided he fails in securing a European or American surgeon for a reasonable remuneration.)

NOTE.—*Chinese Cooks, Stewards, Interpreters*, and *Doctors* are included in the total number of passengers which the ship is certified to carry. Four cooks and stewards are required for every 100 passengers.

Ships with full complements of passengers must carry boats as follows :—

Less than 200 tons register			2 Boats.
200 to 400	„	„	3 do.
400 to 600	„	„	4 do.
600 to 1000	„	„	5 do.
1000 to 1500	„	„	6 do.
1500 and upwards		„	7 do.

NOTE.—In every case one boat must be a properly fitted *Life boat*, and one a *Long boat*.

Each ship shall carry one life buoy for every one hundred passengers, also a Fire Engine, or Force Pump, with sufficient hose to reach fore and aft, and three dozen Buckets.

SMALL STORES.

Brooms	24	for every 100	Passengers.
Lanterns with Locks	2	„	„
Cooking Spades	3	„	„
Meat Chopper	3	„	„
Chopping Board	3	„	„
Wood Chopper	1	„	„
Rice Baskets	10	„	„
Iron Dishes, 18 inches	10	„	„
Rubbish Tubs	4	„	„

A Bed, Blanket and *Pillow* for each person the hospital can accommodate.
18 Blue Lights, 18 Rockets.

DIETARY SCALE.

Rice	lb.	1½ per diem.
Salt Beef, Salt Pork, Salt Fish, Fresh Beef, or Mutton in tins	„	½ on alternate days.
Salted Vegetables, Pickles, Fresh Vegetables, as Yams, Pumpkins, &c...	„	½ do.
Water	Imperial qts.	3 a day.
Firewood	lbs.	2 do.
Tea	oz.	⅓ do.
Lime or Lemon Juice and Sugar	„	2 a week.

NOTE.—Fresh vegetables to be issued during the first month of the voyage only, unless the master shall obtain a fresh supply *en route*, when these articles may be again supplied in the above proportion.

H. G. THOMSETT, R.N.,
Emigration Officer.

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COLONY OF HONGKONG.

VICTORIA HARBOUR REGULATIONS ORDINANCE.*

An Ordinance for the Regulation and control of the Harbour of Victoria, Hongkong.

[22nd January, 1862.]

Whereas it is expedient to revise and amend the regulations hitherto existing for the maintenance of order within the Harbour of Victoria, Hongkong.—Be it enacted and ordained :—

I.—Ordinance No. 11, of 1845, is hereby repealed, except so far as the same repeals No. 16, of 1844.

II.—The harbour regulations issued on the 30th day of April, 1841, under the hands of Charles Elliot, Her Majesty's Plenipotentiary, are hereby revoked.

III.—Every master of a merchant vessel shall hoist the ship's number on entering the Harbour of Victoria, and shall keep such number flying until the ship shall have been reported at the Harbour Master's office.

IV.—Every master shall, within twenty-four hours after arrival within the limits of this Harbour, report the arrival of his ship at the Harbour Master's office, and in the case of a British vessel or of a vessel which shall not be represented by a Consul, shall deposit there the ship's articles, list of passengers, ship's register, and true copy of manifest, if required. In the case of a foreign vessel represented by a Consul, the said papers shall be lodged by the master at the proper Consulate, under a penalty not exceeding two hundred dollars, on refusal or neglect of the master to do so.

V.—The name of a master or first or only mate shall not be attached by the Harbour Master to a British ship's register or articles, unless such master or mate shall possess a certificate of service or competency.

VI.—No officer, seaman, or other person shall be shipped in this Harbour to do duty on board any merchant vessel, except at the shipping-office of the Harbour Master, under a penalty not exceeding twenty dollars for every offence.

VII.—In the event of the death of any of the crew, passengers, or other persons, occurring on board any merchant vessel whilst in the Harbour, or in case of the desertion or removal of any of the crew, the master of such vessel shall forthwith report the same in writing to the Harbour Master, under a penalty not exceeding twenty-five dollars for every death, desertion, or removal which he shall neglect to report.

VIII.—No master of any ship shall discharge, or force therefrom, or wilfully or negligently leave behind him, in this Colony, any seaman shipped on board thereof, unless on a certificate from the Harbour Master, or other person appointed to grant the same; and who shall have power to withhold or grant the same as he shall see fit, under a penalty not exceeding twenty-five dollars; and if any seaman shall wilfully or negligently remain in the Colony, after the departure of the vessel in which he shall have shipped, without such certificate, such seamen shall, on conviction before the Marine Magistrate, forfeit and pay a sum not exceeding twenty-five dollars, or be imprisoned for a term not exceeding one month.

* This Ordinance, together with all other Ordinances relating to the Harbour Department, is being revised

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IX.—Every master of a merchant vessel arriving in the Harbour shall take up the berth pointed out by the Harbour Master, or by any person sent or board by him for that purpose, and shall moor his ship there properly, and shall not remove from it to take up any other berth, without his permission, except in case of necessity, to be decided by the Harbour Master, under a penalty not exceeding one hundred dollars; and he shall remove his vessel to any new berth when required to do so by the Harbour Master, under a fine not exceeding twenty dollars for every hour that the vessel shall remain in her old berth, after notice to remove under the hand of the Harbour Master or his deputy shall have been given on board of her.

X.—Every master of a merchant vessel shall immediately strike spars, clear hawse, or shift berth, or obey any other order which the Harbour Master may think fit to give, and any master wilfully disobeying or neglecting this regulation, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding two hundred dollars.

XI.—Every master about to proceed to sea shall, under a penalty not exceeding fifty dollars, hoist a Blue Peter twenty-four hours before the time of intended departure, and shall give notice to the Harbour Master, who shall furnish a port clearance and shall likewise attest the manifest if necessary; and any ship having obtained and not sailing within thirty-six hours thereafter, shall report to the Harbour Master the reason for not going, and shall re-deposit the ship's papers if required.

XII.—[This Article has been repealed].

XIII.—No dead body shall be thrown overboard within the limits of the Harbour under a penalty not exceeding two hundred dollars, to be paid by the master of the vessel, and no stone or other ballast shall be thrown overboard within the said limits, under a penalty not exceeding one hundred dollars, to be paid by the master of the vessel from which such stone or ballast shall have been thrown.

XIV.—Except as is hereinafter directed under section XXI. and XXII. of this Ordinance, or under the sanction of the Harbour Master, no cannon, gun, or fire-arm of any description shall be discharged within the limits of this Harbour from any merchant vessel or boat, under a penalty not exceeding two hundred dollars.

XV.—Every licensed boat shall, between the hours of sunset and daylight, carry a lantern in a conspicuous place, with the number of the licence cut out on the framing. If the person in charge of any boat shall demand or take more than his fare, or use abusive language to passengers, or neglect to carry a light as required, or refuse without sufficient cause to take a passenger at the fare established, the party offending, or in the absence the person to whom the licence for the boat was granted, shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding twenty-five dollars; and all boats, whether private or not, may and shall be subject to be stopped and examined by the police boats, and if the person in charge of any boat does not heave-to on being hailed by a police boat, or use abusive language to the officer or persons on board of her in the execution of their duty, he shall be liable to be detained in custody until he can be brought before a magistrate, and on conviction be liable to a fine not exceeding twenty-five dollars.

XVI.—Every commanding officer of any ship-of-war, or master of a merchant ship or vessel of whatsoever nation, who may arrive in this Harbour having small-pox or any other disease of a contagious or infectious nature or board, shall hoist the proper quarantine flag, and no communication shall be held with any other vessel or boat or with the shore, until permission be given by the Harbour Master; and the boarding officer on nearing such ship shall be informed of the nature of such disease, that proper precautions may be taken and assistance rendered, under a penalty in any of the foregoing cases not exceeding two hundred dollars for every offence.

XVII.—Every such commanding officer of a ship-of-war, or master of a merchant vessel, having any such disease on board, shall forthwith remove his ship to any berth which shall be pointed out by the Harbour Master, and there remain and keep the quarantine flag flying until a clean bill of health shall be granted by the Harbour Master; and shall afford free access and render every assistance to the Colonial Surgeon or other officer of health who may be directed by His Excellency the Governor to visit such ship, under a penalty not exceeding two hundred dollars for every offence.

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XVIII.—A public fairway shall be buoyed off for the passage of river and coast steamers, and no vessel or boat of any description shall be allowed to anchor within such fairway, and the master of any vessel or boat dropping anchor in, or otherwise obstructing such fairway shall be liable, for each offence, to a fine not exceeding fifty dollars in addition to any fine otherwise leviable under this Ordinance in the case of sea going vessels, and in the case of boats registered in the Colony to a like fine in addition to the forfeiture of register or licence if it be so adjudged by the Marine Magistrate.

XIX.—Every master of any vessel of whatsoever description, who shall make or cause to be made fast to any of the public buoys or beacons or their moorings any rope, chain, or other gear, or shall foul or in any way injure the said buoys, beacons, or moorings, shall on conviction thereof be fined a sum not exceeding twenty-five dollars, in addition to the cost of repairing or replacing the same.

XX.—Every master of a vessel or hulk in this Harbour shall from sunset to sunrise cause to be exhibited a bright white light from the starboard foreyard arm, or in the case of dismantled vessels or chops, at the place where it can be best seen, and in default shall incur a penalty not exceeding one hundred dollars.

XXI.—In case of fire occurring on board any ship or vessel in the Harbour, if at night, three lights shall be hoisted in a vertical position at the highest *mast head*, and a single light at the *peak*, and guns shall be fired in quick succession until sufficient assistance shall be rendered; *if during the day*, the Ensign Union down, with the signal Marryat's Code 2,104 "I am on fire," shall be hoisted at the highest *mast head*, and guns fired as above provided for night time.

XXII.—If on board any ship or vessel in the Harbour a disturbance or riot shall occur which the master or his officers are unable to quell by the usual process of bringing the offenders before the Marine Magistrate or a justice of the peace; *if by day* the Ensign Union down shall be hoisted at the *peak*, and the signal 3,240 "Mutiny on board" shall be hoisted at the highest *mast head*, or wherever practicable under the circumstances; guns may also be fired as in section XXI.; *if by night* three lights shall be hoisted at the *peak*, and a single light at the *mast head*, and guns may also be fired as before stated.

XXIII.—The boundaries, limits, and anchorage of Victoria Harbour shall henceforth be defined and taken to be as follows:—

On the East,—

A line drawn from the northern-most point of the Island of Hongkong to the North-east boundary of British Kowloon.

On the West,—

A line drawn from the western-most point of Hongkong to the western side of Green Island, continued to western point of Stone Cutter's Island, thence to north point of Stone Cutter's Island, continued to north-west boundary of British Kowloon.

The Harbour shall be divided into two anchorages, viz.· the Northern and Southern.

Northern anchorage shall have for its southern boundary the north extremity of Hongkong shut in with the southern point of the Kowloon peninsula bearing east by south.

Southern anchorage shall have for its northern boundary, Kellet's Island bearing east by south half south.

XXIV.—It shall be lawful for the Harbour Master to direct and enforce the anchorage of ships in the northern part of the Harbour from 1st June to 15th October, and in the southern part of the Harbour from 16th October to 31st May in each year; and it shall be lawful for the Harbour Master to permit a ship to anchor in the south part of the Harbour during the period first above mentioned for the purpose of discharging cargo and for a specified space of time.

XXV.—It shall be lawful for His Excellency the Governor from time to time to set apart a special portion of the Harbour for the anchorage of ships-of-war, and within such portion of the Harbour no merchant vessels, or native craft, or boats of any description shall be permitted to anchor without the special sanction of the Harbour Master in each case obtained.

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XXVI.—It shall be lawful for the Harbour Master to fix from time to time the place of anchorage for river and coasting steamers, and to grant permission to the owners of such steamers to lay down permanent moorings to be by him approved, notwithstanding anything to the contrary contained under sections XXIII. and XXIV. of this Ordinance, but no river or coasting steamer shall drop anchor or moor within the fairway provided under section XVIII. of this Ordinance.

XXVII.—Every master of any vessel whatsoever fitting in this Harbour for the conveyance of emigrants whether to be shipped at this or any other port, shall report the same to the Harbour Master under a penalty not exceeding five hundred dollars, and the fittings of said vessel shall be subject to the approval of such officer, who is hereby empowered at all reasonable times to go on board and inspect such vessel; and any person who shall in any may impede the Harbour Master in the execution of his duty shall also be liable to a penalty not exceeding five hundred dollars.

XXVIII.—A copy of this Ordinance shall be delivered to each master of a vessel entering the Harbour, and on neglect to return such copy on obtaining clearance a fee of one dollar shall be payable by the master.

XXIX.—Where no penalty is attached by this Ordinance for the breach or infringement of any provision herein contained, the penalty shall be a sum not exceeding twenty-five dollars. All offences against any of the provisions of this Ordinance shall be cognizable by, and may be heard and decided before, the Marine Magistrate, who is hereby empowered in all cases to order payment of costs by the defendant; and in default of payment of the penalty and costs awarded, may levy the same by distress and sale of the offender's goods, or may forthwith commit such offender to gaol for any term not exceeding three months. All orders, judgments, and decisions of the Marine Magistrate shall be subject to the right of appeal given by Ordinance No. 4, of 1858.

XXX.—Whenever the Marine Magistrate shall be incapacitated by absence, illness or otherwise from the performance of his duties, it shall be lawful for the Acting Marine Magistrate, or any stipendiary magistrate, or any two Justices of the Peace of the Colony, to adjudicate upon all cases, and enforce all penalties under this Ordinance.

XXXI.—Wherever the word "Master" is used in the Ordinance, it shall be deemed to include any person having charge of a ship or vessel, or any other craft.

An Ordinance enacted by the Governor of Hongkong, with the advice of the Legislative Council thereof, to regulate the Importation and Storage of Gunpowder.

No. IV. *of* 1867.

[22nd May, 1867.]

Whereas it is expedient to regulate the importation and storage of gunpowder: Be it enacted by the Governor of Hongkong, with the advice of the Legislative Council thereof, as follows:—

I.—This Ordinance may be cited for all purposes as "The Gunpowder Storage Ordinance, 1867."

II.—This Ordinance shall commence and take effect on such day as shall hereafter be fixed by proclamation under the hand of the Governor

III.—Section IV. of Ordinance No. 1 of 1848 and Section XII. of Ordinance No. 1 of 1862, shall be and the same hereby are repealed, and the provisions of the other Sections of Ordinance No. 1 of 1848 shall be held to extend to gunpowder of every kind and description whatsoever, anything in the said Ordinance to the contrary notwithstanding.

IV.—The Governor is hereby empowered to provide at the expense of the Colony, one or more vessel or vessels for the storage of gunpowder, and no gunpowder arriving in this Colony shall be stored in any other place than such vessel or vessels, except as provided by Section XIII., and subject to the observance of the rules and regulations to be made under Section XVI. of this Ordinance.

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V.—Such vessel or vessels shall for the purposes of this Ordinance be termed a government depôt or government depôts for the storage of gunpowder, and shall be under the control and management of the Harbour Master, subject to such orders as may from time to time be received from the Governor; and such vessel or vessels shall be fitted and manned in such manner as the Harbour Master with the approval of the Governor shall deem expedient.

VI.—The master of every vessel arriving in this Colony, and having on board thereof any quantity of gunpowder exceeding two hundred lbs. shall immediately upon the arrival thereof, furnish the Harbour Master with a copy of the manifest of such gunpowder, the marks of all the packages wherein such gunpowder shall be contained, and the names of the consignees of such gunpowder, if he shall know the same.

VII.—The master of every such vessel as in the last preceding Section mentioned shall as soon as possible take the same to the place which shall be pointed out to him by the Harbour Master, and the said vessel shall not be removed therefrom without the permission in writing of the Harbour Master.

VIII.—When any quantity of gunpowder exceeding two hundred lbs. is about to be conveyed out of the Colony, the master of the vessel about to convey the same shall, on producing the written authority of the owners thereof, receive from the Harbour Master a permit to take on board the packages mentioned in such authority, and the master of such vessel shall thereupon move the same into such anchorage as the Harbour Master may deem expedient, and from such anchorage the master of such vessel shall not remove the same except for the purpose of proceeding on his voyage or for some other sufficient cause to be approved by the Harbour Master.

IX.—The master of every vessel having on board more than two hundred lbs. of gunpowder, or whilst engaged in the transhipment of any quantity, shall exhibit at the highest masthead a red flag.

X.—It shall not be lawful for the master of any vessel to tranship any gunpowder between the hours of 6 P.M. and 6 A.M. from October to March inclusive, nor between the hours of 7 P.M. and 5 A.M. from April to September inclusive, without the written permission of the Harbour Master.

XI.—It shall not be lawful for the master of any vessel, without the written permission of the Harbour Master, to anchor such vessel within five hundred yards of any government depôt for the storage of gunpowder.

XII.—It shall not be lawful for the master of any vessel having on board gunpowder exceeding in quantity two hundred lbs. to anchor nearer than five hundred yards of any other vessel.

XIII.—It shall not be lawful for any person without the permission in writing of the Governor to keep for any time, however short, within any house, store, godown, or other place on land a larger quantity of gunpowder than fifteen lbs.

XIV.—It shall be lawful for any justice of the peace or constable duly authorized by warrant of any justice of the peace, to enter, and if necessary to break into, any house, store, godown, vessel or place either on land or water within which such justice of the peace shall be credibly informed on oath, or shall have reasonable grounds of his own knowledge to suspect and believe that gunpowder is kept or carried, or is on board of any vessel contrary to the provisions of this Ordinance.

XV.—A copy of this Ordinance shall be delivered to the master of each vessel entering the harbour, and on neglect to return such copy on obtaining clearance a fee of one dollar shall be payable by the master.

XVI.—The Governor in Council is hereby empowered to make rules and regulations for the proper carrying out the provisions of this Ordinance including the storage of gunpowder on land, and to fix and vary from time to time the sums chargeable for the storage of gunpowder as hereinbefore prescribed, and every violation or neglect of any such rules or regulations shall render the party so offending liable to the penalties imposed by Section XVIII. of this Ordinance for offences against any provisions thereof.

XVII.—The sums charged in respect of such storage shall be paid monthly by the party claiming to be entitled to such gunpowder, and in the event of the same

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not being paid within the twenty-one days after the same shall have become due and payable, it shall be lawful for the Governor to direct the said gunpowder to be sold, in order to defray the expense of storage, and the proceeds thereof, after deducting all government charges and the expense of sale, shall be paid to the party who shall prove himself entitled thereto to the satisfaction of the Governor.

XVIII.—Every offence against the provisions of this Ordinance shall be tried in a summary way before a Magistrate or before the Marine Magistrate, and every person who shall violate or refuse or fail to comply with the provisions of this Ordinance shall incur a penalty or fine not exceeding three hundred dollars, and not less than fifty dollars, or imprisonment for any period not exceeding six months, and not less than one month.

XIX.—Nothing in this Ordinance contained shall apply to Her Majesty's ships of war or to the ships of war of any foreign nation, or to hired armed vessels in Her Majesty's service or in the service of any foreign nation, or to Government Naval or Military stores.

Passed the Legislative Council of Hongkong, this 22nd day of May, 1867.

L. D'ALMADA E CASTRO,
Clerk of Council.

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AMERICAN PASSENGERS' ACT.

CHAP. CCXIII.—*An Act to Regulate the Carriage of Passengers in Steamships and other Vessels.* [*March* 3, 1855]

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress Assembled, That no master of any vessel owned in whole or in part by a citizen of the United States, or by a citizen of any foreign country, shall take on board such vessel, at any foreign port or place other than foreign contiguous territory of the United States, a greater number of passengers than in proportion of one to every two tons of such vessel, not including children under the age of one year in the computation, and computing two children over one and under eight years of age as one passenger. That the spaces appropriated for the use of such passengers, and which shall not be occupied by stores or other goods not the personal baggage of such passengers, shall be in the following proportions, viz.:—On the main and poop decks or platforms, and in the deck houses, if there be any, one passenger for each sixteen clear superficial feet of deck, if the height or distance between the decks or platform shall not be less than six feet; and on the lower deck (not being an orlop deck,) if any, one passenger for eighteen such clear superficial feet, if the height or distance between the decks or platforms shall not be less than six feet, but so as that no passengers shall be carried on any other deck or platform, nor upon any deck where the height or distance between decks is less than six feet, with intent to bring such passengers to the United States, and shall leave such port or place and bring the same, or any number thereof, within the jurisdiction of the United States: or if any such master of any vessel shall take on board his vessel, at any port or place within the jurisdiction of the United States, any greater number of passengers than in the proportion aforesaid, to the space aforesaid or the tonnage aforesaid, with intent to carry the same to any foreign port or place other than foreign contiguous territory as aforesaid, every such master shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and, upon conviction thereof, before any circuit or district Court of the United States, shall, for each passenger taken on board beyond the limit aforesaid, or the space aforesaid, be fined in the sum of fifty dollars, and may also be imprisoned, at the discretion of the judge before whom the penalty shall be recovered, not exceeding six months; but should it be necessary, for the safety or convenience of the vessel, that any portion of her cargo, or any other article or articles, should be placed on, or stored in, any of the decks, cabins or other places appropriated to the use of passengers, the same may be placed in lockers or enclosures prepared for the purpose on an exterior surface impervious to the waves, capable of being cleansed in like manner as the decks or platforms of the vessel. In no case, however, shall the places thus provided be deemed to be a part of the space allowed for the use of passengers, but the same shall be deducted therefrom, and in all cases where prepared or used, the upper surface of the said lockers or enclosed spaces shall be deemed and taken to be the deck or platform from which measurement shall be made for the purposes of this Act. It is also provided, that one hospital, in the spaces appropriated to passengers, and separate partition, and when used may be included in the space allowable for passengers, but the same shall not occupy more than one hundred superficial feet of deck or platform: *Provided*, That on board two-deck ships, where the height between the decks is seven and one half feet or more, fourteen clear superficial feet of deck shall be the proportion required for each passenger.

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SEC. 2.—*And be it further enacted*, That no such vessel shall have more than two tiers of berths, and the interval, between the lowest part thereof and the deck or platform beneath, shall not be less than nine inches, and the berths be well constructed, parallel with the sides of the vessel, and separated from each other by partitions, as berths ordinarily are separated, and shall be at least six feet in length, and at least two feet in width, and each berth shall be occupied by no more than one passenger; but double berths of twice the above width may be constructed, each berth to be occupied by no more, and by no other, than two women, or by one woman and two children under the age of eight years, or by husband and wife, or by a man and two of his own children under the age of eight years, or by two men, members of the some family; and if there shall be any violation of this section in any of its provisions, then the master of the vessel, and the owners thereof, shall severally forfeit and pay the sum of five dollars for each passenger on board of said vessel on such voyage, to be recovered by the United States in any port where such vessel may arrive or depart.

SEC. 3.—*And be it further enacted*, That all vessels, whether of the United States or any foreign country, having sufficient capacity or space, according to the law, for fifty or more passengers, (other than cabin passengers,) shall, when employed in transporting such passengers between the United States and Europe, have on the upper deck, for the use of such passengers, a house over the passage-way leading to the apartments allotted to such, with two doors, the sills of which shall be at least one foot above the deck, so constructed, that one door or window in such house may at all times be left open for ventilation; and all vessels so employed, and having the capacity to carry one hundred and fifty such passengers or more, shall have two such houses; and the stairs or ladder, leading down to the aforesaid apartment, shall be furnished with a hand-rail of wood or strong rope; but booby hatches may be substituted for such houses.

SEC. 4.—*And be it further enacted*, That every such vessel so employed, and having the legal capacity for more than one hundred such passengers, shall have at least two ventilators to purify the apartment or apartments occupied by such passengers; one of which shall be inserted in the after part of the apartment or apartments, and the other shall be placed in the forward portion of the apartment or apartments, and one of them shall have an exhausting cap to carry off the foul air, and the other a receiving cap to carry down the fresh air, which said ventilators shall have a capacity proportioned to the size of the apartment or apartments, which will lawfully authorize the reception of two hundred such passengers, the capacity of such ventilators shall each be equal to a tube of twelve inches diameter in the clear, and in proportion for larger or smaller apartments, and all said ventilators shall rise at least four feet six inches above the upper deck of any such vessel, and be of the most approved form and construction; but if it shall appear, from the report, to be made and approved, that such vessel is equally well ventilated by any other means, such other means of ventilation shall be deemed and held to be a compliance with the provisions of this section.

SEC. 5.—*And be it further enacted*, The vessels carrying more than fifty such passengers shall have for their use on deck, housed and conveniently arranged, at least one caboose, or cooking range, the dimensions of which shall be equal to four feet long and one foot six inches wide for every two hundred passengers; and provisions shall be made in the manner aforesaid, in this ratio, for a greater or less number of passengers, but nothing herein contained shall take away the right to make such arrangements for cooking between decks, if that shall be deemed desirable.

SEC. 6.—*And be it further enacted*, That all vessels employed as aforesaid, shall have on board, for the use of such passengers at the time of leaving the last port whence such vessel shall sail, well secured under deck, for each passenger, at least twenty pounds of good navy bread, fifteen pounds of rice, fifteen pounds of oatmeal, ten pounds of wheat flour, fifteen pounds of peas and beans, twenty pounds of potatoes, one pint of vinegar, sixty gallons of fresh water, ten pounds of salted pork, and ten pounds of salt beef, free of bone, all to be of good quality; but at places where either rice, oatmeal, wheat flour, or peas and beans cannot be procured, of good quality and on reasonable terms, the quantity of either or any of the other last named articles may be increased and

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substituted therefor; and, in case potatoes cannot be procured on reasonable terms, one pound of either of said articles may be substituted in lieu of five pounds of potatoes; and captains of such vessels shall deliver to each passenger at least one-tenth part of the aforesaid provisions weekly, commencing on the day of sailing, and at least three quarts of water daily; and if the passengers on board of any such vessel in which the provisions and water herein required shall not have been provided as aforesaid, shall, at any time be put on short allowance during any voyage, the master or owner of any such vessel shall pay to each and every passenger who shall have been put on short allowance, the sum of three dollars for each and every day they may have been put on short allowance, to be recovered in the circuit or district court of the United States; and it shall be the duty of the captain or master of every such ship or vessel to cause the food and provisions of all the passengers to be well and properly cooked daily, and to be served out and distributed to them at regular and stated hours, by messes, or in such other manner as shall be deemed best and most conducive to the health and comfort of such passengers, of which hours and manner of distribution, due and sufficient notice shall be given. If the captain or master of any such ship or vessel, shall wilfully fail to furnish and distribute such provisions cooked as aforesaid, he shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof before any circuit or district court of the United States, shall be fined not more than one thousand dollars, and shall be imprisoned for a term not exceeding one year: *Provided*, That enforcement of this penalty shall not affect the civil responsibility of the captain or master and owners, to such passengers as may have suffered from said default.

SEC. 7.—*And be it further enacted*, That the captain of any such vessel so employed, is hereby authorised to maintain good discipline and such habits of cleanliness among such passengers as will tend to the preservation and promotion of health; and to that end he shall cause such regulations as he may adopt for this purpose to be posted up, before sailing, on board such vessel, in a place accessible to such passenger, and shall keep the same so posted up during the voyage; and it is hereby made the duty of the said captain to cause the apartments occupied by such passengers to be kept at all time in a clean, healthy state; and owners of every such vessel so employed, are required to construct the decks and all parts of said apartment so that it can be thoroughly cleansed; and they shall also provide a safe, convenient privy or water closet for the exclusive use of every one hundred such passengers. And when the weather is such that said passengers cannot be mustered on deck with their bedding, it shall be the duty of the captain of every such vessel to cause the deck, occupied by such passengers, to be cleansed with chloride of lime, or some other equally efficient disinfecting agent, and also at such other times as said captain may deem necessary.

SEC. 8.—*And be it further enacted*, That the master and owner or owners of any such vessel so employed, which shall not be provided with the house or houses over the passenger-ways, as prescribed in the third section of this chapter, or with ventilators, as prescribed in the fourth section of this chapter, or with the cabooses or cooking ranges, with the houses over them, as prescribed in the fifth section of this chapter, shall severally forfeit and pay to the United States, the sum of two hundred dollars for each and every violation of, or neglect to conform to, the provisions of each of said sections, and fifty dollars for each and every neglect or violation of any of the provisions of the seventh section of this chapter, to be recovered by suit in any circuit or district court of the United States within the jurisdiction of which the said vessel may arrive, or from which she may be about to depart, or at any place within the jurisdiction of such courts, wherever the owner or owners, or captain of such vessel may be found.

SEC. 9.—*And be it further enacted*, That the collector of the customs at any port of the United States, at which any vessel so employed shall arrive, or from which any such vessel shall be about to depart, shall appoint and direct one or more of the inspectors of the customs for such port, to examine such vessel, and report in writing to such collector, whether the requirements of law have been complied with in respect to such vessel; and if such report shall state such compliance, and shall be approved by such collector, it shall be deemed and held as *primâ facie* evidence thereof.

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SEC. 10.—*And be it further enacted*, That the provisions, requisitions, penalties, and the liens of this act, relating to the space in vessels appropriated to the use of passengers, are hereby extended and made applicable to all spaces appropriated to the use of steerage passengers in vessels propelled in whole or in part by steam, and navigating from, to, and between the ports, and in manner as in this Act named, and to such vessels and to the masters thereof; and so much of the act entitled "An act to provide for the better security of the lives of passengers on board of vessels propelled in whole or in part by steam, and for other purposes," approved August thirtieth, eighteen hundred and fifty-two, as conflicts with this Act, is hereby repealed; and the space appropriated to the use of steerage passengers in vessels so as above propelled and navigated, is hereby subject to the provision and inspection of the collector of the customs at any port of the United States at which any such vessel shall arrive, or from which she shall be about to depart; at the time shall be examined and reported in the same manner and by the same officers by the next preceding section directed to examine and report.

SEC. 11.—*And be it further enacted*, That the vessels bound from any port in the United States to any port or place in the Pacific Ocean, or on its tributaries, or from any such port or place to any port in the United States on the Atlantic or its tributaries, shall be subject to the foregoing provisions regulating the carriage of passengers in merchant vessels, except so much as relates to provisions and water; but the owners and masters of all such vessels shall in all cases furnish to each passenger the daily supply of water therein mentioned; and they shall furnish a sufficient supply of good and wholesome food, properly cooked, and in case they shall fail to do, or shall provide unwholesome or unsuited provisions they shall be subject to the penalty provided in the sixth section of this chapter; in case the passengers are put on short allowance of water or provisions.

SEC. 12.—*And be it further enacted*, That the captain or master of any ship or vessel arriving in the United States, or any of the Territories thereof, from any foreign place whatever, at the same time that he delivers a manifest of the cargo, and if there be no cargo, then at the time of making report or entry of the ship or vessel, pursuant to law, shall also deliver and report to the collector of the district in which such ship or vessel shall arrive, a list or manifest of all the passengers taken on board of the said ship or vessel at any foreign port or place; in which list or manifest it shall be the duty of the said master to designate particularly the age, sex, and occupation of the said passengers respectively, the part of the vessel occupied by each during the voyage, the country to which they severally belong, and that of which it is their intention to become inhabitants; and shall further set forth whether any and what number have died on the voyage; which list or manifest shall be sworn to by the said master, in the same manner as directed by law in relation to the manifest of the cargo; and the refusal or neglect of the master aforesaid to comply with the provisions of this section, or any part thereof shall incur the same penalties and forfeitures as are provided for a refusal or neglect to report and deliver a manifest of the cargo aforesaid.

SEC. 13.—*And be it further enacted*, That each and every collector of the customs, to whom such manifest or list of passengers as aforesaid shall be delivered, shall quarter-yearly return copies thereof to the Secretary of State of the United States, by whom statements of the same shall be laid before Congress at each and every session.

SEC. 14.—*And be it further enacted*, That in case there shall have occurred on board any ship or vessel arriving at any port or place within the United States or its Territories, any death or deaths among the passengers, (other than cabin passengers) the master or captain, or owner, or consignee of such ship or vessel, shall, within twenty-four hours after the time within which the report and list or manifest of passengers mentioned in section twelve of this Act, is required to be delivered to the collector of the customs, pay to the said collector the sum of ten dollars for each and every passenger above the age of eight years, who shall have died on the voyage by natural disease; and the said collector shall pay the money thus received, at such times and in such manner as the Secretary of the Treasury, by general rules, shall direct, to any board or commission appointed by and acting under the authority of the State within which the port where such ship or vessel arrived is situated, for the care and protection of sick, indigent, or destitute emigrants,

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to be applied to the objects of their appointment; and if there be more than one board or commission who shall claim such payment, the Secretary of the Treasury for the time being, shall determine which is entitled to receive the same, and his decision in the premises shall be final and without appeal; *Provided*, That the payment shall, in no case, be awarded or made to any board, or commission, or association, formed for the protection or advancement of any particular class of emigrants of any particular nation or creed; and if the master, captain, owner, or consignee of any ship or vessel, refuse or neglect to pay to the collector the sum and sums of money required, and within the time prescribed by this section, he or they shall severally forfeit and pay the sum of fifty dollars, in addition to such sum of ten dollars, for each and every passenger upon whose death the same has become payable, to be recovered by the United States, in any circuit or district court of the United States where such vessel may arrive, or such master, captain, owner, or consignee may reside; and when recovered, the said money shall be disposed of in the same manner as is directed with respect to the sum and sums required to pay to the collector of customs.

SEC. 15.—*And be it further enacted*, That the amount of the several penalties imposed by the foregoing provisions regulating the carriage of passengers in merchant vessels, shall be liens on the vessel or vessels violating those provisions, and such vessel or vessels shall be libelled therefor in any circuit or district court of the United States, where such vessel or vessels shall arrive.

SEC. 16.—*And be it further enacted*, That all and every vessel or vessels which shall or may be employed by the American Colonization Secretary, or the Colonization Society of any State, to transport, and which shall actually transport, from any port or ports of the United States, to any colony or colonies on the west coast of Africa, colored emigrants, to reside there, shall be, and the same are hereby, subject to the operation of the foregoing provisions, regulating the carriage of passengers in merchant vessels.

SEC. 17.—*And be it further enacted*, That the collector of the customs shall examine each emigrant ship or vessel, on its arrival at his port, and ascertain and report to the Secretary of the Treasury the time of sailing, the length of the voyage, the ventilation, number of the passengers, their space on board, their food, the native country of the emigrants, the number of deaths, the age and sex of those who died during the voyage; together with his opinion of the cause of the mortality, if any, on board, and, if none, what precautionary measures, arrangements, or habits are supposed to have had any and what agency in causing the exemption.

SEC. 18.—*And be it further enacted*, That this Act shall take effect, with respect to vessels sailing from ports in the United States, on the eastern side of the Continent, within thirty days from the time of its approval; and with respect to vessels sailing from ports in the United States on the western side of the Continent, and from ports in Europe, within sixty days from the time of its approval, and with respect to vessels sailing from ports in other parts of the world, within six months from the time of its approval.

And it is hereby made the duty of the Secretary of State to give notice, in the ports of Europe, and elsewhere, of this Act, in such manner as he shall deem proper.

SEC. 19.—*And be it further enacted*, That from and after the time that this Act shall take effect with respect to any vessels, then, in respect to such vessels, the Act of second March, eighteen hundred and nineteen, entitled "An Act regulating passenger ships and vessels," the Act of twenty-second of February, eighteen hundred and forty-seven, entitled "An Act to regulate the carriage of passengers in merchant vessels;" the Act of second March, eighteen hundred and forty-seven, entitled "An Act to amend an Act entitled 'An Act to regulate the carriage of passengers in merchant vessels, and to determine the time when said Act shall take effect;'" the Act of thirty-first January, eighteen hundred and forty-eight, entitled "An Act exempting vessels employed by the American Colonization Society in transporting colored emigrants from the United States to the coast of Africa, from the provisions of the Act of the twenty-second February and second of March, eighteen hundred and forty-seven, regulating the carriage of passengers in merchant vessels;" the Act of seventeenth May, eighteen hundred and forty-eight, entitled "An Act to provide for the ventilation of passenger vessels, and for other purposes:" and the Act of third March, eighteen hundred and

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forty-nine, entitled "An Act to extend the provisions of all laws now in force relating to the carriage of passengers in merchant vessels and the regulations thereof," are hereby repealed. But nothing in this Act contained shall in anywise obstruct or prevent the prosecution, recovery, distribution or remission of any fines, penalties or forfeitures, which may have been incurred in respect to any vessels prior to the day this Act goes into effect, in respect to such vessels, under the laws hereby repealed, for which purpose the said laws shall continue in force.

But the Secretary of the Treasury may, in his discretion, and upon such conditions as he shall think proper, discontinue any such prosecution, or remit or modify such penalties.

APPROVED, March 3, 1855.

EXTRACT OF AN ACT FOR THE REGISTERING, ENROLLING, AND LICENSING OF SHIPS OR VESSELS OF THE UNITED STATES.

How Foreign built vessels can be owned by Citizens of the United States.

Art. 73.—On questions submitted to this department, as to what documents can be issued under the laws of the United States to foreign built vessels purchased and wholly owned by citizens of the United States, whether purchased of belligerents or neutrals during a war to which the United States are not a party, or in peace, of foreign owners, it has been decided as follows:—

Vessels so purchased and owned are entitled to the protection of the authorities and flag of the United States, as the property of American citizens, although no register, enrolment, licence, or other marine document, prescribed by the United States, can be lawfully issued to such vessels.

Art. 74.—To enable, however, the owners of a vessel so circumstanced to protect their rights, if molested or questioned, the collector of the customs, though forbidden by law to grant any marine document or certificate of ownership, may lawfully make record of the bill of sale in his office, authenticate its validity in form and substance, and deliver to the owner a certificate to that effect; certifying, also, that the owner is a citizen of the United States.

Art. 75.—These facts, thus authenticated, if the transfer was in good faith, entitle the vessel to protection as the lawful property of a citizen of the United States; and the authentication of the bill of sale and of citizenship will be *prima facie* proof of such good faith.

Art. 76.—In all cases, therefore, where the evidence of the purchase of a foreign vessel by a citizen of the United States, with proof of citizenship and of the *bona fide* character of the purchase, shall be furnished to the collector of the customs, he will, if the proof be satisfactory, and purchase deemed fair, record the bill of sale in his office, and deliver to the party the original, with a certificate endorsed thereon in the following form, to wit:

I Collector of the Customs for the Port in the State of in the United States of America, do hereby certify that the within Bill of Sale, bearing date of of the (here describe the vessel, her tonnage, denomination, name, &c.), sold and transferred by to is, in form and substance, valid and effective in law, and has been duly recorded in my office; and that the said (naming the owners) are Citizens of the United States.

As Witness my hand and seal this day of in the year of our Lord 18 .

[L.S.]

Art. 77.—Before granting such certificate, the collector of the customs will require the tonnage of the vessel to be duly ascertained in pursuance of Law, and insert the same in the description of the vessel in his certificate.

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Art. 78.—It shall be distinctly understood, however, that vessels not registered, enrolled or licensed, under the laws of the United States, wholly owned by citizens thereof, cannot legally import goods, wares, or merchandize from foreign ports, and are subjected in the coasting trade, to disabilities and exactions from which documented vessels of the United States are exempted.

Art. 79.—On arrival from a foreign port, such undocumented vessels, if laden with goods, wares, and merchandize will, with their cargoes, be subject to forfeiture. If in ballast only, or with passengers without cargo, they will be subject to tonnage duty of one dollar per ton.

CONSULAR INSTRUCTIONS. [No. 9.]

To Collectors and other Officers of the Customs.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *June 6th*, 1861.

The particular attention of Collectors and other Officers of the Customs is called to the annexed Act of Congress, entitled "An Act to provide for the ventilation of Passenger Vessels, and for other purposes," approved 17th May, 1858, with instructions for the strict enforcement of its provisions.

It is to be observed, the number of passengers that a vessel may be entitled to carry, is not, as under former laws, by her tonnage, but by her capacity according to the dimensions of the apartments occupied by the passengers, allowing for each passenger, as provided by the Act of twenty-second February, 1846, a space of fourteen clear superficial feet of deck, if such vessel is not to pass within the Tropics, twenty clear superficial feet of deck for each passenger; and on the orlop deck (if any) thirty clear superficial feet for each passenger: PROVIDED, as required by the 8th section of the Act now under consideration, "that when the height or distance between the decks of the vessels referred to in the 1st section of the Act to regulate the carriage of passengers in merchant vessels," approved 22nd February, 1847, "shall be less that six feet, and not less than five feet, there shall be allowed to each passenger sixteen clear superficial feet on the deck, instead of fourteen as perscribed in said section; and if the height or distance between the decks shall be less than five feet, there shall be allowed to each passenger twenty-two clear superficial feet on the deck." Each passenger's berth is to be included and embraced within the respective spaces before indicated, but as enjoined by law, said spaces must be "unoccupied by stores or other goods not being the personal luggage of such passengers." The number of tiers of berths is limited to two, with an interval between the floor and the deck or platform of at least six inches, and each berth to be "at least six feet in length, and at least eighteen inches in width for each passenger." Due regard must be had to the foregoing provisions of law in estimating the number of passengers the vessel is entitled to carry. In computing the number of passengers "all children under the age of one year, at the time of embarkation," are excluded from such computation, consequently all children over one year are in contemplation of law to be deemed and treated as separate passengers.

The language of the Act regulating the apparatus for ventilation, cooking, &c., and prescribing the allowance of water and provisions to be provided by each vessel according to her legal passenger capacity, is conceived to be so precise and explicit as to call for no elucidation on these points by the Department at this time.

The requirements of the 5th section of the Act regulating the duties of the captain, the cleansing of the vessel, &c., must be rigidly observed and enforced.

In pursuance of the 17th section, the Collector will appoint and direct one of the Inspectors of the Customs at his port, to examine and report upon the subjects therein indicated. In the selection of this officer care must be taken to devolve the duty upon one fully competent for its faithful discharge.

It will be seen that the regulations and restrictions imposed by this Act do not apply to cabin passengers in the case of vessels transporting such passengers between the United States and Europe.

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[PUBLIC ACT—No. 24.]

An act to prohibit the "Coolie Trade" by American citizens in American vessels.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States, of America in Congress assembled, That no citizen or citizens of the United States, or foreigner coming into or residing within the same, shall for himself or for any other person whatsoever, either as master, factor, owner, or otherwise, build, equip, load, or otherwise prepare any ship or vessel, or any steam-ship or steam vessel, registered, enrolled, or licensed, in the United States, or in any port within the same, for the purpose of procuring from China, or from any port or place therein, or from any other port or place, the inhabitants or subjects of China, known as "coolies," to be transported to any foreign country, port, or place whatever to be disposed of, or sold, or transferred, for any term of years or of any time whatever, as servants, or apprentices, or to be held to service or labor. And if any ship or vessel, or steam-ship or steam vessel, belonging in whole or in part to citizens of the United States, and registered, enrolled, or otherwise licensed as aforesaid, shall be employed for the said purposes, or in the "coolie trade," so called, or shall be caused, to procure or carry from China or elsewhere, as aforesaid, any subject of the Government of China for the purpose of transporting or disposing of them as aforesaid, every ship or vessel, steam-ship or steam vessel, her tackle, apparel, furniture, and other appurtenances, shall be forfeited to the United States, and shall be liable to be seized, prosecuted, and condemned in any of the circuit Courts or district Courts of the United States, for the district where the said ship or vessel, steam-ship or steam vessel, may be found, seized, or carried.

SEC. 2.—*And be it further enacted,* That every person who shall so build, fit out, equip, load, or otherwise prepare, or who shall send to sea, or navigate, as owner, master, factor, agent, or otherwise, any ship or vessel, steam-ship or steam vessel, belonging in whole or in part to citizens of the United States, or registered, enrolled, or licensed within the same, or at any port thereof, knowing or intending that the same shall be employed in that trade or business aforesaid, contrary to the true intent and meaning of this Act, or in anywise aiding or abetting therein, shall be severally liable to be indicted therefor, and, on conviction thereof, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding $2,000, and be imprisoned not exceeding one year.

SEC. 3.—*And be it further enacted,* That if any citizen or citizens of the United States, shall, contrary to the true intent and meaning of this Act, take on board of any vessel, or receive or transport any such persons as are above described in this Act, for the purpose of disposing of them as aforesaid, he or they shall be liable to be indicted therefor, and on conviction thereof, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding $2,000, and be imprisoned not exceeding one year.

SEC. 4.—*And be it further enacted,* That nothing in this Act hereinbefore contained shall be deemed or construed to apply to or affect any free and voluntary emigration of any Chinese subject, or to any vessel carrying such persons as passengers on board the same, provided, however, that a permit or certificate shall be prepared and signed by the Consul or Consular agent of the United States residing at the port from which such vessel may take her departure, containing the name of such person, and setting forth the fact of his voluntary emigration from such port or place, which certificate shall be given to the master of such vessel, but the same shall not be given until such Consul or Consular agent shall be first personally satisfied by evidence produced of the truth of the facts therein contained.

SEC. 5.—*And be it further enacted,* That all the provisions of the Act of Congress approved February 22, 1847, entitled "An Act to regulate the carriage of passengers in merchant vessels," and all the provisions of the Act of Congress, approved March 3rd, 1849, entitled "An Act to extend the provisions of all laws now in force relating to the carriage of passengers in merchant vessels and the regulations thereof," shall be extended, and shall apply to all vessels owned in all or in part by citizens of the United States, and registered, enrolled, or licensed within the United States, propelled by wind or steam, and to all masters thereof, carrying passengers or intending to carry passengers from any foreign port or place without the United States to any other foreign port or place without the

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United States: and that all penalties and forfeitures provided for in said Act shall apply to vessels and masters aforesaid.

SEC. 6.—*And be it further enacted*, That the President of the United States shall be, and he is hereby authorized, and empowered, in such way and at such time as he shall judge proper, to the end that the provisions of this Act may be enforced according to the true intent and meaning thereof, to direct and order the vessels of the United States, and the masters and commanders thereof, to examine all vessels navigated or owned in whole or in part by citizens of the United States, wherever they may be, whenever, in the judgment of such master or commanding officer thereof, reasonable cause shall exist to believe that such vessel has on board, in violation of the provisions of this Act, any subjects of China, known as "coolies," for the purpose of transportation; and upon upon sufficient proof that such vessel is employed in violation of the provisions of this Act, to cause such vessel to be carried, with officers and crew, into any port or district within the United States, and delivered to the marshal of such district, to be held and disposed of according to the provisions of this Act.

SEC. 7.—*And be it further enacted*, That this Act shall take effect from and after six months from the day of its passage.

Approved, February 19th, 1862.

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MACAO PASSENGERS' ACT.

REGULAMENTO DOS PASSAGEIROS ASIATICOS E SEU TRANSPORTE PELO PORTO DE MACAO.

Secção I.—*Passageiros.*

Art. 1o.—E permittido o embarque no porto de Macao a todo o passageiro asiatico que esteja no gozo de sua liberdade, e sem sujeição alguma a condições de servidão.

Art. 2o.—As auctoridades portuguezas em Macao não canccionam nem reconhecem nenhuma transacção com o pretexto ou fim de alliciar individuos á emigração.

Art. 3o.—Os passageiros asiaticos serão considerados para todos os effeitos como quaesquer outros passageiros.

Art. 4o.—Os passageiros deverão munir-se de passaporte individual tirado na secretaria do governo mediante abonação idonea.

§ 1o.—Se algum passageiro embarcar sem passaporte ou este não estiver legal, far-se-ha desembarcar.

§ 2o.—Não se dará passaporte ao individuo a respeito de quem houver deprecada para captura, em conformidade com os tratados subsistentes com a nação a que esse individuo pertencer.

§ 3o.—Não se dará passaporte a menores sem auctorisação de seus pais ou tutores.

Art. 5o.—Não é permettido em Macao alojamento algum de individuos asiaticos, quer se destinem ou não a seguir viagem para outros paizes, sem que se verifiquem para com esses individuos todas as condições de completa liberdade.

Art. 6o.—Não é permittido que os navios que se destinem ao transporte de passageiros asiaticos, estejam munidos de grades, cadêas, ou de quaesquer apparelhos com o fim de encerrar ou de tolher a perfeita liberdade dos passageiros.

Secção II.—*Transportes.*

Art. 7o.—Será considerado navio de transporte de passageiros para os effeitos d'este regulamento, todo aquelle que levar mais de 30 passageiros asiaticos para viagem de mais de sete dias.

§ 1o.—O navio que em viagem de mais de sete dias transportar menos de trinta passageiros, ficará sujeito simplesmente ás disposições d'este regulamento destinadas a garantir a liberdade dos passageiros.

§ 2o.—Em ambos os casos todos os passageiros deverão munir-se do competente passaporte.

Art. 8o.—Todo o individuo que destinar navio para transporte de passageiros asiaticos de Macao, deverá dar parte ao capitão do porto, e tirar licença especial na secretaria do governo d'esta colonia.

Art. 9o.—Todo o navio que se destinar ao transporte de passageiros asiaticos pelo porto de Macao, deverá ser inspeccionado cuidadosamente pelo capitão do porto, a fim de se verificar se esse navio tem a necessaria capacidade, armação e equipagem.

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§ 1o.—O navio deverá ter pelo menos 2 metros de pontal nos alojamentos dos passageiros.

§ 2o.—O numero de passageiros regular-se-ha a razão de 3 metros cubicos para o alojamento de cada passageiro adulto, ou para dois menores até 12 annos.

§ 3o.—Para as mulheres será destinado um alojamento separado.

§ 4o.—O capitão do porto dará parte á secretaria do governo do resultado d'esta inspecção, declarando qual o numero de passageiros que poderá levar esse navio.

Art. 10o.—Um facultativo do quadro de saude averiguará se o navio tem as necessarias condições hygienicas, se o alojamento destinado aos passageiros é sufficientemente espaçoso e arejado, se os generos alimenticos, a agua e os medicamentos são de boa qualidades e sufficientes para os passageiros que o navio tiver de transportar.

Art. 11o.—O captitão do navio assignará um termo obrigando-se a apresentar ao consul portuguez do porto do seu destino, se o houver, os passageiros que levar a seu bordo, e tornando-se responsavel pelo cumprimento da parte d'este regulamento que lhe compete e das instrucções que receber do capitão do porto e do facultativo, relativamente ao tratamento dos passageiros que transportar.

Art. 12o.—Todos os navios destinados a conducção de passageiros asiaticos, deverão levar interpretes dos differentes dialectos dos passageiros que conduzirem.

§ unico.—Estes interpretes deverão ser approvados na procuratura dos negocios sinicos.

Art. 13o.—Nenhum navio sahirá de Macao com passageiros asiaticos em numero superior a 50 sem que leve a seu bordo, um medico, alem do enfermeiro e da competente pharmacia.

§ unico.—Levando mais de 200 passageiros deverá ter a bordo dois medicos, se estes forem chinas.

Art. 14o.—Não é permittida a sahida de navio de véla com passageiros asiaticos em epocha de monção contraria á viagem que tenha de emprehender.

Art. 15o.—O consignatario ou capitão de navio, que segundo o disposto no artigo 5o. for considerado como transporte de passageiros, deverá prestar uma fiança de $4,000 segundo a fórma que na secretaria do governo lhe for indicada.

§ unico.—Esta fiança não se poderá levantar, senão depois de se apresentar no prazo de quinze mezes, documento legal de ter o navio chegado ao seu destino, e de ter cumprido as disposições do presente regulamento, salvo a caso de força maior.

Art. 16o.—Qualquer delicto praticado por algum passageiro a bordo, durante a estada do navio no porto de Macao, será participado pelo capitão do navio ao capitão do porto, e não poderá o capitão do navio infligir ao delinquente outro castigo alem da detenção até elle ser remettido para terra.

Art. 17o.—Não é permittido que navio algum tenha passageiros a bordo durante mais de tres dias, antes do dia designado para a sahida.

Art. 18o.—Todo o navio que se destinar a transportar passageiros asiaticos segundo este regulamento, tres dias antes da sua sahida, terá a bordo um guarda de policia que vigiará pela conservação da ordem, conforme as instrucções que receber da auctoridade competente.

§ unico.—Este guarda será rendido diariamente.

Art. 19o.—No dia designado para a sahida do navio que conduzir passageiros asiaticos, antes de levantar ferro, será o navio visitado pelo capitão do porto e por um funccionario escolhido pelo governador da colonia, accompanhados por um ou mais interpretes.

§ 1o.—Os passageiros serão contados, confrontados com a lista assignada pelo capitão e referidos aos seus passaportes, sendo n'essa occasião individualmente interrogados sobre se se propõe a seguir viagem livremente ou não.

§ 2o.—No caso de qualquer passageiro se recusar a seguir viagem, será immediatamente desembarcado, perdendo porem o direito a reclamar o preço da sua passagem.

§ 3o.—No livro de carga de bordo far-se-ha consignar o numero de passageiros que o navio conduz.

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§ 4o.—Examinar-se-ha o livro de matricula e verificar-se-ha se o numero e qualidade dos tripulantes é o que ella accusa.

§ 5o.—Dar-se-ha busca ao navio para se obter a certeza de que não conduz clandestinamente outros passageiros.

Art. 20o.—Se pela inspecção se conhecer que não estão satisfeitas todas ou parte das condições indicadas n'este regulamento, o navio ficará impedido de sahir até que o capitão as satisfaça, alem da penalidade que tenha de lhe ser applicada pelas infracções em que tiver incorrido.

Art. 21o.—Depois de feito o exame do navio e interrogatorio dos passageiros, passar-se-ha um documento assignado pelos funccionarios presentes, habilitando o navio a seguir viagem, e dar-se-ha ao capitão, ficando uma copia na secretaria do governo, e o navio sahirá logo, salvo o caso de força maior.

Art. 22o.—Concluida a visita nenhum passageiro mais será admittido no navio, ficando responsavel o capitão.

Art. 23o.—Enviar-se-ha ao consul portuguez, se o houver, no porto a que o navio se destinar o duplicado da lista dos passageiros, para que este funccionario faça o devido confronto com a lista appresentada pelo capitão do vavio.

Secção III.—*Disposições Geraes.*

Art. 24o.—Tabellas e instrucções especiaes regularão as condições a que os navios devem satisfazer com relação a hygiene, mantimentos, aguada, medicamentos, equipagem, apparelho, duração provavel e epocha das viagens que tenham de emprehender.

Art. 25o.—As contravenções ás prescripções do presente regulamento serão punidas com as multas e penas mercadas nas leis e regulamentos em vigor.

Art. 26o.—As prescripções do presente regulamento não inhibem o governo de contratar, ou auctorisar contratos de emigrantes, para serem empregados nos trabalhos agricolas e industriaes das possessões portuguezas.

Secretaria do governo de Macao, em 28 de Janeiro de 1874.

HENRIQUE DE CASTRO,
Secretario Geral.

INSTRUCÇOES QUE DEVEM SER POSTAS EM PRATICA A BORDO DOS NAVIOS QUE TRANSPORTAM PASSAGEIROS ASIATICOS PELO PORTO DE MACAO.

1o.—Os capitães dos navios destinados ao transporte de passageiros asiaticos pelo porto de Macao deverão adoptar e promover a exacta observancia dos preceitos hygienicos estabelecidos nas presentes instrucções.

2o.—Os passageiros não serão recebidos a bordo sem que os alojamentos sejam perfeitamente lavados, e seccos, e que as amuradas, o tecto e os beliches estejam caiados com duas ou tres demãos de agua de *cal viva*, a que se ajunte uma porção de colla e uma piquena quantidade de *chlororeto de cal*. Estas operações serão repitidas todas as vezes que, terminada uma viagem, o navio tenha de transportar novos passageiros.

3o.—Destinar-se-ha um local que tenha as melhores condições de ventilação e de luz para servir de enfermaria, a qual será completamente separada do alojamento e receberá as mesmas beneficiações acima indicadas. Este local pois deverá variar conforme o tamanho e outras condições de cada navio.

4o.—Recebidos os passageiros a bordo, tratar-se-ha com a maior regularidade, tanto em viagem como nos portos, de limpar, desinfectar e arejar os seus alojamentos, de desinfectar lavar e arejar os seus fatos, de aconselhar o mais escrupoloso aceio

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individual, e de remover finalmente todas as causas de insalubridade, ainda as que parecerem das mais insignificantes.

5o.—Os alojamentos serão varridos duas vezes por dia ou mais se necessario for. A lavagem chamada de *baldacão* deve ser prohibida n'esta parte do navio por muito inconveniente. A limpeza geral ou parcial do chão se fará, quando se gulgar preciso, por meio de esponjas ou lambazes humedecidos, devendo-se em seguida enxugal-o cuidadosamente.

6o.—O chão e outros objectos de madeira manchados com as materias do vomito, de diarhea, etc., serão bem seccos, depois de perfeitamente lavados com a seguinte preparação:—

Chlororeto de cal secco.....uma parte.
Agua commum.....trinta e duas partes.

7o.—Proceder-se-ha á mais rigorosa vigilancia para que se remova dos alojamentos tudo que possa produzir humidade e outras exhalações nocivas á saude, como roupa molhada e suja, restos de comida, peixe e carne salgada, etc.

8o.—O costume de os passageiros fumarem nos alojamentos, para o que conservam ali constantemente um grande numero de luzes, é prejudicial á saude, porque os productos da combustão do azeite, do tabaco e do opio alteram e viciam a atmosphera, e por isso deverá ser prohibido. Fumar-se-ha o tabaco na tolda. O uso do opio, que só se fumará em logar appropriado, deverá acabar a pouco e pouco.

9o.—Praticar-se-ha diariamente a desinfecção dos alojamentos, fazendo-se primeiro sair d'elles todos os passageiros. Fechem-se depois todas as aberturas por onde entre o ar, ou a maior parte d'ellas, principalmente a barlavento. Colloque-se em seguida no meio do alojamento, sobre arêa ou cinzas quentes, um vaso de barro ordinario, ou dois vasos em differentes pontos conforme o tamanho do logar, contendo a mistura seguinte:—

Chlororeto de sodio (sal commum) em pó.....tres partes.
Bioxido de manganez.....uma parte.
Agua commum.....duas partes.
Acido sulphurico a 66o.....duas partes.

O acido sulphurico, que faz desenvolver os vapores desinfectantes do chloro, deve ser misturado no fim. Uma a duas horas depois abrem-se e conservem-se abertas todas as vigias, portinholas e escotilhas do alojamento, e empreguem-se todos os outros meios para que se restabeleça ali completamente a ventilação, sem o que não será occupado pelos passageiros.

Este processo, que é o mais conveniente, só deverá ser empregado não só nas occasiões em que se possa evacuar completamente os alojamentos, mas nos navios em que se dêem todas as condições para facil e prompta ventilação.

10o.—Se as circumstancias não permittirem que todos os passageiros estejam ao mesmo tempo na tolda, subirão dois terços ou metade do seu numero, e a desinfecção se fará do seguinte modo. Percorre-se o alojamento com o vaso da indicada mistura, em que se deita o acido sulphurico de quando em quando para que não sejam os vapores em tanta quantidade, que provoquem a tosse e outros incommodos aos circumstantes. Evita-se tambem este inconveniente fazendo-se a desinfecção por meio de vapores de acido nitrico, para o que se empregam as seguintes substancias:—

Acido sulphurico a 66o.....duas partes.
Agua commum.....uma parte.
Nitro purificado em pó.....duas partes.

O vaso em que isto se contém deve estar sobre cinzas quentes. O nitro ajunta-se no fim a pouco e pouco.

11o.—Nas enfermarias, e nos alojamentos quando o rigor do tempo impedir a sahida dos passageiros, a desinfecção se fará collocando-se de distancia em distancia, e por algumas horas, terrinas ou travessas contendo a seguinte dissolução:—

Chlororeto de cal secco.....uma parte.
Agua commum.....tres partes.

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12o.—As fumigações de substancias odoriferas, como incenso, essencias, polvora, etc., são inconvenientes por isso que não destroem os miasmas e addicionam ao ar productos improprios á respiração. Quando por alguma circumstancia não houver a bordo os desinfectantes indicados n'estas instrucções, poderá servir o vinagre, fazendo-o queimar sobre ferro quente.

13o.—As boticas dos navios, além dos medicamentos para o tratamento dos doentes, deverão estar munidas das seguintes substancias necessarias para as indicadas fumigações:—

Chlororeto de cal secco; Bioxido de manganez; Acido sulphurico a 66o; Nitro purificado em pó.

As quantidades d'estas substancias serão reguladas, conforme a viagem, pelo facultativo do quadro de saude que fizer a visita a bordo.

14o.—Todos os dias se passará uma revista aos passageiros a fim de remover immediatamente os doentes do alojamento para a enfermaria. Por caso algum, mesmo de doença que pareça a mais simples, se deixará de fazer esta mudança.

15o.—As peças de curativo e as materias excrementicias serão promptamente retiradas das enfermarias e lançadas ao mar. Outro tanto se fará aos objectos do vestuario e da cama que tiverem servido nas doenças graves e suspeitas, e que não forem aproveitaveis por meio da desinfecção e lavagens.

16o.—Haverá o maior cuidado em que os cadaveres não sejam lançados ao mar com precipitação nem tambem com demasiada demora, evitando-se aos passageiros este doloroso espectaculo.

17o.—Nas occasiões em que não houver doente algum, lavem-se, sequem-se e branqueem-se as enfermarias, e purifique-se a sua atmosphera por meio de fumigações e arejamento, como fica indicado nos Nos. 2o. e 9o.

18o.—Os passageiros deverão passar a maior parte do dia na tolda, evitando-se porém as suppressões de transpiração e os resfriamentos de que são causa as variações atmospherica.

19o.—Os cobertores e outros objectos da cama serão sacudidos, batidos, expostos ao ar e recolhidos antes da noite, pelo menos uma vez por semana. Ao mesmo tempo serão abertas na tolda as caixas dos passageiros a fim de arejar os seus effeitos.

20o.—O aceio pessoal, que é uma necessidade absoluta para a conservação da saude não só do proprio individuo, mas d'aquelles que o cercam, deverá ser muito recommendado aos passageiros. Deverão aconselhar-se as lavagens diarias da cara, mãos, pés, etc., e bem assim a mudança de roupa e a lavagem de que estiver suja.

21o.—Todas estas praticas hygienicas são mais pontualmente exigidas nas occasiões em que se desenvolver a bordo alguma epidemia ou se manifestar doenças graves e contagiosas.

TABELLA 1a.

Tabella dos mantimentos que devem levar os navios que conduzem passageiros asiaticos do porto de Macao.

Por dia para cada Passageiro Asiatico.

Arroz	$1\frac{1}{2}$ libra.
Carne de porco salgada, ou $\frac{2}{3}$ de porco e $\frac{1}{3}$ de peixe, ou $\frac{1}{3}$ de porco, $\frac{1}{3}$ de vaca e $\frac{1}{3}$ de peixe	$0\frac{1}{2}$ „
Verdura salgada	$0\frac{1}{2}$ „
Chá	$0\frac{1}{3}$ de onça.
Lenha	20 onças.

Agua a razão de 12 canadas por semana para cada passageiro asiatico.

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TABELLA 2a.

Duração da viagem para que se devem calcular os mantimentos dos navios de véla e vapores que transportam passageiros asiaticos.

Destino.	Navios de véla.		Vapores.	
	Outubro a Março *ambos inclusive.*	Abril a Setembro	Outubro a Maçao *ambos inclusive.*	Abril a Setembro
	Dias.	Dias.	Dias.	Dias.
Australia Occidental	55	80	24	32
Batavia	30	60	13	19
Bombaim	60	80	34	41
Calcuttá ou Madrasta	50	75	27	31
Cabo de Boa Esperança	65	85	48	53
Ceilão	45	70	24	31
California ou Costa Occidental da America ao N. do Equador.	100	75	52	44
Costa Occidental da America ao Sul do Equador	120	120	74	74
Europa	162	184	98	103
Indias Occidentaes e Costa Oriental da America	147	168	96	104
Ilhas de Sandwich	75	56	42	32
Manila	20	20	8	8
Mauricias	60	80	36	41
Nova Zelandia	85	120	42	49
Oceania	.....	.....	40	40
Portos dos Estreitos e Labuan	20	45	10	16
Sydney Melbourne, ou Australia Meridional	70	120	42	50
Siam	20	45	10	16
Tasmania	75	120	36	43

Secretaria do governo de Macao, 28 de janeiro de 1874.

HENRIQUE DE CASTRO

Secretario Geral.

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LEGALISED TARIFF OF FARES FOR CHAIRS, CHAIR BEARERS, AND BOATS IN THE COLONY OF HONGKONG.

Chairs and Ordinary Pullaway Boats.

Half hour	10 cents.	Three hours	50 cents.
Hour	20 „	Six hours	70 „
Day (from 6 to 6)			One Dollar.

Chair Hire to Out Districts. *

Beyond Victoria and back ..... 50 cents per man.
To Stanley and back ..... 60 „ „

Victoria lies below the level of Robinson Road, and includes all the town between the Mint and the Western Slaughter House, with the Race-course.

Licensed Bearers (each).

Hour ..... 10 cents.
Half day ..... 35 „
Day ..... 50 „

BOAT AND COOLE HIRE.

Boats.

1st Class Cargo Boat of 800 or 900 piculs, per day ..... $3.00.
1st Class Cargo Boat of 800 or 900 piculs, per load ..... 2.00.
2nd Class Cargo Boat of 600 piculs, per day ..... 2.50.
2nd Class Cargo Boat of 600 piculs, per load ..... 1.75.
3rd Class Cargo Boat, or Ha-kau Boat of 300 piculs, per day ..... 1.50.
3rd Class Cargo Boat, or Ha-kau Boat of 300 piculs, per load ..... 1.00.
3rd Class Cargo Boat, or Ho-kau Boat of 300 piculs, half-day ..... 50.

Sampans.

Or Pullaway Boat, per day ..... $1.00.
„ one hour ..... 20.
„ half-an-hour ..... 10.
After 6 P.M. ..... 10 cents extra.

Nothing in this Scale prevents private agreements.

STREET COOLIES.

Scale of Hire for Street Coolies.

One day ..... 33 cents.
Half day ..... 20 „
Three hours ..... 10 „
One hour ..... 5 „
Half hour ..... 3 „

Nothing in the above Scale is to affect private agreements.

* Persons who make short excursions out of the town should understand that they are quite at liberty to pay by the hour if they prefer to do so.

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SCALE OF COMMISSIONS.

ADOPTED BY THE

HONGKONG GENERAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

Purchasing Tea, Raw Silk, Opium, and Cotton	3 per cent.
do. do. do. if as returns for Goods sold	2½ „
do. all other Goods and Produce, Ships and Real Estate	5 „
do. Bullion	1 „
Selling Tea, Raw Silk, Opium, and Cotton	3 „
do. all other Goods and Produce, Ships and Real Estate	5 „
Inspecting Silk or Tea	1 „
Guaranteeing Sales and Remittances when required	3½ „
do. Sales alone	2½ „
Drawing or indorsing Bills of Exchange	2½ „
do. or negotiating Bills of Exchange without recourse	1 „
Realizing Bullion or Bills of Exchange	1 „
Remitting the proceeds of Bullion or Bills of Exchange	1 „
Paying and receiving Money in current account	1 „
do. Ships' Disbursements	2½ „
Collecting Freight	2½ „
Obtaining Freight or Charter	5 „
do. do. and collecting same freight	6 „
Adjusting Insurance Claims	2½ „
Effecting Insurance; on the insured amount	0½ „
Prosecuting or defending successfully claims either at law or by arbitration	5 „
do. do. unsuccessfully	2½ „
Managing Estates and Collecting Rents	5 „
Transhipping and Forwarding Jewellery and Bullion	0½ „
Landing or Transhipping Cargo	1 „
Transhipping and Forwarding Opium	$3 per chest.
Goods withdrawn or re-shipped	half commission.
Granting letters of credits	1 per cent.
Brokerage on Bills and Bullion, buying and selling	⅛ per cent. from seller.
do. do. Produce and general Merchandize	½ „ „
Ship Brokerage	1 pr. ct. from c'signees.
Brokerage on Shares, on subscribed capital of up to $250, $1	per Share from each party.
do. do. do. over $250, $1	„ „

The foregoing Rates to be exclusive of Shroffage at the Rates of $1 per mil. and Brokerage when paid.

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STANDING ORDERS AND RULES

FOR

THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL OF HONGKONG.

GENERAL RULES.

I.—Two days' notice shall be given of any meeting of Council to each member by the Clerk of Councils; but, in cases of urgency, the Governor may dispense with the necessity of the two days' notice.

Should circumstances occur to render a meeting on any day appointed for the same inconvenient, the Council may be adjourned to such early day as the Governor shall appoint, by a notice in writing, to be transmitted to each member by the clerk one day prior to the period which had been appointed.

II.—The hour of meeting, except under special circumstances, shall be at 2.30 P.M.; and if any member shall move that the Council do adjourn, and if such motion be seconded, it shall be put to the vote.

III.—No member shall absent himself from Council, without communicating to the Governor his inability to attend.

IV.—As soon as five members, exclusive of the Governor, shall be present after the hour appointed for the meeting of Council, the Governor shall take the chair, and will direct the clerk to read the minutes of the last meeting, which, having been approved, or corrected if necessary, shall be comfirmed by the Governor.

V.—Should a quorum of members not be present at the expiration of fifteen minutes from the time for which the Council shall have been summoned on any particular day, the meeting shall stand adjourned to such time as shall be directed by the Governor. Notice of the said adjournment shall be sent by the Clerk to the Members.

VI.—Any member desiring the minutes to be corrected, shall propose such correction immediately after the minutes are read, and such correction shall be forthwith admitted or rejected by the Council.

VII.—No question shall be asked in Council or proposed for debate without notice of at least three days to the Clerk of Councils. All such questions shall be entered in a book called "*The Order Book*" (which shall be kept by the Clerk), in the order of priority of time at which the same shall have been transmitted. Measures proceeding originally from the Governor need not be inserted in the Order Book.

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VIII.—With the exception of questions of privilege, which shall take precedence of all others, all business shall be taken in the order in which it appears in the Order Book; unless, on motion made by permission of the Governor, and carried, preference be given to any particular subject.

IX.—The Governor shall preserve order, and decide on all disputed points of order.

X.—Every motion or amendment, except for adjournment, must be in writing, and must be seconded before it can be put to the vote.

XI.—No member shall be allowed to read any speech, but may obtain permission to introduce documentary matter.

XII.—Every member in discussing any question shall address the Governor; and should he wish to allude to the speech or opinion of any other member, should avoid employing his name. Official members may be designated by their appointments.

XIII.—If two or more members wish to speak at the same time, the Governor shall call on the one entitled in his opinion to pre-audience.

XIV.—On any question being put, every member present is required to give his vote in the distinct terms "Aye" or "No," beginning with the junior,—the Clerk minuting the vote of each member; after which he shall declare the number of votes for and against the question.

XV.—Any member may protest in writing against any decision of the Council, provided he give notice of his intention immediately after such decision, and that such written protest be delivered to the Clerk within seven days after such decision. It shall be competent to the Council to expunge any passage deemed offensive in such protest.

XVI.—The members of Council shall have freedom of speech, and shall not at any time be questioned by Government for anything they have said therein.

XVII.—In the general discussion, no member shall be at liberty to speak more than once, except in explanation, or on the clauses of a bill in committee, but a reply shall be allowed to a member who has made a substantive motion, not being an amendment.

XVIII.—In the absence of the Governor at any meeting of the Council, the member who shall be first in precedence of those present, shall preside and exercise all such powers as may be vested in the Governor by these Standing Orders.

CLERK OF COUNCIL.

XIX.—The Clerk, unless otherwise ordered by the Governor, shall read all matters brought before the Council. He shall keep a journal in which shall be entered, in the order in which they occur, the minutes of the proceedings of the Council.

XX.—All existing and future records and papers, and all papers heretofore, or hereafter to be laid before the Council, shall be deposited with the Clerk, who shall be responsible for the safe custody thereof, and shall have all such papers ready to be produced before the Council, whenever the same may be required by any member; and such papers, and the order and journal books, shall be at all reasonable times open to the inspection and perusal of any member.

PETITIONS.

XXI.—Petitions may be presented to the Governor by any member, immediately after the minutes of the previous meeting have been confirmed; and every member presenting a petition, shall satisfy himself that the petition is respectful and deserving of presentation.

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XXII.—Any member may move that such petition be read, but in so doing he shall state the purport of the petition, with his reasons for wishing it read, and the motion being seconded, the question may be put—"whether the petition shall be read?"

PROGRESS OF BILLS.

XXIII.—On moving the first reading of every Bill, the grounds and reasons upon which it is founded shall be stated, either by the Governor, or by any official member called upon by him for the purpose; but no discussion shall take place thereon.

XXIV.—At the first reading of every Bill, the Clerk shall read the title only, and, immediately after, some day may be appointed for the second reading. Except in cases of emergency, seven days shall elapse between the first and second reading of a bill.

XXV.—Every bill presented to the Council shall, after the first reading, unless otherwise ordered, be published in the next issue of the *Government Gazette;* and a printed copy of such bill shall be furnished to each member with convenient despatch.

XXVI.—An adjournment of the discussion of any question may be moved at any time, and if seconded, shall forthwith be put to the vote.

XXVII.—Any member may propose an amendment at any time during the progress of a bill, but no amendment may be proposed upon an amendment which is under discussion.

XXVIII.—No question can be put to the vote during the discussion of a bill which is substantially the same as one on which the judgment of the Council has already been expressed,—unless for the purpose of correcting an error, and with the consent of the Governor.

XXIX.—Upon the motion for the second reading of a bill, its general merits and principles shall be discussed, and if such second reading be assented to, the title only of the bill shall be read, and thereupon the Council shall go into committee immediately on the clause of such bill, or shall appoint a future day for that purpose.

XXX.—It shall be competent for the Council, with the consent of the Governor, to appoint a special committee for the purpose of examining into and reporting to the Council on the clause of any bill. On the bill being committed or re-committed, the committee shall discuss its several provisions, and any proposed amendments; and adjourn such discussions from time to time, as occasion may require.

XXXI.—After a bill has been approved in committee, the question to be put shall be, "That this Bill do pass?" and if the question be carried in the affirmative, the Clerk shall read the title only of the Ordinance.

XXXII.—When any bill shall be proposed whereby vested rights and interest of property will be unavoidably affected, due notice shall be given to all parties concerned by notification in the *Government Gazette*, one month before the first reading of such bill; and such notification shall appear at least three times in the said *Gazette;* and before going into committee on the said bill, the same shall be published three times in the said *Gazette.*

XXXIII.—In cases of emergency, or where no amendments whatever, or only amendments of an unimportant nature, shall be proposed to be made to a bill, it may be moved that the Standing Rules relative to the reading and commitment of the bill be suspended; and if adopted by two-thirds of the members present, and sanctioned by the Governor, it may be carried through its several stages at one sitting.

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PRIVATE RIGHTS.

XXXIV.—In any case where individual rights or interests of property may be peculiarly affected by any proposed bill, all parties interested may, on motion made, seconded, and carried, be heard before the Council, or any committee thereof either in person, or by their advocate.

WITNESSES.

XXXV.—When it is intended to examine any witnesses, the member, or the petitioner, requiring such witnesses, shall deliver to the Clerk a list containing the names and residences of such witnesses, at least two days before the day appointed for their examination. The evidence of every such witness shall be taken down by the Clerk and be signed by the witness.

XXXVI.—The Standing Rules and Orders of the 12th day of July, 1858, are hereby rescinded.

Passed the Legislative Council of Hongkong, this 2nd day of July, 1873.

L. D'ALMADA E CASTRO,
Clerk of Councils.

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CODE OF CIVIL PROCEDURE—HONGKONG.

ORDINANCE No. 13 OF 1873.

SIR ARTHUR EDWARD KENNEDY, K.C.M.G., C.B.,
Governor and Commander-in-chief.

An Ordinance enacted by the Governor of Hongkong, with the Advice of the Legislative Council thereof, to consolidate and amend the Laws relating to the Process, Practice, and Mode of Pleading in the Supreme Court of the Colony, and to provide a Uniform Code of Procedure at Common Law and Equity.

[30th September, 1873.]

INTRODUCTION.

Whereas it is expedient to consolidate and amend the Laws relating to the Process, Practice, and Mode of Pleading in the Supreme Court of the Colony, and to provide a Uniform Code of Procedure at Common Law and in Equity: Be it enacted by the Governor of Hongkong, with the advice of the Legislative Council thereof, as follows:—

I.—This Ordinance may be cited for all purposes as "The Hongkong Code of Civil Procedure."

II.—The following terms and expressions shall be understood as hereinafter defined or explained, unless there be something in the subject or context repugnant to such definition or explanation; that is to say:—

"Court" shall mean the Supreme Court, and shall include the Chief-Justice and Puisne Judge of the Supreme Court, sitting together or separately in Court or in Chambers.

"Full Court" shall mean the Chief-Justice and the Puisne Judge, sitting together.

"Registrar" shall mean the Registrar of the Supreme Court.

"Sheriff" shall include a Deputy Sheriff, and any person lawfully authorized to execute the Process of the Court.

"Code" shall mean the Code of Civil Procedure introduced by this Ordinance.

"Cause of Action" in suits founded on contract shall not necessarily mean the whole Cause of Action, but a cause of action shall be deemed to have arisen within the jurisdiction, if the contract was made therein, though the breach may have occurred elsewhere, and also if the breach occurred within the jurisdiction, though the contract may have been made elsewhere.

"Within the Jurisdiction" shall mean within the Colony, and shall not include the jurisdiction exercised by the Supreme Court under Article 159 of the Order of Her Majesty the Queen in Council of the 9th of March, 1865, for the Government of Her Majesty' Subjects in China and Japan.

III.—Nothing in this Ordinance contained shall be deemed;—

(a.) To affect the Rights, Privileges or Remedies of the Crown;

(b.) To affect the existing Jurisdiction or Powers of the Supreme Court;

(c.) To affect the Procedure and Practice of the Supreme Court in matters or causes testamentary under Ordinance No. 8 of 1870, nor under "The Bankruptcy Ordinance, 1864," nor under "The Companies Ordinance, 1865," nor further nor otherwise than is herein expressly enacted;

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(d.) To affect the Procedure and Practice of the Vice-Admiralty Court of the Colony;

(e.) To affect any Suit, Action, or other Proceeding instituted at the time of the commencement of this Ordinance:

Provided always that in case the parties to any such last-mentioned Suit, Action, or other Proceeding shall desire to carry on and continue the same, so far as may be practicable, under the provisions of this Code, the Court may, in its discretion, permit them so to do upon such terms and conditions as it may think reasonable.

Old Procedure and Practice.

IV.—Except so far as may be otherwise specially provided in this Code, or the enactments contained in any Ordinances of the Colony, or in any acts or parts of Acts of the Imperial Parliament in force therein relating to the procedure and practice of the Court in its common law and equity jurisdictions, and all rules and orders of the Supreme Court (including all unwritten rules of practice, and all rules or orders of any Court of law or equity in England, which are now in force in the Colony), shall, from and after the commencement of this Ordinance, and during the continuance thereof, be suspended in their operations, so far as they relate to such procedure and practice, subject to the proviso next hereinafter contained, that is to say: Provided that as regards any matters for which no special provision may have been made by this Code, the said Ordinances, Acts, or Parts of Acts, Rules, or Orders hereby suspended, shall be deemed to remain in force so far as the same shall not conflict, or be inconsistent with, the Code of Procedure introduced by this Ordinance, and can be made auxiliarly thereto.

New Procedure and Practice.

V.—From and after the commencement of this Ordinance, the procedure and practice of the Supreme Court in its common law and equity jurisdictions shall be assimilated, and all civil suits shall be instituted and carried on in manner hereinafter prescribed.

PART I.

FROM THE INSTITUTION OF A SUIT TO THE HEARING.

Chapter I.—The Institution of Suits.

Register of Civil Suits.

VI.—The Registrar shall keep a Book called the Register of Civil Suits, which shall be in the form contained in the Schedule to this Code, or as near thereto as circumstances permit, and shall contain the entries specified in the said form, and every suit or proceeding, however instituted under the provisions of this code, shall be numbered in each year according to the order in which the same shall be commenced.

Attorneys and Agents.

VII.—Every person doing any act, or taking any proceeding in the Court as plaintiff, or otherwise, must do so in his own name, and not otherwise, and either by himself or by his Attorney, procurator, or agent thereunto lawfully authorised in writing.

2.—Where such act is done, or proceeding taken by an Attorney, procurator, or agent, the Court may order that the power of attorney, or instrument constituting the procurator or agent, or an authenticated copy thereof, be filed in the Court before or at the commencement of, or during the proceedings.

3.—Where the authority is special and has reference only to the particular proceeding to be taken, the original document itself must be filed; but where the authority is general or has reference to other matters in which the Attorney, procurator, or agent is empowered to act, an authenticated copy of such document may be filed.

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4.—The authority, whether general or special, must be distinct and clear, so as to satisfy the Court that the person professing to act thereon has such authority as he claims to exercise.

5.—Any person doing any act or taking any proceeding in the Court in the name or on behalf of another person, not being lawfully authorised thereunto, and knowing himself not to be so authorised, shall be deemed guilty of a contempt of Court.

Services of Process.

VIII.—No service in a Civil Suit shall be made on Sunday, Christmas day, or Good Friday.

2.—Unless in any case the Court thinks it just and expedient otherwise to direct, service shall be personal, that is, the document to be served shall be delivered into the hands of person to be served: Provided always, that where the duly authorised Attorney of the person to be served shall undertake to accept service on behalf of his client, service upon such Attorney shall be equivalent to personal service on the client, and all further service in the suit or proceeding, may be made by delivering the instrument to be served to such Attorney, or by leaving the same at his place of business.

3.—Where it appears to the Court that for any reason personal service of a writ, petition, notice, summons, decree, order, or other document of which service is required cannot be conveniently effected, the Court may order that service be effected either:—

(a.) By delivery of the document to be served, together with the order for service, to some adult inmate at the usual or last known place of abode or business within the Colony of the person to be served; or

(b.) By delivery thereof to some agent within the Colony of the person to be served, or to some other person within the Colony through whom it appears to the Court there is a reasonable probability that the document and order served will come to the knowledge of the person to be served; or

(c.) By advertisement in some newspaper circulating within the Colony; or

(d.) By notice put up at the Court house, or at some other place of public resort, or at the usual or last known place of abode or business of the person to be served, within the Colony.

4.—When the defendant is in the service of the government, the Court may transmit a copy of the document to be served to the head officer of the department in which the defendant is employed, for the purpose of being served on him, if it shall appear to the Court that the document may be most conveniently so served.

5.—When the suit is against a British Corporation, or a Company authorised to sue, and be sued in the name of an officer or trustees, the document may be served by giving the same to any director, secretary, or other principal officer, or by leaving it at the office of the Corporation or Company.

6.—When the suit is against a foreign Corporation or Company having an office, and carrying on business within the Colony, and such suit is limited to a cause of action which arose within the jurisdiction, the document may be served by giving the same to the principal officer, or by leaving it at the office of such foreign Corporation or Company within the Colony.

7.—When the suit is against a defendant residing out of the jurisdiction, but carrying on business in the colony in his own name, or under the name of a firm through a duly authorised agent, and such suit is limited to a cause of action which arose within the jurisdiction, the document may be served by giving it to such agent, and such service shall be equivalent to personal service on the defendant.

8.—The Court may direct service to be made out of the jurisdiction in all cases in which the Court is satisfied by affidavit or otherwise that the suit is limited to a cause of action which arose within the Jurisdiction.

9.—In every case in which the Court shall direct service to be made out of the jurisdiction, it shall be lawful for the Court, in its discretion, to fix the time within which an appearance shall be entered by the defendant and to give any other directions with reference to such service which it may think fit, and to receive any

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affidavit or statutory declaration of such service having been effected as *primâ facie* evidence thereof.

10.—Any order for service may be varied from time to time with respect to the mode of service directed by the order, as occasion requires.

11.—Whenever the service of Process by the sheriff shall be attended with expense, he shall not (except by order of the Court) be bound to effect the same, unless the reasonable expenses thereof shall have been previously tendered to him by the party requiring such service; and such expenses shall be costs in the cause.

Suits to be commenced by Writ of Summons.

IX.—Subject to the provisions hereinafter contained as to the institution of special suits and proceeding in certain cases, all suits in the Supreme Court shall be commenced by a general writ of summons to be issued by the Registrar on the filing of a *Præcipe* for the same.

2.—The writ shall be prepared by the plaintiff, or his Attorney, and shall specify the name, description, and place of abode of the plaintiff and of the defendant so far as they can be ascertained, the subject matter of the claim, and the relief sought for, and such writ shall be tested in the name of the Chief-Justice, and bear date the day whereon the same shall be sued out.

3.—Any alteration in the writ, without leave of the Court, and without being re-sealed before service, shall render the writ void.

4.—In case service of the writ shall not have been effected within six months from the date thereof, the same shall become void: Provided always that the Court may before the expiration of the then current period, in its discretion, from time to time renew the operation of the writ for a further period not exceeding six months at one time.

5.—Nothing in this section contained shall be deemed to apply to proceedings which may now be heard on petition without preliminary service on any party, but all petitions shall be subject to the rules contained in section XXIV., so far as they are applicable to the subject matter thereof.

Of Summoning the Defendant.

X.—The plaintiff shall cause a copy of the writ of Summons to be served on the defendant, and such copy shall contain a Memorandum endorsed thereon requiring the defendant to enter an appearance to the suit within eight days from the day of such service, or in cases of service out of the jurisdiction, within such time as the court shall have ordered; and every such writ shall, within eight days after the Service thereof, or in cases of service out of the jurisdiction, within such time as the Court shall have ordered, be returned into the Registrar's office with a memorandum endorsed thereon of the date and mode of service.

Appearance.

XI.—The defendant shall within eight days from the day of service upon him of the writ of summons, or in cases of service out of the jurisdiction, within such time as the Court shall have ordered, cause an appearance to the suit to be entered for him in the Supreme Court.

2.—In all cases of service of a writ of summons out of the jurisdiction, the entry of appearance thereto shall specify the name and address of some Attorney, Agent, or other person within the jurisdiction on whom substituted service of all further process against the defendant in the suit may be effected while the defendant remains out of the jurisdiction, and in default thereof, the Court may proceed with the suit as if no appearance had been entered.

Consequence of Non-Appearance.

XII.—If the defendant shall fail to enter an appearance within the time hereinbefore limited in that behalf, and it shall be proved to the satisfaction of the Court that the writ was duly served, the Court may give leave to the plaintiff to proceed with the suit *ex parte*. The plaintiff may thereupon file his petition and apply forthwith to have the cause set down for hearing.

2.—If the defendant enter an appearance at any time before the hearing of the suit, he may, upon such terms as the Court may direct as to the payment of costs

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or otherwise, be heard in answer to the suit, in like manner as if he had duly entered an appearance within the time limited as aforesaid.

3—When the cause has been called on, the Court may proceed to hear the same *ex parte*, and may, on the evidence adduced by the plaintiff, give such judgment as appears just; but it shall not be obligatory on the Court to decide *ex parte* in the absence of the defendant, and it shall be at the discretion of the Court to issue a warrant to arrest him and detain him till another day appointed for the hearing of the cause, and in the meanwhile, to attach his property.

Writs specially indorsed.

XIII.—In all cases in which the defendant is within the jurisdiction of the Court, and the claim is for a debt or liquidated demand in money, whether founded on a legal or equitable right, the plaintiff shall be at liberty to make upon the writ of summons and copy thereof, a special endorsement of the particulars and amount of his claim and of any interest payable thereon by law or under any contract expressed or implied, and in default of appearance, he shall be entitled to judgment for any sum not exceeding the sum indorsed on the writ together with interest, if any, payable thereon as aforesaid, to the date of the judgment, and the amount of the taxed costs: Provided always that the Court may, nevertheless, let in the defendant to defend upon an application, supported by satisfactory affidavits accounting for his non-appearance and disclosing a defence upon the merits.

2.—If the defendant has appeared, the plaintiff shall be entitled, upon filing an affidavit verifying the cause of action, and swearing that in his belief there is no defence, to take out a summons to show cause why he should not proceed to judgment and execution, and upon such summons, such order may be made as the justice of the case may require.

3.—In the manner, in cases of ordinary account, as in the case of a partnership, or executorship, or ordinary trust account, where nothing more is required in the first instance than an account, the writ may be specially indorsed, and in default of appearance, or after appearance, unless the defendant shall satisfy the Court that there is really some preliminary question to be tried, an order for the account, with all usual directions, may be forthwith made.

4.—It shall also be lawful for the Court, in such cases, on summary application in Chambers or elsewhere, to direct, if it think fit, any necessary inquiries or accounts, notwithstanding it may appear that there is some special or further relief sought, or some special matter to be tried, as to which it may be proper that the suit proceed in the usual manner.

Proceedings by or against Partnership Firms.

XIV.—Proceedings by or on behalf or against a partnership, solely or jointly, must be taken in the several names of the partners as individuals, and not in the name of the firm or otherwise: Provided always that where some of the members of a partnership carrying on business within the Colony are unknown, or are absent from the Colony, every such partnership may be sued in the name of any one or more members thereof within the jurisdiction, and every judgment obtained or order made in any such suit shall have the same effect and operation upon the persons and property, both moveable and immoveable, of such partnership and of the several members thereof, whether such property be joint or separate, as if every member of such copartnership had been actually, and in fact a defendant in the action, and had been duly served with process, and every such judment or order may be enforced as in ordinary cases of the like nature.

Guardian for Purpose of Suit.

XV.—Where on default made by a defendant in entering an appearance to the suit after due service of the writ of summons, it appears to the Court that he is an infant, or a person of weak or unsound mind (not so found by inquisition), so that he is unable of himself to defend the suit, the Court may, on the application of the plaintiff, or of its own motion, appoint some fit person to be guardian of the defendant for the purpose of the suit, by whom he may defend the same.

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2.—No such order shall be made except on notice, after expiration of the time for appearance, and four days at least before the day named in the notice for the hearing of the application; such notice shall be left at the dwelling-house of the person with whom or under whose care the defendant was at the time of service of the writ of summons, and also, in the case of an infant not residing with or under the care of his father or guardian, served on or left at the dwelling-house of such father or guardian, unless the Court thinks fit in any case to dispense with such last-mentioned service.

Chapter II.—Arrest of Absconding Defendant—Interim Attachment—Injunctions—Detention of Ships.

Arrest of Absconding Defendant.

XVI.—If in any suit, not being a suit for land or other immovable property, the defendant is about to leave the jurisdiction of the Court, or has disposed of or removed from the jurisdiction of the Court his property, or any part thereof, the plaintiff may, either at the institution of the suit, or at any time thereafter until final judgment, make an application to the Court that security be taken for the appearance of the defendant to answer any judgment that may be passed against him in the suit.

2.—If the Court, after making such investigation as it may consider necessary, shall be of opinion that there is probable cause for believing that the defendant is about to leave its jurisdiction, or that he has disposed of or removed from the jurisdiction, of the Court his property, or any part thereof, and that in either case, by reason thereof, the execution of any decree which may be made against him is likely to be obstructed or delayed, it shall be lawful for the Court to issue a warrant to the sheriff enjoining him to bring the defendant before the Court, that he may show cause why he should not give good and sufficient bail for his appearance.

3.—If the defendant fail to show such cause, the Court shall order him to give bail for his appearance at any time when called upon while the suit is pending, and until execution or satisfaction of any decree that may be passed against him in the suit; and the surety or sureties shall undertake, in default of such appearance, to pay any sum of money that may be adjudged against the defendant in the suit, with costs.

4.—Should a defendant offer, in lieu of bail for his appearance, to deposit a sum of money, or other valuable property, sufficient to answer the claim against him, with the costs of the suit, the Court may accept such deposit.

5.—In the event of the defendant neither furnishing security nor offering a sufficient deposit, he may be committed to custody until the decision of the suit, or if judgment be given against the defendant, until the execution of the decree, if the Court shall so order.

6.—If it shall appear to the Court that the arrest of the defendant was applied for on insufficient grounds, or if the suit of the plaintiff is dismissed, or judgment is given against him by default or otherwise, and it shall appear to the Court that there was no probable ground for instituting the suit, the Court may (on the application of the defendant) award against the plaintiff such amount, not exceeding the sum of one thousand dollars, as it may deem a reasonable compensation to the defendant for any injury or loss which he may have sustained by reason of such arrest: Provided that the Court shall not award a larger amount of compensation under this Section than it is competent to such Court to decree in an action for damages. An award of compensation under this Section shall bar any suit for damages in respect of such arrest.

Interim Attachment of his Property.

XVII.—If the defendant, with the intent to obstruct or delay the execution of any decree that may be passed against him, is about to dispose of his property, or any part thereof, or to remove any such property from the Jurisdiction of the Court, the plaintiff may apply to the Court, either at the time of the institution of the suit or any time thereafter until final judgment, to call upon the defendant to furnish sufficient security to fulfil any decree that may be made against him in the suit, and

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on his failing to give such security, to direct that any property, moveable or immovable, belonging to the defendant, shall be attached until the further order of the Court.

2.—The application shall contain a specification of the property required to be attached, and the estimated value thereof, so far as the plaintiff can reasonably ascertain the same; and the plaintiff shall, at the time of making the application, declare that to the best of his information and belief, the defendant is about to dispose of or remove his property with such intent as aforesaid.

3.—If the Court, after making such investigation as it may consider necessary, shall be satisfied that the defendant is about to dispose of or remove his property, with intent to obstruct or delay the execution of the decree, it shall be lawful for the Court to issue a warrant to the sheriff, commanding him to call upon the defendant, within a time to be fixed by the Court, either to furnish security in such sum as may be specified in the order, to produce and place at the disposal of the Court when required the said property, or the value of the same, or such portion thereof as may be sufficient to fulfil the decree, or to appear, and show cause why he should not furnish security. The Court may also in the warrant direct the attachment until further order of the whole or any portion of the property specified in the application.

4.—If the defendant fail to show such cause or to furnish the required security within the time fixed by the Court, the Court may direct that the property specified in the application, if not already attached, or such portion thereof as shall be sufficient to fulfil the decree, shall be attached until further order. If the defendant show such cause or furnish the required security, and the property specified in the application, or any portion of it, shall have been attached, the Court shall order the attachment to be withdrawn.

5.—The attachment shall be made according to the nature of the property to be attached, in the manner hereinafter prescribed for the attachment of property in execution of a decree for money.

6.—The attachment shall not affect the rights of persons not parties to the suit, and in the event of any claim being preferred to the property attached before judgment, such claim shall be investigated in the manner hereinafter prescribed for the investigation of claims to property attached in execution of a decree for money.

7.—In all cases of attachment before judgment, the Court shall at any time remove the same, on the defendant furnishing security as above required, together with security for the costs of the attachment.

8.—If it shall appear to the Court that the attachment was applied for on insufficient grounds, or if the suit of the plaintiff is dismissed, or judgment is given against him by default or otherwise, and it shall appear to the Court that there was no probate ground for instituting the suit, the Court may (on the application of the defendant) award against the plaintiff such amount, not exceeding the sum of one thousand dollars, as it may deem a reasonable compensation to the defendant for the expense or injury occasioned to him by the attachment of his property: provided that the Court shall not award a larger amount of compensation under this section than it is competent to such Court to decree in an action for damages. An award of compensation under this section shall bar any suit for damages in respect of such attachment.

Injunctions.

XVIII.—In any suit in which it shall be shown to the satisfaction of the Court that any property which is in dispute in the suit is in danger of being wasted, damaged, or alienated by any party to the suit, it shall be lawful for the Court to issue an injunction to such party, commanding him to refrain from doing the particular act complained of, or to give such other order for the purpose of staying and preventing him from wasting, damaging, or alienating the property, as to the Court may seem meet, and all cases in which it may appear to the Court to be necessary for the preservation, or the better management or custody of any property which is in dispute in a suit, it shall be lawful for the Court to appoint a receiver or manager of such

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property, and, if need be, to remove the person in whose possession or custody the property may be from the possession or custody thereof, and to commit the same to the custody of such receiver or manager, and to grant to such receiver or manager all such powers for the management or the preservation and improvement of the property and the collection of the rents and profits thereof, and the application and disposal of such rents and profits, as to the Court may seem proper.

2.—In any suit for restraining the defendants from the committal of any breach of contract or other injury, and whether the same be accompanied by any claim for damages or not, it shall be lawful for the plaintiff, at any time after the commencement of the suit, and whether before or after judgment, to apply to the Court for an injunction to restrain the defendant from the repetition, or the continuance of the breach of contract or wrongful act complained of, or the committal of any breach of contract or injury of a like kind arising out of the same contract or relating to the same property or right; and such injunction may be granted by the Court on such terms as to the duration of the injunction, keeping an account, giving security, or otherwise, as to the Court shall seem reasonable and just, and in case of disobedience, such injunction may be enforced by imprisonment in the same manner as a decree for specific performance: Provided always that any order for an injunction may be discharged or varied, or set aside by the Court, on application made thereto by any party dissatisfied with such order.

3.—The Court may in every case before granting an injunction direct such reasonable notice of the application for the same to be given to the opposite party as it shall see fit.

4.—If it shall appear to the Court that the injunction was applied for on insufficient grounds, or if the claim of the plaintiff is dismissed, or judgment is given against him by default or otherwise, and it shall appear to the Court that there was no probable ground for instituting the suit, the Court may (on the application of the defendant) award against the plaintiff such sum, not exceeding one thousand dollars, as it may deem a reasonable compensation to the defendant for the expense or injury occasioned to him by the issue of the injunction: Provided that the Court shall not award a larger amount of compensation under this section than it is competent to such Court to decree in an action for damages. An award of compensation under this section shall bar any suit for damages in respect of the issue of the injunction.

Detention of ships.

XIX.—Where the extreme urgency or other peculiar circumstances of the case appear to the Court so to require, it shall be lawful for the Court, on the application of any plaintiff, or of its own motion, by warrant under the seal of the Court, to stop the clearance, or to order the arrest and detention by the sheriff of any ship about to leave the colony (other than a ship enjoying immunity from civil process) and such clearance shall be stopped, or the ship arrested and detained accordingly: Provided always that no such warrant shall be issued at the instance of any plaintiff, unless the application for the issue thereof shall be supported by an affidavit of the facts.

2.—If it shall appear to the Court that the warrant was applied for on insufficient grounds, or if the suit of the plaintiff is dismissed, or judgment is given against him by default or otherwise, and it shall appear to the Court that there was no probable ground for instituting the suit, the Court may award against the plaintiff such amount, not exceeding the sum of one thousand dollars, as it may deem a reasonable compensation for the expense or injury occasioned by the issue of warrant and such compensation shall be paid to such parties as the Court shall direct: Provided that the Court shall not award a larger amount of compensation under this section than it is competent to such Court to decree in an action for damages. An award of compensation under this section shall bar any suit for damages in respect of such detention of a ship.

3.—The Court may at any time release a ship detained under this section upon such terms as it shall deem reasonable.

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Chapter III.—Relief from Adverse Claims—Death, Marriage, or Bankruptcy of Parties.

Relief from Adverse Claims.

XX.—Upon application made on behalf of any defendant, and supported by affidavit showing that such defendant does not claim any interest in the subject matter of the suit, but that the right thereto is claimed, or supposed, to belong to some other party who has sued or is expected to sue for the same, and that such defendant does not in any manner collude with such other party, but is ready to bring into Court, or to pay or dispose of the subject matter of the suit in such manner as the Court or any judge thereof may direct, it shall be lawful for the Court in all suits or proceedings whatsoever, and although the titles of the claimants have not a common origin, but are adverse to and independent of one another, to make rules and orders calling upon such other party to appear and to state the nature and particulars of his claim, and maintain or relinquish the same, and if he maintains it, to make himself defendant in the same suit; or with the consent of the plaintiff and such other party, may dispose of the question between them in a summary manner. The sheriff may obtain relief under this section if the adverse claimants have given him notice of their claims, though none of them may have commenced proceedings.

Death of Parties.

XXI.—The death of a plaintiff or defendant shall not cause the suit to abate if the cause of action survive.

2.—If there be two or more plaintiffs or defendants, and one of them die, and if the cause of action survive to the surviving plaintiff or plaintiffs alone, or against the surviving defendant or defendants alone, the suit shall proceed at the instance of the surviving plaintiff or plaintiffs, and against the surviving defendant or defendants.

3.—If there be two or more plaintiffs, and one of them die, and if the cause of action shall not survive to the surviving plaintiff or plaintiffs alone, but shall survive to them and the legal representative of the deceased plaintiff jointly, the Court may, on the application of the legal representative of the deceased plaintiff, enter the name of such representative in the register of the suit in the place of such deceased plaintiff, and the suit shall proceed at the instance of the surviving plaintiff or plaintiffs, and such legal representative of the deceased plaintiff. If no application shall be made to the Court by any person claiming to be the legal representative of the deceased plaintiff, the suit shall proceed at the instance of the surviving plaintiff or plaintiffs; and the legal representative of the deceased plaintiff shall be interested in and shall be bound by the judgment given in the suit, in the same manner as if the suit had proceeded at his instance conjointly with the surviving plaintiff or plaintiffs.

4.—In case of the death of a sole plaintiff, or sole surviving plaintiff, the Court may, on the application of the representative of such plaintiff, enter the name of such representative in the place of such plaintiff in the register of the suit, and the suit shall thereupon proceed; if no such application shall be made to the Court within what it may consider a reasonable time by any person claiming to be the legal representative of the deceased sole plaintiff or sole surviving plaintiff, it shall be competent to the Court to make an order that the suit shall abate, and to award to the defendant the reasonable costs which he may have incurred in defending the suit, to be recovered from the estate of the deceased sole plaintiff or surviving plaintiff; or the Court may, if it think proper, on the application of the defendant, and upon such terms as to costs as may seem fit, make such other order for bringing in the legal representative of the deceased sole plaintiff or surviving plaintiff, and for proceeding with the suit in order to a final determination of the matters in dispute, as may appear just and proper in the circumstances of the case.

5.—If any dispute arise as to who is the legal representative of a deceased plaintiff, it shall be competent to the Court either to stay the suit until the fact has been duly determined in another suit, or to decide at or before the hearing of the suit who shall be admitted to be such legal representative for the purpose of prosecuting the suit.

6.—If there be two or more defendants, and one of them die, and the cause of action shall not survive against the surviving defendant or defendants alone, and

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also in case of the death of a sole defendant, or sole surviving defendant, where the action survives, the plaintiff may make an application to the Court, specifying the name, description, and place of abode of any person whom the plaintiff alleges to be the legal representative of such defendant, and whom he desires to be made the defendant in his stead; and the Court shall thereupon enter the name of such representative in the register of the suit in the place of such defendant, and shall issue an order to him to appear on a day to be therein mentioned to defend the suit; and the case shall thereupon proceed in the same manner as if such representative had originally been made a defendant, and had been a party to the former proceedings in the suit.

Marriages of Parties.

XXII.—The marriage of a female plaintiff, or defendant, shall not cause the suit to abate, but the suit may notwithstanding be proceeded with to judgment, and the decree thereupon may be executed upon the wife alone; and if the case is one in which the husband is by law liable for the debts of his wife, the decree may, by leave of the Court, be executed against the husband also; and in case of judgment for the wife, execution of the decree may, by leave of the Court, be issued upon the application of the husband, where the husband is by law entitled to the money or things which may be the subject of the decree.

Bankruptcy of Parties.

XXIII.—The bankruptcy of the plaintiff in any suit which the assignee might maintain for the benefit of the creditors, shall not be a valid objection to the continuance of such suit, unless the assignee shall decline to continue the suit and to give security for the costs thereof within such reasonable time as the Court may order; if the assignee neglect or refuse to continue the suit, and to give such security within the time limited by the order, the defendant may, within eight days after such neglect or refusal, plead the bankruptcy of the plaintiff as a reason for abating the suit.

Chapter IV.—The Petition.

Form and Contents.

XXIV.—After the appearance of the defendant to the suit, or in case of non-appearance, then by leave of the Court, the plaintiff may file in the Supreme Court a petition which shall contain the names, description, and place of abode of the plaintiff and of the defendant, so far as they can be ascertained, and shall correspond in those particulars with the writ of summons.

2.—The petition shall then set out by way of narrative the material facts, matters, and circumstances on which the plaintiff relies, such narrative being divided into paragraphs numbered consecutively, and each paragraph containing, as nearly as may be, a separate and distinct statement or allegation. The petition shall pray specifically for the relief to which the plaintiff may conceive himself entitled, and also for general relief.

3.—The petition must be as brief as may be consistent with a clear statement of the facts on which the prayer is sought to be supported, and with information to the defendant of the nature of the claim set up.

4.—Documents must not be unnecessarily set out in the petition *in hæc verba*, but so much only of them as is pertinent and material may be set out, or the effect and substance of so much only of them as is pertinent and material may be given, without needless prolixity.

5.—Dates and sums shall be expressed in figures and not in words.

6.—The petition may not contain any statement of the mere evidence by which the facts alleged are intended to be proved, and may not contain any argument of law.

7.—The facts material to the establishment of the plaintiff's right to recover shall be alleged positively, briefly, and as clearly as may be, so as to enable the defendant by his answer either to admit or deny any one or more of the material allegations, or else to admit the truth of any or all of the allegations, but to set forth some other substantive matter in his answer, by reason of which he intends to contend

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that the right of the plaintiff to recover, or to any relief capable of being granted on the petition, has not yet accrued, or is released or barred, or otherwise gone.

8.—Subject to any general rule or order relating thereto, the petition must be signed by the plaintiff or his counsel in all cases, unless the plaintiff obtain the leave of the Court to dispense with such Signature.

9.—The Court may, where the circumstances of the case appear to require it, order the plaintiff to verify his petition, or any part thereof, on oath or by affidavit.

Particulars of Demand.

XXV.—Where the plaintiff's claim is for money payable in respect of any contract, expressed or implied, or to recover the possession or the value of any goods wrongfully taken and detained, or wrongfully detained by the defendant from the plaintiff, it shall be sufficient for the plaintiff to state his claim in the petition in a general form, and to annex to the petition a schedule stating the particulars of his demand in any form which shall give the defendant reasonably sufficient information as to the details of the claim.

2.—An application for further or better particulars may be made by the defendant before answer, on summons.

3.—The plaintiff shall not at the hearing obtain a judgment for any sum exceeding that stated in the particulars, except for subsequent interest and the costs of suit, notwithstanding that the sum claimed in the petition for debt or damages exceeds the sum stated in the particulars.

4.—Particulars of demand shall not be amended except by leave of the Court; and the Court may, on any application for leave to amend, grant the same on its appearing that the defendant will not be prejudiced by the amendment. Otherwise the Court may refuse leave, or grant the same on such terms as to notice, postponement of trial, or costs, as justice requires.

5.—Any variance between the items contained in the particulars and the items proved at the hearing may be amended at the hearing either at once or on such terms as to notice, adjournment, or costs, as justice requires.

6.—When particulars are amended by leave of the court, or where further or better particulars are ordered to be given, the order shall state the time within which the amendment is to be made, or the further or better particulars are to be given; and the order for the amended or further or better particulars shall state the time which the defendant is to have to put in his answer.

Papers Annexed.

XXVI.—Where the plaintiff seeks (in addition to or without any order for the payment of money by the defendant) to obtain, as against any person, any general or special declaration by the Court of his rights under any contract or instrument, or to set aside any contract, or to have any bond, bill, note, or instrument in writing delivered up to be cancelled, or to restrain any defendant by injunction, or to have any account taken between himself and any other or others, and in such other cases as the nature of the circumstances makes it necessary or expedient, the plaintiff in his petition may refer to and briefly describe any papers or documents on the contents of which he intends to rely, and may annex copies of such papers or documents to the petition, where such papers or documents are brief, or may state any reason for not annexing copies of such papers or documents, or any of them respectively (as, their length, possession of copies by the defendant, loss, inability to procure copies,) that he may have to allege. The plaintiff shall, in his petition, offer to allow the defendant to inspect such papers and documents as aforesaid, or such of them as are in his possession or power.

Equitable Relief and Defence.

XXVII.—Every petition is to be taken to imply an offer to do equity in the matter of the suit and to admit of any equitable defence, and, on the other hand, to enable the plaintiff to obtain at the hearing any such equitable relief as he may appear entitled to from the fact stated and proved, though not specifically asked, if it may be granted without hardship to the defendant.

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Parties.

XXVIII.—Persons entitled to sue and suing on behalf of others, as guardians, executors, or administrators, or on behalf of themselves and others as creditors in a suit for administration, must state the characters in which they sue.

2.—All persons having a joint cause of suit against any defendant ought ordinarily to be parties to the suit.

3.—Where the plaintiff has a joint and several demand against several persons, either as principal or as sureties, it shall not be necessary for him to bring before the Court as parties to a suit concerning such demand all the persons liable thereto, but he may proceed against one or more of the persons severally liable.

4.—If it appear to the court, at or before the hearing of a suit, that all the Persons who may be entitled to, or who claim some share or interest in the subject matter of the suit, and who may be likely to be affected by the result, have not been made parties to the suit, the Court may adjourn the hearing of the suit to a future day to be fixed by the Court, and direct that such persons shall be made either plaintiffs or defendants in the suit, as the case may be. In such case, the Court shall issue a notice to such persons in the manner provided in this code for the service of a writ of summons on a defendant, and on proof of due service of such notice, the person so served, whether he shall have appeared or not, shall be bound by all proceedings in the cause.

5.—In case a petition states two or more distinct causes of suit, by and against the same parties, and in the same rights, the Court may, either before or at the hearing, if it appears inexpedient to try the different causes of suit together, order that different records be made up, and make such order as to adjournment and costs as justice requires.

6.—In case a petition states two or more distinct causes of suit, but not by and against the same parties, or by and against the same parties, but not in the same rights, the petition may, on the application of any defendant, be amended or dismissed.

Service of Petition.

XXIX.—As soon as practicable after the filing of the petition, the plaintiff shall cause a copy thereof under the seal of the Court to be served upon every defendant to the suit, and such copy shall contain a memorandum endorsed thereon requiring the defendant to file an answer to the petition within ten days from the day of such service, or in cases of service out of the jurisdiction, within such time as the Court shall have ordered: Provided always that no such service of the petition shall be required to be made upon any defendant who has failed to enter an appearance and as against whom the plaintiff has obtained the leave of the Court to proceed with his suit *ex parte*.

2.—Where service of the writ of summons is directed to be made out of the jurisdiction, the Court may order that the petition be filed forthwith, and that a copy thereof under the seal of the Court be served upon the defendant concurrently with the writ.

Staying Proceedings for Defect in Petition.

XXX.—Where a petition is defective on the face of it by reason of non-compliance with any provision of the Code, the Court may, either on application by a defendant, or of its own motion, make an order to stay proceedings until the defect is remedied.

2.—The Court may, of its own motion, make an order to stay proceedings on a defective petition, where the defect is patent, and comes to the knowledge of the Court before service of the petition on the defendant.

Dismissal of Petition on Ground of Law.

XXXI.—Where a defendant conceives that he has a good legal or equitable defence to the petition, so that even if the allegations of fact in the petition were admitted or clearly established, yet the plaintiff would not be entitled to any decree against him (the defendant), he may raise this defence by a motion that the petition be dismissed without any answer being required from him.

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Amendment of Petition.

XXXII.—Any plaintiff not giving sufficient information to enable the defendant reasonably to understand the nature and particulars of the claim set up against him, may be ordered, on the application of the defendant before answer, to amend his petition.

2.—The plaintiff may be ordered to annex copies of, or produce for inspection, such papers or documents in his possession or power as he has referred to in the petition, and as the defendant is entitled to inspect for the purposes of the suit.

3.—The Court may, in such cases, make such order as to costs as justice requires, and stay proceedings until the order is complied with.

4.—If any petition contains libellous or needlessly offensive expressions, the Court may, either of its own motion before service thereof, or on the application of the defendant, order the petition to be amended, and make such order as to costs as justice requires.

5.—A petition may be amended at any time before answer by leave of the Court obtained *ex parte*.

6.—Notice of the amendment shall be given to the defendant within such time and in such manner as the Court directs.

Chapter V.—The Answer—Replication—Interrogatories—Settlement of Issues.

Form and Contents.

XXXIII.—Unless an answer shall be dispensed with by leave of the Court, or by consent of parties, or in certain cases by any general rule or order of Court, the defendant must file in the Court an answer to the petition within ten days from the date of the service thereof, or in cases of service out of the jurisdiction within such time as the Court shall have ordered: Provided always that he may obtain further time to answer, on summons, stating the further time required and the reasons why it is required.

2.—The application when made, unless consented to, must be supported by affidavit, or if the Court in its discretion shall permit, by oral evidence on oath, shewing that there is reasonable ground for the application and that it is not made for the purpose of delay.

3.—Where a defendant does not put in any answer, (or such answer is dispensed with in manner aforesaid), he shall not be taken as admitting the allegations of the petition, or the plaintiff's right to the relief sought; and at the hearing (even though such defendant does not appear) the plaintiff must open his case, and adduce evidence in support of it, and take such judgment as to the Court appears just.

4.—A defendant neglecting to put in an answer within the time or further time allowed, shall not be at liberty to put in an answer without leave of the Court, or consent of parties.

5.—The Court may grant such leave by order on the *ex parte* application of the defendant at any time before the plaintiff has set down the cause, or applied to have it set down for hearing.

6.—Where the cause has been set down, or the plaintiff has applied to have it set down for hearing, the Court shall not grant such leave except on return of a summons to the plaintiff giving notice of defendant's application, and on such terms as to costs and other matters as seem just.

7.—The answer shall show the nature of the defendant's defence to the claim set up by the petition, but may not set forth the evidence by which such defence is intended to be supported.

8.—It should be clear and precise, and not introduce matters irrelevant to the suit, and the rules before laid down respecting the setting out of the documents and the contents of the petition generally shall be observed in the answer, *mutatis mutandis*.

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9.—It must deny all such material allegations in the petition as the defendant intends to deny at the hearing.

10.—Where the answer denies an allegation of fact, in must deny directly, as (for example) where it is alleged that the defendant has received a sum of money, the answer must deny that he has received that sum, or any part thereof, or else set forth what part he has received. And so, where a matter of fact is alleged in the petition, with certain circumstances, the answer must not deny it literally, as it is alleged, but must answer the point of substance positively and certainly.

11.—The answer must specifically admit such material allegations in the petition as the defendant knows to be true, or desires to be taken as admitted. Such admission, if plain and specific, will prevent the plaintiff from obtaining the cost of proving at the hearing any matters of fact so admitted.

12.—All material allegations of fact admitted by a defendant shall be taken as established against him without proof thereof by the plaintiff at the hearing. But the plaintiff shall be bound to prove as against each defendant all allegations of fact not admitted by him, or not stated by him to be true to his belief.

13.—The answer must allege any matter of fact not stated in the petition on which the defendant relies in defence, as establishing, for instance, fraud on the part of the plaintiff, or showing that the plaintiff's right to recover, or to any relief capable of being granted on the petition, has not yet accrued, or is released, or barred or otherwise gone.

14.—The answer of a defendant shall not debar him at the hearing from disproving any allegation of the petition not admitted by his answer, or from giving evidence in support of a defence not expressly set up by the answer, except where the defence is such as, in the opinion of the Court, ought to have been expressly set up by the answer, or is inconsistent with the statements of the answer, or is in the opinion of the Court, likely to take the plaintiff by surprise, and to raise a fresh issue or fresh issues of fact or law not fairly arising out of the pleadings as they stand, and such as the plaintiff ought not to be then called upon to try.

15.—Subject to any general rule or order relating thereto, the answer must be signed by the defendant or his counsel, unless the defendant obtain the leave of the Court to dispense with such signature.

16.—The Court may, where the circumstances of the case appear to require it, order the defendant to verify his answer, or any part thereof, on oath or by affidavit.

Tender.

XXXIV.—A defence alleging tender by the defendant must be accompanied by payment into Court of the amount alleged to have been tendered.

Payment into Court.

XXXV.—Payment into Court by the defendant must be accompanied by an answer. The answer must state distinctly that the money paid in is paid in satisfaction of the plaintiff's claim generally, or (as the case may be), in satisfaction of some specific part of the plaintiff's claim, where the claim is stated in the petition for distinct sums or in respect of distinct matters.

2.—Payment into Court, whether made in satisfaction of the plaintiff's claim generally, or in satisfaction of some specific part thereof, operates as an admission of liability to the extent of the amount paid in and no more, and for no other purpose.

3.—Where the defendant pays money into Court, the plaintiff shall be at liberty to accept the same in full satisfaction and discharge of the cause of suit in respect of which it is paid in; and in that case, the plaintiff may forthwith apply by summons for payment of the money out of the Court to him; and on the hearing of the summons, the Court shall make such order as to stay of further proceedings in the suit, in whole or in part, and as to costs and other matters, as seem just.

4.—If the plaintiff does not so apply, he shall be considered as insisting that he has sustained damages to a greater amount, or (as the case may be) that the defendant was and is indebted to him in a greater amount, than the sum paid in; and in that case the Court, in determining the suit and disposing of costs at the

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hearing, shall have regard to the fact of the payment into Court having been made and not accepted.

Set-off.

XXXVI.—A defence of set-off to a claim for money, whether in debt or in damages, must be accompanied by a statement of the particulars of the set-off; and if pleaded as a sole defence, unless extending to the whole amount of the plaintiff's claim, must also be accompanied by payment into Court of the amount to which, on the defendant's showing, the plaintiff is entitled; and in default of such payment, the defendant shall be liable to bear the costs of the suit, even if he succeeds in his defence to the extent of the set-off pleaded.

2.—Where a defendant in his answer raises a defence by way of set-off which, in the opinion of the Court, is not admissible as set-off, the Court may either before or at the hearing, on his application, give him liberty to withdraw such defence, and to file a cross-petition, and may make such order for the hearing of the suit and cross-suit, together or otherwise, on such terms as to costs and other matters as seem just.

Counter-Claim.

XXXVII.—Where a defendant in his answer raises any specific defence, and it appears to the court that on such defence being established he may be entitled to relief against the plaintiff in respect of the subject matter of the suit, the Court may, on the application of the defendant, either before or at the hearing, if under the circumstances of any case it thinks fit, give liberty to him to file a counter-claim by a cross-petition in the same suit, asking for relief against the plaintiff, and may make such order for the hearing of the suit and counter-claim, together or otherwise, and in such manner and on such terms as to costs and other matters as seem just, and may, if in any case it seems fit, require the plaintiff to give security to the satisfaction of the Court (by deposit or otherwise) to abide by and perform the decision of the Court on the counter-claim.

Specific Answer.

XXXVIII.—Where the defendant does not answer, (an answer not being dispensed with in manner aforesaid), or puts in an answer amounting only to a general denial of the plaintiff's claim, the plaintiff may apply by summons for an order to compel him to answer specifically to the several material allegations in the petition; and the Court, if such allegations are briefly, positively, separately, and distinctly made, and it thinks that justice so requires, may grant such an order.

2.—The defendant shall, within the time limited by such order, put in his answer accordingly, and shall therein answer the several material allegations in the petition, either admitting or denying the truth of such allegations *seriatim*, as the truth or falsehood of each is within his knowledge, or (as the case may be) stating as to any one or more of the allegations that he does not know whether such allegation or allegations is or are true or otherwise.

3.—The defendant so answering may also set up by such answer any defence to the suit, and may explain away the effect of any admission therein made by any other allegation of facts.

Replication.

XXXIX.—No replication or other pleading after answer shall be allowed, except by special leave of the Court.

2.—Where the plaintiff considers the contents of the answer to be such as to render an amendment of the petition necessary or desirable, he may obtain *ex parte* an order to amend the petition, on satisfying the Court that the amendment is not intended for the purpose of delay or vexation, but because it is considered to be material for the plaintiff's case.

3.—Notice of the amendment shall be given to the defendant within such time and in such manner as the Court in each case directs.

Settlement of Issues.

XL.—At any time before or at the hearing, the Court may, if it thinks fit, on the application of any party, or of its own motion, proceed to ascertain and determine what are the material questions in controversy between the parties, although the

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same are not distinctly or properly raised by the pleadings, and may reduce such questions into writing and settle them in the form of issues; which issues, when settled, may state questions of law on admitted facts, or questions of disputed fact, or questions partly of the one kind and partly of the other.

2.—In settling issues, the Court may order or allow the striking out or amendment of any pleading or part of a pleading, so that the pleadings may finally correspond with the issues settled, and may order or allow the striking out or amendment of any pleading, or part of a pleading, that appears to be so framed as to prejudice, embarrass, or delay the trial of the cause.

3.—Where the application to the Court to settle issues is made at any stage of the proceedings at which all parties are actually present before the Court, either in person or by counsel or attorney, or at the hearing, the application may be made *vivâ voce*, and may be disposed of at once, otherwise the application must be made and disposed of on summons. It shall be in the discretion of the Court to direct which issues shall be first disposed of.

4.—At any time before the decision of the case, the Court may amend the issues or frame additional issues on such terms as to it shall seem fit, and all such amendments as may be necessary for the purpose of determining the real question or controversy between the parties shall be so made.

Interrogatories—Discovery—Unwilling Witness.

XLI.—In all suits, the plaintiff and the defendant, or either of them, may, by order of the Court, deliver to the opposite party or his attorney, (provided such party, if not a body corporate, would be liable to be called and examined as a witness upon such matter,) interrogatories in writing upon any matter as to which discovery may be sought, and require such party, or in the case of a body corporate, any of the officers of such body corporate, within ten days to answer the questions in writing by affidavit, to be sworn and filed in the ordinary way; and any party or officer omitting, without just cause, sufficiently to answer all questions as to which a discovery may be sought within the above time, or such extended time as the Court shall allow, shall be deemed to have committed a contempt of the Court, and shall be liable to be proceeded against accordingly.

2.—The application for such order shall be made upon an affidavit of the party proposing to interrogate, and his attorney or agent, or in the case of a body corporate, of their attorney or agent, stating that the deponent believes that the party proposing to interrogate, whether plaintiff or defendant, will derive material benefit in the cause from the discovery which he seeks, that there is a good cause of action or defence upon the merits, and if the application be made on the part of the defendant, that the discovery is not sought for the purpose of delay: Provided that where it shall happen, from unavoidable circumstances, that the plaintiff or defendant cannot join in such affidavit, the Court may, if it think fit, upon affidavit of such circumstances by which the party is prevented from so joining therein, allow and order that the interrogatories may be delivered without such affidavit.

3.—In case of omission, without just cause, to answer sufficiently such written interrogatories, it shall be lawful for the Court, at its discretion, to direct an oral examination of the interrogated party, as to such point as they or he may direct, before the Court or Registrar; and the Court may, by such order, or any subsequent order, command the attendance of such party before the person appointed to take such examination, for the purpose of being orally examined as aforesaid, or the production of any writings or other documents to be mentioned in such order, and may impose therein such terms as to such examination, and the costs of the application, and of the proceedings thereon, and otherwise, as to such Court shall seem just.

4.—The Court may, on the application of the party interrogated, strike out or permit to be amended any interrogatory which, in the opinion of the Court, may be exceptionable.

5.—Any party to a suit, or other civil proceeding, requiring the affidavit of a persons who refuses to make an affidavit, may apply by summons for an order to such person to appear and be examined upon oath before the Court or Registrar, to whom

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it may be most convenient to refer such examination, as to the matters concerning which he has refused to make an affidavit; and the Court may, if it think fit, make such order for the attendance of such person before the person therein appointed to take such examination, for the purpose of being examined as aforesaid, and for the production of any writings or documents to be mentioned in such order, and any thereupon impose such terms as to such examination, and the costs of the application and proceedings therein, as it shall think just.

6.—Upon the application of either party to any suit or other civil proceeding upon an affidavit of such party of his belief that any document, to the production of which he is entitled for the purpose of discovery or otherwise, is in the possession or power of the opposite party, it shall be lawful for the Court to order that the party against whom such application is made, or if such party is a body corporate, that some officer to be named of such body corporate, shall answer on affidavit, stating what documents he or they has or have in his or their possession or power relating to the matters in dispute, or what he knows as to the custody they or any of them are in, and whether he or they objects or object (and if so on what grounds,) to the production of such as are in his or their possession or power; and upon such affidavit being made, the Court may make such further order thereon as shall be just.

7.—All such interrogatories, answers, depositions and affidavits as aforesaid, shall be filed in Court in the suit or other civil proceeding, and the evidence so taken may be used at the hearing thereof, saving just exceptions.

Chapter VI.—Interlocutory Proceedings.

Motion and Summons.

XLII.—Interlocutory applications may be made at any stage of a suit or proceeding.

2.—They shall be made either by motion in Court or by summons in chambers, and shall be headed in the suit or other proceeding.

3.—Subject to any general orders, the Court shall, in each case, decide whether the application is a proper one to be made by motion in Court, or by summons in chambers, and may, at or before the hearing, if it shall think fit, remove the same into Court or into chambers, as the case may be.

Motion.

XLIII.—No motion shall be entertained until the party moving has filed in the Court a written motion-paper, distinctly stating the terms of the order sought.

2.—The motion may in its terms ask for an order directing more than one thing to be done, and may also be in an alternative form, asking that one or another order be made, so only that the whole order sought be therein substantially expressed.

3.—If the motion-paper contains any matter by way of argument, or other matter except the proper particulars of the motion itself, the Court may direct the motion-paper to be amended, and make no order thereon, until it is amended accordingly by the striking out of such argument, or other matter.

4.—There shall be filed with the motion-paper all affidavits on which the person moving intends to rely.

5.—No other evidence can be used in support of the motion, except by leave of the Court.

6.—The person filing the motion-paper may move the Court, in cases of urgency, at any time while the Court is sitting, and not engaged in hearing any other matter.

7.—All motions shall be made *ex parte* in the first instance, unless the Court gives leave to give a notice of motion for a certain day.

8.—On a motion *ex parte*, the party moving shall apply for either an immediate absolute order of the Court in the terms of the motion-paper on his own showing and evidence, or an order to the other party to appear, on a certain day, and show cause why an order should not be made in the terms of the motion-paper.

9.—Any party moving in Court *ex parte* may support his motion by argument addressed to the Court on the facts put in evidence by the affidavits filed in support

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of the motion; and no party to the suit or proceeding, although present, other than the party moving, shall, unless by leave of the Court, be entitled to be then heard.

10.—On a motion coming on, the Court may allow the motion-paper to be amended, and additional evidence to be produced by affidavit or declaration, or may direct the motion to stand over.

11.—If it appears to the Court on the evidence adduced in support of the motion, or on any additional evidence which the Court permits to be adduced in support thereof, that the party moving is entitled to an order absolute, or to show cause different from the order asked, and the party moving is willing to take such different order, the Court may so order accordingly.

12.—Where an order is made on a motion *ex parte*, any party affected by it may, within seven days after service of it, or within such further time as the Court shall allow, apply to the Court by motion to vary or discharge it; and the Court on notice to the party obtaining the order, either may refuse to vary or discharge it, or may vary or discharge it with or without imposing terms as to costs, security, or other things, as seem just.

Order to show Cause.

XLIV.—An order to show cause shall specify a day when cause is to be shown, to be called the return-day to the order, which shall ordinarily be not less than four days after service.

2.—A person served with an order to show cause may, before the return-day, file affidavits to contradict the evidence used in obtaining the order, or setting forth other facts on which he relies, to induce the Court to discharge such order.

3.—On the return-day, if the person served do not appear in person or by counsel or attorney, and it appears to the Court that the service on all proper parties has not been duly effected, the Court may enlarge the time, and direct further service, or make such other order as seems just.

4.—If the persons served appear, or the Court is satisfied that service on all proper parties has been duly effected, the Court may proceed with the matter.

5.—The Court may either discharge the order or make the same absolute, or adjourn the consideration thereof, or permit further affidavits to be filed in support of, or against the order, and may modify the terms of the order so as to meet the merits of the case.

Summons.

XLV.—Every summons shall be issued out of the Registrar's office, and before it can be issued, an application for the same to the Registrar must be made in writing, and signed by the applicant or his attorney, and headed in the suit or other proceeding.

2.—The application for the summons shall distinctly set forth the nature of the particular application.

3.—The Registrar may thereupon issue a summons setting forth the nature of the application, ordering the person to whom it is directed to appear at the time and place directed by the Registrar and specified on the summons.

4.—On the return-day of the summons, if the person to whom the summons is directed appears, or in his absence, on proof of service, the Court may, on the application of the person obtaining the summons, consider and deal with the application in a summary way.

5.—The Court shall take a note of the material evidence, if taken *viva voce*.

6.—The Court may adjourn the hearing of any summons when necessary.

7.—The Court may order any proceedings in chambers to be heard in private.

Evidence in Interlocutory Proceedings.

XLVI.—The evidence at the hearing of any interlocutory or other application in a suit or matter, shall, as a general rule, be by affidavit, but the Court may, if it thinks it expedient, summon any person to attend to produce documents before it, or to be examined, or to be cross-examined *viva voce* by or before it, in like manner as at the hearing of a suit.

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2.—Such notice as the Court in each case, according to the circumstances, considers reasonable, shall be given to the person summoned, and to such persons (parties to the suit or proceeding otherwise interested) as the Court considers entitled to inspect the documents to be produced, or to examine the person summoned, or to be present at his examination, as the case may be.

3.—The evidence of a witness on any such examination, shall be taken in like manner as nearly as may be, as at the hearing of a suit.

Stay of Proceedings.

XLVII.—No summons or notice of motion shall operate as a stay of proceedings, except by direction of the Registrar endorsed thereon, and in such case, it shall so operate from time of the service thereof on the opposite party.

2.—Every order made in chambers shall have the same force and effect as an order of Court, and the Court sitting in chambers shall have the same power to enforce, vary, or deal with any such order, by attachment or otherwise, as if sitting in Court.

PART II.

FROM THE HEARING OF A SUIT TO JUDGMENT AND DECREE.

Chapter VII.—Preliminaries of Trial.

Setting down of Cause for Hearing.

XLVIII.—No cause shall be set down for hearing without an order of the Court first obtained on summons.

2.—At the expiration of the time allowed for answering, and whether an answer shall have been filed or not, the Court may, on the application of the plaintiff, order the cause to be set down for hearing.

3.—An order to set down the cause may be made on the application of the defendant by summons, if it appears to the Court, having regard to the state of the pleadings, that the cause is ready to be heard, and that there has been delay on the part of the plaintiff in obtaining an order for setting down the cause, for which the plaintiff has no reasonable excuse (as the absence or illness of a material witness), and that the defendant is prejudiced, or may reasonably be expected to be prejudiced, by such delay.

Dismissal for Want of Prosecution.

XLIX.—Where the plaintiff does not obtain an order for setting down the cause within one month from the time at which he might first apply for such an order, the defendant may apply by motion for an order to dismiss the petition for want of prosecution.

2.—On such application, the Court may, if it thinks fit, make an order dismissing the petition, or make such other order, or impose such terms as the Court thinks reasonable.

Postponement of Hearing.

L.—The Court may, at any time, on a summons taken out by any party, postpone the hearing of a cause set down, on being satisfied by evidence on oath that the postponement will have the effect of better ensuring the hearing and determination of the questions between the parties on the merits.

2.—Where such an application is made on the ground of the absence of a witness, the Court shall require to be satisfied that his evidence is material, and that he is likely to return and give evidence within a reasonable time.

3.—Where such an application is made for the purpose of enabling the party applying to obtain the evidence of a witness resident out of the jurisdiction, the Court shall require to be satisfied that the evidence of the witness is material, and that he is permanently residing out of the jurisdiction, or does not intend to come within the jurisdiction within a reasonable time.

Hearing List and Hearing Paper.

LI.—There shall be kept a general hearing list for causes, and a hearing paper.

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2.—When a cause is set down for hearing it shall be placed in the general hearing list, and shall be transferred to the hearing paper strictly in its turn and order, according as the general hearing list becomes exhausted.

3.—The regular order shall in no case be departed from without special direction.

4.—When a cause is about to be transferred from the general hearing list to the hearing paper, notice shall be served on the parties, and unless the Court in any particular case direct otherwise, ten days shall be allowed between service of such notice and day of hearing.

5.—When any cause or matter has been specially directed by the Court to be heard on a particular day, or out of its ordinary turn, the name of the cause or matter shall be placed in the hearing paper with the words "by order" subjoined.

6.—In the case of any adjournment of the hearing from the day appointed in the hearing paper by reason of the preceding causes in the hearing paper not having been got through, or under any order of the Court made during the sitting on that day, no further notice to either party of the adjournment day shall be requisite, unless otherwise ordered by the Court.

Sittings of Court:

LII.—The sittings of Court for the hearing of causes shall be, where the amount of the business so warrants, held on fixed and stated days.

2.—The Court may, at its discretion, appoint any other day or days, from time to time, for the hearing of causes, as circumstances require.

3.—The sittings of Court for the hearing of causes shall ordinarily be public; but the Court may hear any particular cause or matter in the presence only of the parties and their legal advisers and the officers of the Court.

4.—Subject to special arrangements for any particular day, the business of the day shall be taken, as nearly as circumstances permit, in the following order:—

(a.) At the commencement of the sitting, judgments shall be delivered in matters standing over for that purpose and appearing for judgment in the paper;

(b.) *Ex parte* motions or motions by consent shall next be taken, in the order in which the motion papers have been sent in;

(c.) Opposed motions on notice, and arguments on showing cause against orders returnable on that day, shall then be taken, in the order in which these matters respectively stand in the hearing paper:

(d.) The causes in the hearing paper shall then be called on, in their order, unless the Court sees fit to vary the order.

Mode of Trial—Juries.

LIII.—The trial of a suit may, according to circumstances, take place in either of the following modes:—

(a.) By a Judge with or without a Jury.

(b.) By the Full Court with or without the Jury.

2.—The summons for setting down the cause for hearing shall specify the mode of trial desired by the party making the application.

3.—The Court on the hearing of the summons shall make such order as to the mode of trial as it shall think fit: Provided always that if either party shall desire a trial by jury before one of the two judges, he shall be entitled thereto as of right.

4.—If it shall appear expedient at the hearing of any cause before the Court without a jury, that the cause should be tried with a jury, the Court may make such order for the trial of the cause with a jury, and for the adjournment thereof in the meanwhile, on such terms as to costs, and otherwise as it shall deem reasonable.

5.—Either party shall be at liberty to apply to the Court for an order for the inspection by the jury, or by himself, or by his witnesses, of any moveable or immoveable property, the inspection of which may be material to the proper determination of the question in dispute, and the Court may make such order upon such terms as it may deem just.

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6.—It shall be lawful for the Court to make such rules or orders upon the Sheriff or other person as may be necessary to procure the attendance of a special or common jury for the trial of any cause or matter depending in the Court, at such time and place and in such manner as the Court may think fit.

7.—All the existing laws relating to juries shall be deemed to continue in full force and effect so far as the same may not be inconsistent with any provision of this code.

Chapter VIII.—Evidence at the Heaking.

Existing Rules—New Provisions.

LIV.—The existing rules of evidence shall continue in full force and effect so far as the same are not modified by any provisions of this code.

2.—The Court shall have power, in its discretion, to permit that the evidence in any case, or as to any particular matter, should be taken by affidavit, or that affidavits of any witnesses be read at the trial: Provided always that every witness making an affidavit so received shall be liable to cross-examination in open Court, unless the Court shall direct the cross-examination to take place in any other manner.

3.—The Court may, in its discretion, if the interests of justice appear absolutely so to require, admit an affidavit in evidence, although it is shown that the party against whom the affidavit is offered in evidence has had or will have no opportunity of cross-examining the person making the affidavit.

4.—No affidavit of any witness shall be read at the trial under the provisions hereinbefore contained, except in pursuance of an order of Court obtained on summons before trial, unless the Court shall think fit under the circumstances otherwise to direct, upon such terms as seem just.

5.—If the Court at any time think it necessary for the ends of justice to examine any person other than a party to the suit, and not named as a witness by a party to the suit, the Court may, of its own accord, cause such person to be summoned as a witness to give evidence, or to produce any document in his possession on a day to be appointed, and may examine such person as a witness.

6.—The following persons only shall be incompetent to testify:

(*a.*) Children under seven years of age, unless they shall appear capable of receiving just impressions of the facts respecting which they are examined, and of relating them truly;

(*b.*) Persons of unsound mind, who, at the time of their examination, appear incapable of receiving just impressions of the facts respecting which they are examined, or of relating them truly; and no person who is known to be of unsound mind shall be liable to be summoned as a witness, without the consent previously obtained of the Court, or person before whom his attendance is required.

7.—If a witness be asked any question relating to a matter not relevant to the suit or proceeding, except in so far as it affects the credit of the witness by injuring his character, the Court shall decide whether or not the witness shall be compelled to answer it, and may, if it thinks fit, warn the witness that he is not obliged to answer it.

8.—No such question shall be asked, unless the person asking it has reasonable grounds for believing that the imputation it conveys is well-founded.

9.—The Court may forbid any questions or inquiries which it regards as indecent or scandalous, although such questions or inquiries may have some bearing on the questions before the Court, unless they relate to facts in issue, or to matters necessary to be known in order to determine whether or not the facts in issue existed.

10.—The Court shall forbid any question which appears to it to be intended to insult or annoy, or which, though proper in itself, appears to the Court needlessly offensive in form.

Documentary Evidence.

LV.—Entries in books of account kept in the course of business with such a reasonable degree of regularity as shall be satisfactory to the Court, shall be admissible

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in evidence, whenever they refer to a matter into which the Court has to inquire, but shall not alone be sufficient evidence to charge any person with liability.

2.—The *Hongkong Gazette* and any *Government Gazette* of any country, colony, or dependency under the dominion of the British Crown, may be proved by the bare production thereof before the Court.

3.—All proclamations, acts of state, whether legislative or executive, nominations, appointments, and other official communications of the Government, appearing in any such *Gazette*, may be proved by the production of such *Gazette*, and shall be *prima facie* proof of any fact of a public nature which they were intended to notify.

4.—The Court may, on matters of public history, literature, science, or art, refer, for the purposes of evidence, to such published books, maps, or charts as the Court shall consider to be of authority on the subject to which they relate.

5.—Books printed or published under the authority of the government of a foreign country, and purporting to contain the statutes, code, or other written law of such country, and also printed and published books of reports of decisions of the Courts of such country, and books proved to be commonly admitted in such Court as evidence of the law of such country, shall be admissible as evidence of the law of such foreign country.

6.—All maps made under the authority of any government, or of any public Municipal Body, and not made for the purpose of any litigated question, shall *prima facie* be deemed to be correct, and shall be admitted in evidence without further proof.

Affidavits.

LVI.—Every affidavit used in the Court must be in the English language.

2.—It must be in the first person, and must be divided into paragraphs numbered consecutively.

3.—Every affidavit used in the Court must contain only a statement of facts and circumstances to which the witness swears, either on his own personal knowledge, or from information which he believes to be true.

4.—Where the belief in the truth of the matter of fact sworn to arises from information received from another person, the name of such person must be stated.

5.—Where there are many erasures, interlineations, or alterations, so that the affidavit proposed to be sworn is illegible, or difficult to read, or is, in the judgment of the officer before whom it is proposed to be sworn, so written as to give any facility for being added to, or in any way fraudulently altered, he may refuse to the take the affidavit in its existing form, and may require it to be re-written in a clear and legible and unobjectionable manner.

6.—Any affidavit sworn before any judge, officer, or other person in the United Kingdom, or in any British Colony, possession, or settlement authorized to take affidavits, or before any commissioner duly authorized by the Supreme Court to take affidavits in the United Kingdom or abroad, may be used in the Court in all cases where affidavits are admissible.

7.—Any affidavit sworn in any foreign parts out of Her Majesty's dominions before a judge or magistrate, being authenticated by the official seal of the Court to which he is attached, or by a public notary, or before a British minister, consul, vice-consul, or consular agent, may be used in the Court in all cases where affidavits are admissible.

8.—The fact that an affidavit purports to have been sworn in manner hereinbefore prescribed by paragraphs 6 and 7 shall be *prima facie* evidence of the seal or signature, as the case may be, of any such court, judge, magistrate, or other officer or person therein mentioned appended or subscribed to any such affidavit, and of the authority of such court, judge, magistrate, or other officer or person to administer oaths.

9.—The Court may permit an affidavit to be used, notwithstanding it is defective in form according to these rules, if the Court is satisfied that it has been sworn before a person duly authorised.

10.—An affidavit shall not be admitted which is proved to have been sworn before a person on whose behalf the same is offered, or before his attorney, or before a partner or clerk of his attorney.

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11.—A defective or erroneous affidavit may be amended and re-sworn, by special leave of the Court, on such terms as to time, costs, or otherwise as seem reasonable.

12.—Before an affidavit is used, the original must be filed in the Court; and the original, or an office copy thereof, shall alone be recognised for any purpose in the Court.

Evidence de Bene Esse.

LVII.—Where the circumstances of the case appear to the Court so to require, the Court may take the evidence of any witness at any time in the course of the proceedings in any suit or application before the hearing of the suit or application, or may direct the Registrar to take such evidence in like manner, and the evidence so taken may be used at the hearing of the suit or application, saving just exceptions.

2.—The evidence shall be taken, as nearly as may be, as evidence at the hearing of a suit, and then the note of the evidence shall be read over to the witness and tendered to him for signature; and if he refuse to sign it, the Court, or the Registrar, as the case may be, shall add a note of his refusal, and the evidence may be used as if he had signed it.

3.—Evidence may be taken in like manner on the application of any person, before suit instituted, where it is shown to the satisfaction of the Court on oath that the person applying has good reason to apprehend that a suit will be instituted against him in the Court, and that some person, within the jurisdiction at the time of application, can give material evidence respecting the subject of the apprehended suit, but that he is about to leave the jurisdiction, or that from some other cause the person applying will lose the benefit of his evidence if it be not at once taken: Provided always that the Court may, upon granting such application, impose any terms or conditions with reference to the examination of such witness and the admission of his evidence as to the Court may seem reasonable.

Witness Dead, Insane, or not Appearing.

LVIII.—Where any person who might give evidence in any suit or matter is dead, or insane, or unavoidably absent at the time his evidence might be taken, or for any reason considered sufficient by the Court, cannot appear to give evidence in the suit or matter, the Court may, if it thinks fit, receive proof of any evidence given by him in any former judicial proceeding: Provided that the subject matter of such former judicial proceeding was substantially the same as that of the existing suit, and that the parties to the existing suit were parties to it or bound by it, and in it had cross-examined or had an opportunity of cross-examining the witness of whose evidence proof is so to be given.

Admission of Documents and Facts.

LIX.—Where all parties to a suit are competent to make admissions, any party may call on any other party, by notice filed in the Court and served under order of the Court, to admit any document, or any fact, saving just exceptions.

2.—In case of refusal or neglect to admit, the costs of proof of the document or fact shall be paid by the party refusing or neglecting, whatever be the result of the cause, unless the Court is of opinion that the refusal or neglect to admit was reasonable.

3.—No costs of proof of any document or fact shall be allowed unless such notice has been given, except in cases where the omission to give the notice has, in the opinion of the Court, produced a saving of expense.

Inspection and Production of Documents.

LX.—The Court may, in its discretion, on the application of any of the parties to any suit or proceeding, compel any other party to allow the applicant to inspect all or any documents in the custody or under the control of such other party relating to such suit or proceeding, and if necessary, to take examined copies of the same or to procure the same to be duly stamped.

2.—Whenever any of the parties to a suit is desirous that any document, writing, or other thing, which he believes to be in the possession or power of another of the parties thereto, should be produced at any hearing of the suit, he shall, at the earliest opportunity, serve the party in whose possession or power he believes the document, writing, or other thing to be, with a notice in writing, calling upon him to produce the same.

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3.—In case it shall appear to the satisfaction of the Court that there is reasonable ground to believe that such document or thing will not be produced pursuant to such notice, the Court may make an order for the production of the same at the hearing of the suit by the party served with such notice.

4.—A witness, whether a party or not, shall not be bound to produce any document relating to affairs of State, the production of which would be contrary to good policy, nor any document held by him for any other person who would not be bound to produce it if in his own possession.

5.—Any person present in Court, whether a party or not, may be called upon and compelled by the Court to give evidence, and produce any document then and there in his actual possession, or in his power, in the same manner and subject to the same rules as if he had been summoned to attend and give evidence, or to produce such document, and may be punished in like manner for any refusal to obey the order of the Court.

6.—Any person, whether a party to the suit or not, may be summoned to produce a document without being summoned to give evidence, and any person summoned merely to produce a document, shall be deemed to have complied with the summons, if he cause such document to be produced instead of attending personally to produce the same.

Chapter IX.—The Hearing.

Non-attendance of Parties.

LXI.—When a cause in the hearing-paper has been called on, if neither party attend in person or by counsel, the Court, on being satisfied that the plaintiff has received notice of the hearing, shall, unless it sees good reason to the contrary, strike the cause out of the hearing-paper.

2.—If the plaintiff does not attend in person or by counsel, the Court, on being satisfied that the plaintiff has received notice of the hearing, shall, unless it sees good reason to the contrary, strike out the cause, and make such order as to costs in favor of any defendant appearing as seems just.

3.—If the plaintiff attends, but the defendant or any of the defendants does or do not attend in person or by counsel, the Court shall before hearing the cause, inquire into the service of the writ of summons and petition and of notice of hearing on the absent party or parties.

4.—If not satisfied as to the service on every party, the Court shall direct such further sevice to be made as it shall think fit, and adjourn the hearing of the cause for that purpose.

5.—If satisfied that the defendant or the several defendants has or have been duly served with the writ of summons and petition, and with notice of the hearing, the Court may proceed to hear the cause notwithstanding the absence of the defendant, or any of the defendants, and may, on the evidence adduced by the plaintiff, give such judgment as appears just. The Court, however, shall not be bound to do so, but may order the hearing to stand over to a further day, and direct fresh notice to be given to the defendant or defendants, in case justice seems to require an adjournment.

6.—In all cases where the plaintiff has obtained leave to proceed *ex parte* for want of appearance to the writ of summons, and in all other cases where the Court hears a cause and judgment is given in the absence of and against any defendant, the Court may afterwards, if it thinks fit, on such terms as seem just, set aside the judgment and re-hear the cause, on its being established by evidence on oath to the satisfaction of the Court that the defendant's absence was not wilful, and that he has a defence upon the merits.

7.—Where a cause is struck out by reason of the absence of the plaintiff, it shall not be restored without leave of the Court, until it has been set down again at the bottom of the general hearing list, and been transferred in its regular turn to the hearing paper.

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8.—Where a cause has been once struck out, and has been a second time set down, and has come into the hearing paper, and on the day fixed for the hearing the plaintiff having received due notice thereof, fails to attend either in person or by counsel when the cause is called on, the Court, on the application of the defendant, and if the non-attendance of the plaintiff appears to be wilful and intended to harass the defendant, or to be likely to prejudice the defendant by preventing the hearing and determination of the suit, may make an order on the plaintiff to show cause why a day should not be fixed for the peremptory hearing of the cause; and on the return to that order, if no cause, or no sufficient cause be shown, the Court shall fix a day accordingly upon such notice and other terms as seem just.

9.—In case the plaintiff does not attend on the day so fixed, either in person or by counsel, the Court, shall, unless it sees good reason to the contrary, order judgment to be entered for the defendant.

Order of Proceeding.

LXII.—The order of proceeding at the hearing of a cause shall be as follows:—

1.—The plaintiff shall state the pleadings.

2.—The party on whom the burden of proof is thrown by the nature of the material issues or questions between the parties has the right to begin: he shall address the Court and open his case.

3.—He shall then produce his evidence and examine his witnesses in chief.

4.—When the party beginning has concluded his evidence, he shall ask the other party if he intends to call evidence (in which term is included evidence taken by affidavit or deposition, or under commission, and documentary evidence not already read or taken as read); and if answered in the negative, he shall be entitled to sum up the evidence already given, and comment thereon; but if answered in the affirmative, he shall wait for his general reply.

5.—When the party beginning has concluded his case, the other party shall be at liberty to address the Court, and to call evidence, and to sum up and comment thereon.

6.—If no evidence is called or read by the latter party, the party beginning shall have no right to reply, unless he has been prevented from summing up his case by the statement of the other party of his intention to call evidence.

7.—The case on both sides shall then be considered closed.

8.—If the party opposed to the party beginning calls or reads evidence, the party beginning shall be at liberty to reply generally on the whole case, or he may call fresh evidence in reply to the evidence given on the other side, on points material to the determination of the issues, or any of them, but not on collateral matters.

9.—Where evidence in reply is tendered, and allowed to be given, the party against whom the same has been adduced shall be at liberty to address the Court, and the party beginning shall be entitled to the general reply.

10.—Each witness after examination-in-chief, shall be subject to cross-examination by the other party, and to re-examination by the party calling him, and after re-examination may be questioned by the Court, and shall not be recalled or further questioned save by leave of the Court.

11.—The Court shall take a note of the *viva voce* evidence, and shall put down the terms of any particular question or answer, if there appears any special reason for doing so.

12.—No person shall be entitled as of right, at any time or for any purpose, to inspection or a copy of the Court's notes.

13.—All objections to evidence must be taken at the time the question objected to is put, or, in case of written evidence, when the same is about to be put in, and must be argued and decided at the time.

14.—Where a question put to a witness is objected to, the Court, unless the objection appears frivolous, shall take a note of the question and objection, if required by either party, and shall mention on the notes whether the question was allowed to be put or not, and the answer to it, if allowed.

15.—Where any evidence is by affidavit, or has been taken by commission, or on

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deposition, the party adducing the same may read and comment on it, either immediately after his opening or after the *viva voce* evidence on his part has been concluded.

16.—Documentary evidence must be put in and read, or taken as read by consent.

17.—Every document put in evidence shall be marked by the officer of the Court at the time, and shall be retained by the Court during the hearing, and returned to the party who put it in, or from whose custody it came, immediately after the judgment, unless it is impounded by order of the Court.

18.—Where the evidence adduced at the hearing varies substantially from the allegations of the respective parties in the pleading, it shall be in the discretion of the Court to allow the pleadings to be amended.

19.—The Court may allow such amendment on such terms as to adjournment, costs, and other things as seem just, so as to avoid surprise and injury to any party; but all amendments necessary for the determination in the existing suit of the real question in controversy between the parties shall be made if duly applied for.

20.—The Court may, at the hearing, order or allow, on such terms as seem just, the striking out or amendment of any pleading that appears so framed as to prejudice, embarass, or delay the fair trial of the real questions in controversy between the parties.

Supplemental Statement.

LXIII.—Facts or circumstances, occurring after the institution of a suit, may, by leave of the Court, be introduced by way of amendment into the petition or answer (as the case may require) at any stage of the proceedings, and the Court may make such order as seems just respecting the proof of such facts or circumstances, or for affording all parties concerned leave and opportunity to meet the statements so introduced.

Reference of Accounts.

LXIV.—In any suit or other judicial proceeding in which an investigation or adjustment of accounts may be necessary, it shall be lawful for the Court, at or before the hearing, to appoint any competent person to be a commissioner for the purpose of making such investigation or adjustment, and to direct that the parties, or their attorneys or counsel, shall attend upon the commissioner during such investigation or adjustment. In all such cases, the Court shall furnish the commissioner with such part of the proceedings and such detailed instructions as may appear necessary for his information and guidance; and the instructions shall distinctly specify whether the commissioner is merely to transmit the proceedings which he may hold on the inquiry, or also to report his own opinion on the point referred for his investigation. The proceedings of the commissioner shall be received in evidence in the case, unless the Court may have reason to be dissatisfied with them, in which case, the Court shall make such further inquiry as may be requisite, and shall pass such ultimate judgment or order as may appear to it to be right and proper in the circumstances of the case.

2.—Whenever a commission is issued for an investigation into accounts, the Court, before issuing the commission, may order such sum as may be thought reasonable for the expenses of the commission to be paid into Court by the party at whose instance or for whose benefit the commission is issued.

Incidental Powers.

LXV.—The Court may at the trial, without consent of parties, direct a nonsuit, or a verdict for the plaintiff or defendant to be entered, or it may reverse any point of law, or direct a verdict subject to a special case to be stated for the opinion of the Court.

2.—Every such point of law so reserved, and every such special case shall be heard before the full Court.

3.—Every such special case shall be settled by the parties, and in case of difference by the full Court.

4.—The Court may order any point of law reserved to be set down for argument without any previous application.

5.—The Court shall, upon motion for a new trial, have power to order a nonsuit or verdict to be entered, although no leave has been reserved at the trial.

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Withdrawal and Adjustment of Suits.

LXVI.—If the plaintiff, at any time before final judgment, satisfy the Court that there are sufficient grounds for permitting him to withdraw from the suit with liberty to bring a fresh suit for the same matter, it shall be competent to the Court to grant such permission on such terms as to costs or otherwise as it may deem proper. In any such fresh suit, the plaintiff shall be bound by the rules for the limitation of actions in the same manner as if the first suit had not been brought. If the plaintiff withdraw from the suit without such permission, he shall be precluded from bringing a fresh suit for the same matter.

2.—If a suit shall be adjusted by mutual agreement or compromise, or if the defendant satisfy the plaintiff in respect of the matter of the suit, such agreement, compromise, or satisfaction shall be recorded, and the suit shall be disposed of in accordance therewith.

3.—Notice of such agreement, compromise, or satisfaction shall be given by the plaintiff, or in case an attorney shall be employed, by his attorney to the Registrar, together with such particulars as may be required of him, within one week after the same shall have been made, and in default thereof he shall be deemed guilty of a contempt of Court.

Chapter X.—Judgment and Decree.

LXVII.—When the cause is tried by the Court with a jury, the verdict shall be recorded and judgment shall be entered up by the Registrar as the Court shall direct; and when the cause is tried by the Court without a jury, the judgment shall be pronounced in open Court, unless the Court shall otherwise direct, or it may be read by the Registrar if so ordered.

2.—If the judgment of the Court is reserved at the hearing, parties to the suit shall be summoned to hear judgment, unless the Court at the hearing states the day on which judgment will be delivered, in which case no summons to hear judgment shall be issued.

3.—All parties shall be deemed to have notice of any judgment, if the same is pronounced at the hearing of the application or suit.

4.—All parties duly served with notice to attend and hear judgment shall be deemed to have notice of the judgment when pronounced.

5.—A minute of every judgment, whether final or interlocutory, shall be made by the Registrar, and every such minute shall be a decree of the Court, and shall have the full force and effect of a formal decree. Provided always that the Court may order a formal decree to be drawn up on the application of either party.

6.—When the suit is for a sum of money due to the plaintiff, the Court may, in the decree, order interest, at such rate as the Court may think proper, to be paid on the principal sum adjudged from the date of the suit to the date of the judgment, in addition to any interest adjudged on such principal sum for any period prior to the date of the suit: with further interest on the aggregate sum so adjudged, and on the costs of the suit from the date of the decree to the date of payment.

7.—In all judgments for the payment of money, the Court may, for any sufficient reason, order that the amount shall be paid by instalments with or without interest.

8.—If the defendant shall have been allowed to set-off any demand against the claim of the plaintiff, the judgment shall state what amount is due to the plaintiff, and what amount (if any) is due to the defendant, and shall be for the recovery of any sum which shall appear to be due to either party. The judgment of the Court with respect to any sum awarded to the defendant shall have the same effect and be subject to the same rules as if such sum had been claimed by the defendant in a separate suit against the plaintiff.

9.—A person directed by a decree or order to pay money, or do any other act, is bound to obey the decree or order without any demand for payment or performance.

10.—Whenever the Court shall deliver a written judgment, the original or a copy thereof signed by the judge shall be filed in the suit or other proceeding.

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Review of Judgment—Re-hearing—New Trial.

LXVIII.—The Court may in any case, on such terms as seem just, review any judgment, or order a re-hearing or new trial, with or without a stay of proceedings.

2.—Any application for a review of judgment or for a re-hearing or new trial must be made on notice of motion filed nor later than fourteen days after such decision or hearing or verdict.

3.—Such notice shall not of itself operate as a stay of proceedings; but any money in Court in the suit shall be retained to abide the result of the motion of the further order of the Court.

4.—After the expiration of such fourteen days, an application for such review, re-hearing, or new trial, shall not be admitted, except by special leave of the court, on such terms as seem just.

5.—On an order for re-hearing or new trial, either party may demand a jury for she second trial, though the first was not with a jury.

6.—The Court may, if it thinks fit, make it a condition of granting a re-hearing or new trial that the trial shall be with a jury.

7.—The discovery of new matter or evidence which was not within the knowledge of the applicant, or could not be adduced by him at the trial, may be a ground for a new trial, but the improper admission or rejection of evidence shall not be a ground of itself for a new trial or reversal of any judgment in any case, if it shall appear to the Court, that, independently of the evidence objected to and admitted, there was sufficient evidence to justify the judgment, or that if the rejected evidence had been received it ought not to have varied the judgment.

8.—When an application for a review of judgment, re-hearing, or new trial is granted, a note thereof shall be made in the register of suits, and the Court shall give such order in regard thereto, as it may deem proper in the circumstances of the case.

PART III.

PROCEEDINGS TO ENFORCE THE DECREE.—EXECUTION.

Chapter XI.

Investigation as to Property of Judgment Debtor.

LXIX.—Where a decree directing payment of money remains wholly or in part unsatisfied (whether a writ of execution has issued or not), the person prosecuting the decree may apply to the Court for a summons, requiring the person by whom payment is directed to be made to appear and be examined respecting his ability to make the payment directed, and the Court shall, unless it sees good reason to the contrary, issue such a summons.

2.—On the appearance of the person against whom the summons is issued, he may be examined on oath by or on behalf of the person prosecuting the decree, and by the Court, respecting his ability to pay the money directed to be paid, and for the discovery of property applicable to such payment, and as to the disposal which he may have made of any property.

3.—He shall be bound to produce on oath, or otherwise, all books, papers, and documents in his possession or power relating to property applicable to such payment.

4.—Whether the person summoned appears or not, the person prosecuting the decree, and all other witnesses whom the Court thinks requisite, may be examined on oath, or otherwise, respecting the matters aforesaid.

5.—The Court may, if it thinks fit, adjourn the hearing of the summons from time to time, and require from the person summoned such security for his appearance at the adjourned hearing as seems fit, and in default of his finding security, may, by warrant, commit him to prison, there to remain until the adjourned hearing, unless sooner discharged.

6.—The Court may, upon such investigation as aforesaid, make any interim order for the protection of any property applicable or available in discharge of the decree, as it shall think expedient.

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Mode of enforcing Decrees.

LXX.—If the decree be for land or other immoveable property, the decree holder shall be put in possession thereof, if necessary, by the Sheriff or other officer executing the decree.

2.—If the decree be for any specific moveable, or for the specific performance of any contract or other particular act, it shall be enforced by the seizure, if practicable, of the specific moveable and the delivery thereof to the party to whom it shall have been adjudged, or by imprisonment of the party against whom the decree in made, or by attaching his property and keeping the same under attachment until further order of the Court, or by both imprisonment and attachment, if necessary; or if alternative damages be awarded, by levying such damages in the mode provided for the execution of a decree for money.

3.—If the decree be for money, it shall be enforced by the imprisonment of the party against whom the decree is made, or by the attachment and sale of his property, or by both, if necessary; and if such party be other than a defendant, the decree may be enforced against him in the same manner as a decree may be enforced against a defendant.

4.—If the decree be for the execution of a deed, or for the indorsement of a negotiable instrument, and the party ordered to execute or indorse such deed or negotiable instrument shall neglect or refuse so to do, any party interested in having the same executed or indorsed may prepare a deed or indorsement of the instrument in accordance with the terms of the decree, and tender the same to the Court for execution upon the proper stamp (if any is required by law), and the signature thereof by the Registrar shall have the same effect as the execution or indorsement thereof by the party ordered to execute.

5.—If the decree be against a party as the representative of a deceased person, and such decree be for money to be paid out of the property of the deceased person, it may be executed by the attachment and sale of any such property, or, if no such property can be found and the defendant fail to satisfy the Court that he has duly applied such property of the deceased as shall be proved to have come into his possession, the decree may be executed against the defendant to the extent of the property not duly applied by him, in the same manner as if the decree had been against the defendant personally.

6.—Whenever a person has become liable as security for the performance of a decree, or of any part thereof, the decree may be executed against such person to the extent to which he has rendered himself liable, in the same manner as a decree may be enforced against a defendant.

7.—The following property is liable to attachment and sale in execution of a decree, namely, land, houses goods, money, bank notes, cheques, bills of exchange, promissory notes, government securities, bonds, or other securities for money, debts, shares in the capital or joint stock of any public company or corporation, and all other property whatsoever, moveable or immoveable, belonging to the defendant, and whether the same be held in his own name or by another person in trust for him, or on his behalf.

8.—All monies payable under a decree shall be paid into Court, unless the Court shall otherwise direct. No adjustment of a decree, in part or in whole, shall be recognised by the Court unless such adjustment be made through the Court, or be certified to the Court by the person in whose favor the decree has been made, or to whom it has been transferred.

Immediate Execution.

LXXI.—The Court may, at the time of making the decree on the verbal application of the party in whose favor the decree is made, order immediate execution thereof, except as to so much as relates to the costs, and that the decree shall be executed as to costs as soon as the amount thereof shall be ascertained by taxation.

Application for Execution in ordinary Cases.

LXXII.—When any party in whose favor a decree has been made is desirous of enforcing the same, he shall apply to the Registrar for execution. Such application

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must be in writing, and shall specify the number of the suit or proceeding and the names of the parties.

2.—If there be cross-decrees between the same parties for the payment of money, execution shall be taken out by that party only who shall have obtained a decree for the larger sum and for so much only as shall remain after deducing the smaller sum, and satisfaction for the smaller sum shall be entered on the decree for the larger sum as well as satisfaction on the decree for the smaller sum, and if both sums shall be equal, satisfaction shall be entered upon both decrees.

3.—Whenever a suit shall be pending in the Court against the holder of a previous decree of the Court, by the person against whom the decree was made, the Court may, if it appear just and reasonable to do so, stay execution of the decree either absolutely or on such terms as it may think just, until a decree shall be made in the pending suit.

4.—If any person against whom a decree has been made shall die before execution has been fully had thereon, application for execution thereof may be made against the legal representative, or the estate of the person so dying as aforesaid; and if the Court shall think proper to grant such application, the decree may be executed accordingly.

5.—If the decree be ordered to be executed against the legal representative, it shall be executed in the manner provided in Section LXX., Para. 5, for the execution of a decree for money to be paid out of the property of a deceased person.

6.—The Registrar on receiving any application for execution of a decree, containing the particulars above-mentioned, shall make a note of the application, and the date on which it was made.

7.—The Registrar may, at any time, take the direction of the Court as to any application for execution, and in the meanwhile refuse to issue the writ.

8.—All writs of execution shall be issued in the order of application for the same, unles the Court shall otherwise direct.

Measures in certain Cases preliminary to the Issue of Execution.

LXXIII.—If an interval of more than one year shall have elapsed between the date of the decree and the application for its execution, or if the enforcement of the decree be applied for against the representative of an original party to the suit, the Court shall issue a notice to the party against whom execution may be applied for, requiring him to show cause, within a limited period to be fixed by the Court, why the decree should not be executed against him: Provided that no such notice shall be necessary in consequence of an interval of more than one year having elapsed between the date of the decree and the application for execution, if the application be made within one year from the date of the last order obtained on any previous application for execution; and provided further that no such notice shall be necessary in consequence of the application being against such representative, if upon a previous application for execution against the same person, the Court shall have ordered execution to issue against him.

2.—When such notice is issued, if the party shall not appear, or shall not show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of the Court why the decree should not be forthwith executed, the Court shall order it to be executed accordingly. If the party shall appear and shall offer any objection to the enforcement of the decree, the Court shall make such order as in the circumstances of the case may seem to be just and proper.

Issue of the Writ of Execution.

LXXIV.—Upon the application of the decree-holder the Registrar shall, subject to the provisions of the last two preceding sections, issue the proper writ for the execution of the decree.

Execution of Decrees for immovable Property.

LXXV.—If in the execution of a decree for land or other immoveable property, the officer executing the same shall be resisted or obstructed by any person, the person in whose favor such decree was made may apply to the Court at any time within one month from the time of such resistance or obstruction. The Court shall fix a day for

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investigating the complaint, and shall summon the party against whom the complaint is made to answer the same.

2.—If it shall appear to the satisfaction of the Court that the obstruction or resistance was occasioned by the defendant or by some person at his instigation, on the ground that the land or other immoveable property is not included in the decree, or on any other ground, the Court shall enquire into the matter of the complaint, and make such order as may be proper under the circumstances of the case.

3.—If the Court shall be satisfied, after such investigation of the facts of the case as it may deem proper, that the resistance or obstruction complained of was without any just cause, and that the complainant is still resisted or obstructed in obtaining effectual possession of the property adjudged to him by the decree, by the defendant or some person at his instigation, the Court may, at the instance of the plaintiff, and without prejudice to any proceedings to which such defendant or other person may be liable for such resistance or obstruction, commit the defendant or such other person to prison for such period not exceeding thirty days as may be necessary to prevent the continuance of such obstruction or resistance.

4.—If it shall appear to the satisfaction of the Court that the resistance or obstruction to the execution of the decree has been occasioned by any person, other than the defendant, claiming *bona fide* to be in possession of the property on his own account or on account of some other person than the defendant, the claim shall be numbered and registered as a suit between the decree-holder as plaintiff and the claimant as defendant, and the Court shall, without prejudice to any proceedings to which the claimant may be liable for such resistance or obstruction, proceed to investigate the claim in the same manner and with the like power as if a suit for the property had been instituted by the decree-holder against the claimant under the provisions of this Code, and shall make such order for staying execution of the decree, or executing the same, as it may deem proper in the circumstances of the case.

5.—If any person other than the defendant shall be dispossessed of any land or other immoveable property in execution of a decree, and such person shall dispute the right of the decree-holder to dispossess him of such property under the decree, on the ground that the property was *bona fide* in his possession on his own account, or on account of some other person than the defendant, and that it was not included in the decree, or if included in the decree, that he was not a party to the suit in which the decree was made, he may apply to the Court within one month from the date of such dispossession; and if, after examining the applicant, it shall appear to the Court that there is probable cause for making the application, the application shall be numbered and registered as a suit between the applicant as plaintiff, and the decree-holder as defendant, and the Court shall proceed to investigate the matter in dispute in the same manner and with the like powers as if a suit for the property had been instituted by the applicant against the decree-holder.

6.—The decision of the Court under the provisions contained in either of the last preceding paragraphs shall be of the same force or effect as a decree in an ordinary suit; and no fresh suit shall be entertained between the same parties or persons claiming under them in respect of the same cause of action.

Chapter XII.—Execution of Decrees for Money by Attachment of Property.

LXXVI.—If the decree be for money, and the amount thereof is to be levied from the property of the person against whom the same may have been pronounced, the Court shall cause the property to be attached in the manner following:

2.—Where the property shall consist of goods, chattels, or other moveable property in the possession of the defendant, the attachment shall be made by actual seizure, and the Sheriff or other officer shall keep the same in his custody, and shall be responsible for the due custody thereof.

3.—Where the property shall consist of goods, chattels, or other moveable property to which the defendant is entitled subject to a lien or right of some other person to the immediate possession thereof, the attachment shall be made by a written

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order prohibiting the person in possession from giving over the property to the defendant.

4.—Where the property shall consist of lands, houses, or other immovable property, or any interest therein either at law or in equity, the attachment shall be made by a written order prohibiting the defendant from alienating the property by sale, gift, or in any other way, and all persons from receiving the same by purchase, gift, or otherwise.

5.—Where the property shall consist of debts not being negotiable instruments, or of shares in any public company or corporation, the attachment shall be made by a written order prohibiting the creditor from receiving the debts, and the debtor from making payment thereof to any person whomsoever, until the further order of the Court, or prohibiting the person in whose name the shares may be standing from making any transfer of the shares or receiving payment of any dividends thereof, and the manager, secretary, or other proper officer of the company or corporation from permitting any such transfer or making any such payment, until such further order.

6.—Property in the custody or under the control of any public officer in his official capacity shall be liable to attachment in execution of a decree with the consent of the Attorney-General, and property *in custodia legis* shall be liable also to attachment by leave of the Court. In such cases, the order of attachment must be served on such public officer, or on the Registrar, as the case may be.

7.—Where the property shall consist of a negotiable instrument, the attachment shall be made by actual seizure, and the Sheriff or other officer shall bring the same into Court, and such instrument shall be held subject to the further orders of the Court.

8.—In the case of goods, chattels, or other moveable property not in the possession of the defendant, an office copy of the order shall be delivered to the person in possession of the property. In the case of lands, houses, or other immovable property, or any interest therein, an office copy of the order shall be registered in the land office under Ordinance No. 3 of 1844. In the case of debts, office copies of the order shall be delivered to or served upon each individual debtor. And in case of shares in the capital or joint-stock of any public company or corporation, an office copy of the order shall be delivered to or served upon the manager, secretary, or other proper officer of the Company or Corporation.

9.—After any attachment shall have been made by actual seizure, or by written order as aforesaid, and in the case of an attachment by written order, after it shall have been duly intimated and made known in manner aforesaid, any alienation without leave of the Court of the property attached, whether by sale, gift, or otherwise, and any payment of the debt or debts or dividends, or shares to the defendant during the continuance of the attachment, shall be null and void.

10.—In every case in which a debtor shall be prohibited from making payment of his debt to the creditor, he may pay the amount into Court, and such payment shall have the same effect as payment to the party entitled to receive the debt.

11.—In all cases of attachment under this chapter, it shall be competent to the Court, at any time during the attachment, to direct that any part of the property so attached as shall consist of money or bank notes, or a sufficient part thereof, shall be paid over to the party applying for execution of the decree, or that any part of the property so attached as may not consist of money or bank notes, so far as may be necessary for the satisfaction of the decree, shall be sold, and that the money which may be realized by such sale, or a sufficient part thereof, shall be paid to such party.

12.—When the property attached shall consist of debts due to the party who may be answerable for the amount of the decree, or of any lands, houses, or other immoveable property, it shall be competent to the Court to appoint a manager of the said property, with power to sue for the debts, and to collect the rents or other receipts and profits of the land or other immoveable property, and to execute such deeds or instruments in writing as may be necessary for the purpose, and to pay and apply such rents, profits or receipts towards the payment of the amount of the decree, and costs; or when the property attached shall consist of land, if the judgment debtor

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can satisfy the Court that there is reasonable ground to believe that the amount of the judgment may be raised by the mortgage of the land, or by letting it on lease, or by disposing by private sale of a portion of the land, or of any other property belonging to the judgment debtor, it shall be competent to the Court, on the application of the judgment debtor, to postpone the sale for such period as it may think proper, to enable the judgment debtor to raise the amount. In any case in which a manager shall be appointed under this section, such manager shall be bound to render due and proper accounts of his receipts and disbursements, from time to time, as the Court may direct.

13.—If the judgment debtor shall be absent from Colony, and it shall appear to the satisfaction of the Court that the public sale of any of his property which has been attached, consisting of lands, houses, or any interest therein, is objectionable, and that satisfaction of the decree may be made within a reasonable period by a temporary alienation of such property, the Court may, of its own motion, instead of proceeding to a public sale of such property, order that provisions be made for the satisfaction of the decree by mortgage thereof, and may authorize the Registrar, if necessary, to execute the mortgage deed in lieu of the judgment debtor, or any other necessary parties, and may make such orders in relation to such mortgage as may be requisite to carry out this provision; and the execution of such mortgage deed by the Registrar shall have the same effect as the execution thereof by the judgment debtor, or other necessary parties.

14.—If the amount decreed with costs and all charges and expenses which may be incurred by the attachment be paid into Court, or if satisfaction of the decree be otherwise made, an order shall be issued for the withdrawal of the attachment; and if the defendant shall desire it, and shall deposit in Court a sum sufficient to cover the expense, the order shall be notified in the same manner as hereinbefore prescribed for the notification of the attachment; and such steps shall be taken as may be necessary for staying further proceedings in execution of the decree.

Of Claims to Attached Property.

LXXVII.—In the event of any claim being preferred to, or objection offered against, the sale of lands or any other immoveable or moveable property which may have been attached in execution of a decree or under any order for attachment made before judgment, as not liable to be sold in execution of a decree against the defendant, the Court shall, subject to the proviso contained in the next succeeding section, proceed to investigate the same with the like powers as if the claimant had been originally made a defendant to the suit, and if it shall appear to the satisfaction of the Court that the land or other immoveable property was not in the possession of the party against whom execution is sought, or of some person in trust for him, or in the occupancy of persons paying rent to him at the time when the property was attached, or that being in the possession of the party himself at such time, it was so in his possession not on his own account, or as his own property, but on account of, or in trust for some other person, the Court shall make an order for releasing the said property from attachment. But if it shall appear to the satisfaction of the Court that the land or other immoveable or moveable property was in possession of the party against whom execution is sought, as his own property, and not on account of any other person, or was in the possession of some person in trust for him, or in the occupancy of persons paying rent to him at the time when the property was attached, the Court shall disallow the claim. The party against whom the order may be given shall be at liberty to bring a suit to establish his right at any time within one year from the date of the order.

2.—The claim or objection shall be made at the earliest opportunity to the Court; and if the property to which the claim or objection applies, shall have been advertised for sale, the sale may (if it appears necessary) be postponed for the purpose of making the investigation mentioned in the last preceding paragraph: Provided that no such investigation shall be made if it appear that the making of the claim or objection was designedly and unnecessarily delayed, with a view to obstruct

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the ends of justice, and in such case, the claimant shall be left to prosecute his claim by a regular suit.

Of Sale in Execution of Decrees.

LXXVIII.—Sale in execution of decrees shall be made under the direction of the Registrar, and shall be conducted according to such orders, if any, as the Court may make on the application of any parties concerned, and all such sales shall be made by public auction: Provided that it shall be competent to the Court to authorize the sale to be made in such other manner as it may deem advisable.

2.—At any time within ten days from the date of the sale of any immoveable property, application may be made to the Court to set aside the sale on the ground of any material irregularity in the conduct of the sale, but no sale shall be set aside on the ground of such irregularity unless the applicant shall prove to the satisfaction of the Court that he has sustained substantial injury by reason of such irregularity.

3.—If no such application as is mentioned in the last preceding paragraph be made, the sale shall be deemed absolute. If such application be made and the objection be disallowed, the Court shall make an order confirming the sale; and in like manner if the objection be allowed, the Court shall make an order setting aside the sale for irregularity.

4.—Whenever a sale of immoveable property is set aside, the purchaser shall be entitled to receive back any money deposited or paid by him on account of such sale with or without interest, to be paid by such parties and in such manner as it may appear proper to the Court to direct in each instance.

5.—After a sale of immoveable property shall have become absolute in manner aforesaid, the Court shall grant a certificate to the person who may have been declared the purchaser at such sale, to the effect that he has purchased the right, title and interest of the defendant in the property sold, and such certificate shall be liable to the same stamp duty as an assignment of the same property, and when duly stamped as aforesaid, shall be taken and deemed to be a valid transfer of such right, title, and interest and may be registered in the land office under Ordinance No. 3 of 1844.

6.—Where the property sold shall consist of goods, chattels, or other moveable property in the possession of the defendant, or to the immediate possession of which the defendant is entitled, and of which actual seizure has been made, the property shall be delivered to the purchaser.

7.—Where the property sold shall consist of goods, chattels, or other moveable property to which the defendant is entitled, subject to a lien or right of any person to the immediate possession thereof, the delivery to the purchaser shall, as far as practicable, be made by the Sheriff giving notice to the person in possession prohibiting him from delivering possession of the property to any person except the purchaser thereof.

8.—If the property sold shall consist of a house, land, or other immoveable property, in the occupancy of a defendant, or some person on his behalf, or of some person claiming under a title created by the defendant subsequently to the attachment of such property, the Court shall, on the application of the purchaser, order delivery thereof to be made by putting the party of whom the house, land, or other immoveable property may have been sold, or any person whom he may appoint to receive delivery on his behalf, in possession thereof, and, if need be, by removing any person who may refuse to vacate the same.

9.—If the property sold shall consist of a house, land, or other immoveable property in the occupancy of other persons entitled to occupy the same, the Court shall, on the application of the purchaser, order delivery thereof to be made by affixing a copy of the certificate of sale in some conspicuous place on the house, land, or other immoveable property, or in the Supreme Court building.

10.—Where the property sold shall consist of debts not being negotiable instruments, or of shares in any public company or corporation, the Court shall, on the application of the purchaser, make an order prohibiting the creditor from receiving the debts and the debtor from making payment thereof to any person or persons except the purchaser, or prohibiting the person in whose name the shares may be standing, from making any transfer of the shares to any person except the purchaser,

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or receiving payment of any dividends thereon, and the manager, secretary, or other proper officer of the company or corporation from permitting any such transfer or making any such payment to any person except the purchaser.

11.—Where the property sold shall consist of negotiable securities of which actual seizure has been made, the same shall be delivered to the purchaser thereof.

12.—If the indorsement, transfer, or conveyance of the party in whose name any negotiable security or any share in a public company or corporation is standing, or in whom any mortgage or equity of redemption shall be vested, shall be required to transfer the same, the Registrar may indorse the security or the certificate of the share, or may execute such other document as may be necessary for transferring the same. The indorsement or execution shall be in the following form, or to the like effect:—"A. B. by C. D., Registrar of the Supreme Court of Hongkong; in a suit by E. F. *versus* A. B." Until the transfer of such security or share, the Court may, by order, appoint some person to receive any interest or dividend due thereon, and to sign receipts for the same; and any indorsement made, or document executed, or receipts signed, as aforesaid, shall be as valid and effectual for all purposes, as if the same had been made or executed or signed by the party himself.

13.—If the purchaser of any immoveable property sold in execution of a decree shall, notwithstanding the order of the Court, be resisted or obstructed in obtaining possession of the property, the provisions contained in section LXXV., relating to resistance or obstruction to a party in whose favor a suit has been decreed in obtaining possession of the property adjudged to him, shall be applicable in the case of such resistance or obstruction.

14.—If it shall appear that the resistance or obstruction to the delivery of possession was occasioned by any person other than the defendant, claiming a right to the possession of the property sold as proprietor, mortgagee, lessee, or under any other title, or in the delivery of possession to the purchaser, any such person claiming as aforesaid shall be dispossessed, the Court, on the complaint of the purchaser, or of such person claiming as aforesaid, if made within one month from the date of such resistance or obstruction, or of such dispossession, as the case may be, shall enquire into the matter of the complaint, and make such order as may be proper in the circumstances of the case. The party against whom it is given shall be at liberty to bring a suit to establish his right at any time within one year from the date thereof.

Of the Execution of Decrees by Imprisonment.

LXXIX.—When a defendant is committed to prison in execution of a decree, the Court shall fix whatever monthly allowance it shall think sufficient for his subsistence, not exceeding twenty-five cents per day, which shall be paid by the party at whose instance the decree may have been executed, to the superintendent of the gaol, by monthly payments in advance, before the first day of each month, the first payment to be made for such portion of the current month as may remain unexpired before the defendant is committed to prison.

2.—In case of the serious illness of any defendant imprisoned under a decree for debt, it shall be lawful for the Court on the certificate of the Colonial Surgeon to make an order for the removal of the defendant to the Government Civil Hospital, and for his treatment there under custody until further order, and the period of the defendant's stay in hospital shall be counted as part of his term of imprisonment for debt, and his subsistence money shall be paid as if no such order had been made.

3.—A defendant shall be released at any time on the decree being fully satisfied, or at the request of the person at whose instance he may have been imprisoned, or on such person omitting to pay the allowance as above directed. No person shall be imprisoned on account of a decree for a longer period than one year, or for a longer period than six months if the decree be for payment of money not exceeding five hundred dollars, or for a longer period than three months if the decree be for the payment of money not exceeding one hundred dollars.

4.—Sums disbursed by a plaintiff for the subsistence of a defendant in gaol shall be added to the costs of the decree, and shall be recoverable by the attachment and

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sale of the property of the defendant; but the defendant shall not be detained in custody or arrested on account of any sums so disbursed.

5.—Any person in confinement under a decree may apply to the Court for his discharge. The application shall contain a full account of all property of whatever nature belonging to the applicant, whether in expectancy or in possession, and whether held exclusively by himself or jointly with others, or by others in trust for him (except the necessary wearing apparel of himself and his family and the necessary implements of his trade), and of the places respectively where such property is to be found; and such application shall be subscribed by the applicant and verified on affidavit.

6.—On such application being made, the Court shall cause the execution creditor to be furnished with a copy of the account of the defendant's property and shall fix a reasonable period within which the execution creditor may cause the whole or any part of such property to be attached and sold, or may make proof that the defendant's inability to satisfy the decree is attributable to unjustifiable extravagance in living, or that the defendant, for the purpose of procuring his discharge without satisfying the decree, has wilfully concealed property, or his right or interest therein, or fraudulently transferred or removed property, or committed any other act of bad faith. If the execution creditor shall fail to make such proof, the Court shall cause the defendant to be set at liberty. If the execution creditor shall within the time specified, or at any subsequent period, make such proof to the satisfaction of the Court, the Court shall retain the defendant in confinement unless he shall have already been in confinement on account of the decree for the full term of his imprisonment.

7.—A defendant once discharged shall not again be imprisoned on account of the same decree, but his property shall continue liable, under the ordinary rules, to attachment and sale until the decree shall be fully satisfied.

8.—All questions regarding the amount of any mesne profits which by the terms of the decree may have been reserved for adjustment in the execution of the decree, or of any mesne profits or interest which may be payable in respect of the subject matter of a suit between the date of the institution of the suit and execution of the decree, as well as questions relating to sums alleged to have been paid in discharge or satisfaction of the decree or the like, and any other questions arising between the parties to the suit in which the decree was made and relating to the execution of the decree, shall be determined by order of the Court.

Enforcement of Orders.

LXXX.—Any order of the Court made in any suit or proceeding may be enforced by leave of the Court, in the manner hereinbefore provided for the enforcement of decrees.

Commitment for Disobedience to a Decree or Order.

LXXXI.—Where any person is guilty of wilful disobedience to a decree or order, the person prosecuting the decree or order shall be entitled to apply to the Court for an order on the person disobeying such decree or order to show cause why he should not be punished for the disobedience. The Court, unless it sees good reason to the contrary, shall, on such application, make an order accordingly.

2.—The Court shall not grant the order except on evidence on oath or affidavit establishing such a case, as if uncontradicted, and unexplained, would justify the immediate commitment of the person disobeying the decree or order.

3.—A certified copy of the order and of the affidavit or deposition on which the order is granted shall be served on the party to whom the order is directed.

4.—On the return-day of the order, if the person to whom it is directed does not attend and does not establish a sufficient excuse for not attending, and if the Court is satisfied that the order has been duly served,—or if he attends and does not show cause to the satisfaction of the Court why he should not be punished for the disobedience,—the Court may issue a warrant for his commitment to prison.

5.—The Court may enlarge the time for the return to the order, or may, on the return of it and under circumstances which would strictly justify the immediate commitment of the person guilty of the disobedience, direct that the warrant for his

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commitment shall issue only after a certain time, and in the event of his continued disobedience at that time to the decree or order in respect of which he has been guilty of disobedience.

6.—A person committed for disobedience to a decree or order is liable to be detained in custody until he has obeyed the decree or order in all things that are to be immediately performed, and given such security as the Court thinks fit to obey the other parts of the decree or order (if any) at the future times thereby appointed, —or in case of his no longer having the power to obey the decree or order, then until he has been imprisoned for such time or until he has paid such fine as the Court directs.

PART IV.

FOREIGN ATTACHMENT AND OTHER SPECIAL SUITS.

Chapter XIII.

Foreign Attachment.

LXXXII.—Proceedings by foreign attachment may be taken in manner hereinafter prescribed in all suits founded on contract or for detinue or trover provided that the cause of action arose within the jurisdiction.

2.—Upon the filing in Court by the plaintiff in any such suit of an affidavit to the following effect, that is to say:—

(a.) That the cause of action arose within the jurisdiction;

(b.) That the plaintiff has taken out a writ of summons against the defendant, but that the defendant is absent from the Colony or that there is probable cause to believe that the defendant is concealing himself to evade proceedings;

(c.) That the defendant is beneficially entitled to lands, or to any interest therein within the jurisdiction, or to any monies, securities for money, goods, chattels, or other property whatsoever within the jurisdiction in the custody, or under the control of any other person within the jurisdiction, or that such other person (hereinafter called the Garnishee) is indebted to the defendant;

the Registrar may issue a writ of general attachment against all the property moveable and immoveable of the defendant within the jurisdiction, which shall be called a writ of "foreign attachment" and shall be made returnable not less than fourteen days after the date thereof except by special leave of the Court.

3.—Absence from the Colony shall for the purpose of proceedings by foreign attachment be taken to be absence for the time being, whether the party shall ever have been within the Colony or not.

4.—Before any such writ shall issue, the plaintiff, or some one on his behalf, shall enter into a bond with one or more sufficient sureties to be approved by the Registrar in a penal sum equal to twice the amount of the claim, or in any less sum by special leave of the Court, the condition of which said bond shall be that in case the defendant shall, at any time within the period limited by this Ordinance in that behalf, cause the writ to be set aside, or any judgment which may be given in the suit to be reversed or varied, the plaintiff will pay to the defendant all such sums of money, damages, costs and charges as the Court may order and award on account of, or in relation to the said suit and the said attachment or either of them: Provided that the Court shall not award a larger amount of damages than it is competent to decree in an action for damages and such award shall bar any suit for damages in respect of such attachment.

5.—The bond shall be in such form as the Court may, from time to time, or in any particular case, approve and direct, and shall be entered into before the Registrar, and deposited in Court; and whenever it shall be made to appear to the satisfaction of the Court upon affidavit or otherwise that under the circumstances it is expedient that the writ should issue forthwith and before the bond shall have been entered into

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as aforesaid, the Court may order the writ to issue accordingly, upon such terms as it shall think fit, and by the same order shall limit the time, not exceeding seven days from the date of the issue of the writ, within which the bond must be entered into and deposited as aforesaid; and in the case of default of complying with the requirements of such order within the time thereby limited, the Court may dissolve the writ, and thereupon may award costs and damages to the defendant in the manner hereinbefore provided in the case of a writ being set aside or a judgment in the suit being reversed or varied.

6.—All writs of foreign attachment against moveable property shall be executed by the Sheriff.

7.—Where two or more writs of foreign attachment shall issue at the suit of different plaintiffs, they shall take priority respectively according to the date and time at which they reach the hands of the Sheriff for execution. The Sheriff shall indorse upon the writ the date and time of the receipt thereof.

8.—Property in the custody or under the control of any public official in his official capacity shall be liable to attachment with the consent of the Attorney-General; and property *in custodia legis* shall be liable to attachment by leave of the Court. In such cases, the writ of foreign attachment must be served on such public officer, or on the Registrar, as the case may be.

9.—Where the defendant is beneficially entitled to lands or any interest therein, a memorial containing a copy of the writ of foreign attachment shall be registered in the land office establishment under Ordinance No. 3 of 1844 in a special book to be kept for the purpose, and to be called the "Foreign Attachment Book;" and the date and time of such registration shall be duly noted and entered in the said book; and in case such writ of foreign attachment shall be dissolved, or the judgment in the suit shall be satisfied, a certificate to that effect under the hand of the Registrar, and the seal of the Court may be filed at the land office, and thereupon the memorial shall be deemed to have been cancelled. The fees payable to the land office shall be for the registration of such memorial one dollar, and for the filing of such certificate one dollar, and no other fees shall be chargeable by the land office in respect thereof.

10.—From the time of the registration in the land office of the memorial of a writ of foreign attachment, all lands within the jurisdiction, or any interest therein to which the defendant mentioned in such writ is then beneficially entitled, whether solely or jointly with others, shall, to the extent of his interest therein, and subject to Crown debts and to any *bona fide* prior title thereto, to lien or charge thereon, and to the rights and powers of prior incumbrancers, be attached to satisfy the claim of the plaintiff.

11.—From the time of the service upon the garnishee of a writ of foreign attachment, all property whatsoever, within the jurisdiction other than lands, or any interest therein, to which the defendant mentioned in such writ is then beneficially entitled, whether solely or jointly with others, and which is in the custody or under the control of the garnishee, and all debts then due or accruing due by the garnishee to the defendant, shall, to the extent of the defendant's interest therein, and subject to Crown debts and to any *bona fide* prior title thereto, or lien or charge thereon, and to the rights and powers of prior incumbrancers, be respectively attached in the hands of such garnishee, to satisfy the claim of the plaintiff.

12.—The Court may, at any time before judgment, upon such grounds as it shall deem sufficient, order any property, other than lands, or any interest therein, attached under such writ, to be sold in such manner as it shall direct, and the net proceeds to be paid into Court.

13.—Any garnishee who shall without leave or order of the Court, at any time after the service of the writ and before the attachment shall be dissolved, knowingly and wilfully part with the custody or control of any property attached in his hands, or remove the same out of the jurisdiction of the Court, or sell or dispose of the same, or pay over any debt due by him to the defendant, excepting only to or to the use of the plaintiff, shall pay such damages to the plaintiff as the Court shall award, and he

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shall be deemed guilty of contempt of Court: Provided that the Court shall not award a larger amount of damages than it is competent to decree in an action for damages, and such award shall bar any suit for damages in respect of such attachment.

14.—In all cases where it shall be made to appear to the satisfaction of the Registrar by affidavit or otherwise that there is reasonable cause to believe that any property attached is in danger of being removed out of the jurisdiction, or of being sold, or otherwise disposed of, the Registrar may, by an order in writing, direct the Sheriff to seize such property and detain the same subject to the order of the Court; and the Sheriff shall thereupon seize and detain such property accordingly.

15.—Notice of the issue of the writ of foreign attachment shall be inserted twice in the *Gazette*, and twice in some local newspaper, unless the Court shall, by reason of the defendant having entered an appearance, or upon any other ground, dispense with the publication of such notice.

16.—In cases where the place of residence of the defendant out of the jurisdiction, shall be known, the Court may, if it shall think fit, upon the application of the garnishee, or of any friend, or agent of the defendant, or of its own motion, and upon such terms as it may deem reasonable, order that notice of the writ be served upon the defendant out of the jurisdiction, and that further proceedings be stayed until further order, but without prejudice to the attachment under the writ.

17.—After the issue of the writ of foreign attachment, (but subject to the provisions of the last preceding paragraph), the plaintiff may forthwith file his petition, and upon such day after the return of the writ as the Court shall appoint, may proceed to establish his claim as in ordinary suits in which there has been due service of the writ of summons, and leave has been obtained to proceed *ex parte*.

18.—Upon the hearing of the petition, the Court shall proceed to enquire and determine whether in fact the plaintiff's case is within the provisions herein contained relating to foreign attachment, and whether the plaintiff has established his claim and shall pronounce judgment accordingly; and if the plaintiff shall obtain a judgment, the Court may, at the same or any subsequent sitting, examine, or permit the plaintiff to examine the garnishee, and any other persons, and determine what property moveable or immoveable is subject to attachment under the writ issued.

19.—The Court may, of its own motion, or at the instance of any person interested in the enquiry, summon any person whom it may think necessary, and examine him in relation to such property, and may require the garnishee as well as the person summoned as aforesaid to produce all deeds and documents in his possession or power relating to such property.

20.—If the plaintiff shall obtain judgment, the Court may, at the time of pronouncing the decree in favor of the plaintiff, or at any subsequent sitting, order that execution do issue against all or any of the property attached which the Court shall have declared to be liable to satisfy the plaintiff's claim, and all the provisions of this Code relating to execution of decree in ordinary suits shall apply to execution so ordered against the said property.

21.—If the plaintiff shall fail to obtain judgment, the Court shall thereupon dissolve the writ of foreign attachment issued at his suit.

22.—Whenever there shall be two or more adverse claimants to any goods laden on board of any ship, and such ship shall be attached in a suit against the shipowner for the non-delivery of such goods, the Court may, in its discretion, on the application of the master, or of the agent of the shipowner, stay the proceedings upon such terms as the Court shall deem reasonable, and order such goods to be landed and warehoused *in custodia legis* without prejudice to the master's lien thereon, and may dissolve the attachment against the ship, and may make such orders as may be necessary for the determination of the rights of such adverse claimants upon such terms, as to security and other matters, as may seem just.

23.—Whenever there shall be several claimants to any property attached or to any interest therein, the Court may, it its discretion, summon before it all the claimants and may make such orders for the ascertaining of their respective rights and for the custody of the property in the meanwhile as it shall, in its discretion,

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think fit, either under this provision, or the provisions of this code relating to adverse claims and to claims to attached property.

24.—The Court may stay proceedings in any suit commenced against a garnishee in respect of property attached in his hands, upon such terms as it shall think fit.

25.—The Court at any time before judgment, upon being satisfied by affidavit or otherwise that the defendant has a substantial ground of defence, either wholly or in part, to the suit on the merits, may give leave to the defendant to defend the suit, without prejudice to the attachment under the writ.

26.—The defendant, at any time before any property attached in the suit shall have been sold in satisfaction of the plaintiff's claim, may apply to the Court upon notice of motion for an order to dissolve the attachment under the writ as to the whole or any part of the property attached, upon security being given to answer the plaintiff's claim, and the Court may make such order, either absolutely or upon such terms as it may deem reasonable, and in the meanwhile may stay or postpone any sale.

27.—Defendant may at any time within two years from the date of the judgment, notwithstanding that the property attached, or any part thereof, shall have been sold in satisfaction of the plaintiff's claim, apply to the Court upon notice of motion for an order to set aside the judgment and for the re-hearing of the suit, and for leave to defend the same; and if it shall appear to the satisfaction of the Court that the defendant had no notice or knowledge of the suit, and could not reasonably have made an earlier application to the Court, and that he had at the time of the obtaining of the judgment and still has a substantial ground of defence, either wholly or in part, to the suit on the merits, it shall be lawful for the Court to grant such order upon such terms as it may deem reasonable.

28.—The reversal or setting aside of a judgment, or the dissolving or setting aside of any writ of foreign attachment, or any subsequent proceedings, shall not affect the title of any *bona fide* purchaser for valuable consideration of any property sold in satisfaction of the plaintiff's claim.

Chapter XIV.

Claims against the Government.

LXXXIII.—All claims against the Government of the Colony of the same nature as claims within the provisions of "The Petitions of Right Act, 1860," may, with the consent of the Governor, be preferred in the Supreme Court, in a suit instituted by the claimant as plaintiff against "The Attorney-General" as defendant.

2.—It shall not be necessary for the plaintiff to issue a writ of summons, but the suit shall be commenced by the filing and service of the petition upon the Crown Solicitor.

3.—The Crown Solicitor shall transmit the petition to the Government, and in case the Governer shall grant his consent as aforesaid, the suit may proceed and be carried on under the ordinary procedure provided by this Code.

4.—The petition and all other documents, notices, or proceedings which in a suit of the same nature between private parties would be required to be served upon the defendant, shall be served upon the Crown Solicitor.

5.—Whenever in any such suit a decree shall be made against the Government, no execution shall issue thereon, but a copy of such decree under the seal of the Court shall be transmitted by the Court to the Government.

Chapter XV.

Summary Procedure on Bills of Exchange and Promissory Notes.

LXXXIV.—Suits on Bills of Exchange or Promissory Notes, instituted within six months after the same became due and payable, may be heard and determined in a summary way as hereinafter is provided.

2.—The Court shall, on application, within seven days from the service of the writ of summons, give the defendant leave to defend the suit on his paying into Court the sum indorsed, or on evidence on oath showing to the satisfaction of the Court a good legal or equitable defence, or such facts as would make it incumbent on the

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holder to prove consideration, or such other facts as the Court deems sufficient to support the application, and on such terms as to security and other matters, as to the Court seems fit; and in that case, the Court may direct proceedings to be taken and carried on by petition in the ordinary way.

3.—If the defendant does not so obtain leave to defend, the plaintiff, on proof of due service of the writ of summons, shall be entitled as of course at any time after the expiration of such seven days, to an immediate absolute decree for any sum not exceeding the sum indorsed on the writ of summons, together with interest at the rate specified, to the date of the judgment and with costs.

4.—After judgment the Court may under special circumstances set aside the judgment, and may stay or set aside execution, and may give leave to defend the suit, if it appears to the court reasonable so to do, on such terms as to the Court may seem just.

5.—In any proceeding under this section, it shall be competent to the Court to order the bill or note sought to be proceeded on to be forthwith deposited in Court, and further to order that all proceedings be stayed until the plaintiff gives security for costs.

6.—The holder of a dishonored bill or note shall have the same remedies for the recovery of the expenses incurred in the noting of the same for non-acceptance or non-payment, incurred otherwise by reason of the dishonor, as he has under this section for the recovery of the amount of the bill or note.

7.—The holder of a bill or note may, if he thinks fit, obtain one writ of summons under the present provisions against all or any of the parties to the bill or note; and such writ of summons shall be the commencement of a suit or suits against the parties therein named respectively; and all subsequent proceedings against such respective parties shall be carried on, as far as may be, as if separate writs of summons had issued.

8.—The writ of summons or its indorsement must set forth the claims against the parties respectively, according to their respective alleged liabilities, with sufficient precision and certainly to enable each defendant to set up any defence on which he individually may desire to rely.

Chapter XVI.

Mandamus.

LXXXV.—The plaintiff in any action except *Replevin* and *Ejectment*, may indorse upon the writ and copy to be served, a notice that the plaintiff intends to claim a writ of *Mandamus*, and the plaintiff may thereupon claim in the petition either together with any other demand which may now be enforced in such action, or separately, a writ of *Mandamus* commanding the defendant to fulfil any duty in the fulfilment of which the plaintiff is personally interested.

2.—The petition in such action shall set forth sufficient grounds upon which such claim is founded, and shall set forth that the plaintiff is personally interested therein, and that he sustains, or may sustain, damage by the non-performance of such duty and that performance thereof has been demanded by him, and refused, or neglected.

3.—The proceedings in any action in which a writ of *Mandamus* is claimed shall be the same in all respects, as nearly as may be, as in an ordinary action for the recovery of damages.

4.—In case judgment shall be given for the plaintiff that a *Mandamus* do issue, it shall be lawful for the Court, if it shall see fit to issue a peremptory writ of *Mandamus* to the defendant, commanding him forthwith to perform the duty to be enforced, and such writ in case of disobedience may be enforced by attachment.

5.—The writ of *Mandamus* need not contain any recitals, but shall simply command the performance of the duty, and in other respects shall be in the form of an ordinary writ of execution, except that it shall be directed to the party and not to the Sheriff, and returnable forthwith; and to return thereto, except that of compliance, shall be allowed, but time to return it may, upon sufficient grounds, be allowed by the Court, either with or without terms.

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6.—The Court may, upon application by the plaintiff, besides or instead of proceeding against the disobedient party by attachment, direct that the act required to be done may be done by the plaintiff, or some other person appointed by the Court, at the expense of the defendant; and upon the act being done, the amount of such expense may be ascertained by the Court itself, or by reference to the Registrar, as the Court may think fit to order; and the Court may order payment of the amount of such expenses and costs, and enforce payment thereof by execution.

Chapter XVII.

Suits in Forma Pauperis.

LXXXVI.—Any poor person, before commencing or defending any action or suit in the Court in his own right or becoming poor during the progress thereof, may apply to the Court by petition for leave to sue or defend as a pauper, which petition shall be supported by an affidavit of the petitioner, and of two householders living in his neighbourhood, that he is not possessed of property to the amount of fifty dollars in value, excepting wearing apparel, and the matter or thing claimed by him in the action or suit if he be plaintiff, and thereupon it shall be referred to a barrister to consider the case; and upon the petitioner producing a certificate, signed by such barrister, that he has considered the case, and believes him to have a good cause of action or defence, as the case may be, it shall be lawful for the Court to admit the petitioner to use or defend, as the case may be, *in forma pauperis*; and also to appoint a barrister and attorney to appear for him.

2.—No person shall be admitted to sue *in forma pauperis*, unless he shall have filed in Court an affidavit containing a full statement of all the material facts of the case to the best of his belief.

3.—If in any case the Court thinks fit to assign a counsel or attorney to assist a person admitted to sue or defend *in forma pauperis*, or to consider the case and give such certificate as aforesaid, the counsel or attorney so assigned may not refuse his assistance, unless he satisfies the Court that he has some good reason for refusing.

4.—No fee shall be taken by any barrister or attorney so assigned, nor shall any fees of Court be demanded by any officer of the Court from any persons applying or admitted to sue or defend as a pauper; but if he succeed, and the costs should be awarded to be paid by his opponent, then the barrister and the attorney so assigned, shall be entitled to and shall receive all such fees as the Registrar of the Court shall allow to them on taxation, and such Court fees as would, in other cases, be chargeable shall be charged and recovered.

5.—Any person having been admitted to sue or defend as a pauper, and becoming of ability during the progress of the cause, or misbehaving himself therein by any vexatious or improper conduct or proceeding, or wilfully delaying the cause, shall on the same being shown to the Court, be deprived of all the privileges of such admission.

PART V.

PROCEEDINGS BY AGREEMENT OF PARTIES.—ARBITRATION. —MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS.

Chapter XVIII.

Issues by Agreement of Parties.

LXXXVII.—When the parties to a suit are agreed as to the question or questions of fact or of law to be decided between them, they may state the same in the form of an issue, and enter into an agreement in writing, which shall not be subject to any stamp duty, that upon the finding of the Court in the affirmative or the negative of such issue, a sum of money specified in the agreement, or to be ascertained by the Court upon a question inserted in the issue for that purpose, shall be paid by one of the parties to the other of them, or that upon such finding some property specified in the agreement, and in dispute in the suit, shall be delivered by one of the parties to the other of them, or that upon such finding one or more of the parties shall do or perform some particular act, or shall refrain from doing or performing some particular act, specified in the agreement, and having reference to the matter in dispute.

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2—If the Court shall be satisfied, after an examination of the parties and taking such evidence as it may deem proper, that the agreement was duly executed by the parties, and that the parties have a *bona fide* interest in the decision of such question, and that the same is fit to be tried and decided, it may proceed to try the same, and deliver its finding or opinion thereon in the manner as if the issue had been framed by the Court, and may, upon the finding or decision on such issue give judgment for the sum so agreed on, or so ascertained as aforesaid, or otherwise according to the terms of the agreement; and upon the judgment which shall be so given, decree shall follow and may be executed in the same way as if the judgment had been pronounced in a contested suit.

How Questions may be raised for the Decision of the Court by any persons interested.

LXXXVIII.—Parties interested or claiming to be interested in the decision of any question of fact or law, may enter into an agreement, which shall not be subject to any stamp duty, that upon the finding of the Court in the affirmative or negative of such question of fact or law, a sum of money fixed by the parties, or to be detained by the Court, shall be paid by one of the parties to the other of them; or that some property, moveable or immoveable, specified in the agreement shall be delivered by one of the parties to the other of them; or that one or more of the parties shall do or perform some particular act or shall refrain from doing or performing some particular act specified in the agreement. Where the agreement is for the delivery of some property, moveable or immoveable, or for the doing or performing or the refraining to do or perform any particular act, the estimated value of the property to be delivered, or to which the act specified may have reference, shall be stated in the agreement.

2.—The agreement shall be filed in Court, and, when so filed, shall be numbered and registered as a suit between the parties interested as plaintiffs and defendants, and all the parties to it shall be subject to the jurisdiction of the Court, and shall be bound by the statements contained therein.

3.—The case shall be set down for hearing as an ordinary suit; and if the Court shall be satisfied, after hearing the parties and taking such evidence as it may deem proper, that the agreement was duly executed by the parties, and that they have a *bona fide* interest in the question of fact or law stated therein, and that the same is fit to be tried or decided, it shall proceed to try the same, and deliver its finding or opinion thereon in the same way as in an ordinary suit; and shall, upon its finding or deciding upon the question of fact or law, give judgment for the sum fixed by the parties, or so ascertained as aforesaid, or otherwise, according to the terms of the agreement, and upon the judgment which shall be so given, decree shall follow and may be executed in the same way as if the judgment had been pronounced in an ordinary suit.

Chapter XIX.

Reference to Arbitration.

LXXXIX.—If the parties to a suit are desirous that the matters in difference between them in the suit, or any of such matters, shall be referred to the final decision of one or more arbitrator or arbitrators, they may apply to the Court at any time before final judgment for an order of reference, and such order shall be filed with the proceedings in the suit.

2.—The arbitrators shall be nominated by the parties in such manner as may be agreed upon between them. If the parties cannot agree with respect to the nomination of the arbitrators, or if the persons nominated by them shall refuse to accept the arbitration, and the parties are desirous that the nomination shall be made by the Court, the Court shall appoint the arbitrators.

3.—The Court shall, by an order under its seal, refer to the arbitrators the matters in difference in the suit which they may be required to determine, and shall fix such time as it may think reasonable for the delivery of the award, and the time so fixed shall be specified in the order.

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4.—If the reference be to two or more arbitrators, provision shall be made in the order for a difference of opinion among the arbitrators, by the appointment of an umpire, or by declaring that the decision shall be with the majority, or by empowering the arbitrators to appoint an umpire, or otherwise as may be agreed upon between the parties; or if they cannot agree, as the Court may determine.

5.—When a reference is made to arbitration by an order of Court, the same process to the parties and witnesses whom the arbitrators, or umpire, may desire to have examined, shall issue as in ordinary suits; and persons not attending in compliance with such process, or making any other default, or refusing to give their testimony, or being guilty of any contempt to the arbitrators, or umpire, during the investigation of the suit, shall be subject to the like disadvantages, penalties, and punishments, by order of the Court on the representation of the arbitrators, or umpire, as they would incur for the same offences in suits tried before the Court.

6.—When the arbitrators shall not have been able to complete the award within the period specified in the order from want of the necessary evidence or information, or other good and sufficient cause, the Court may, from time to time, enlarge the period for delivery of the award, if it shall think proper. In any case in which an umpire shall have been appointed, it shall be lawful for him to enter on the reference in lieu of the arbitrators, if they shall have allowed their time, or their extended time, to expire without making an award, or shall have delivered to the Court, or to the umpire, a notice in writing stating that they cannot agree: Provided that an award shall not be liable to be set aside only by reason of its not having been completed within the period allowed by the Court, unless on proof that the delay in completing the award arose from misconduct of the arbitrators, or umpire, or unless the award shall have been made after the issue of an order by the Court superseding the arbitration and recalling the suit.

7.—If, in any case of reference to arbitration by an order of Court, the arbitrators, or umpire, shall die, or refuse or become incapable to act, it shall be lawful for the Court to appoint a new arbitrator or arbitrators, or umpire, in the place of the person or persons so dying, or refusing or becoming incapable to act. Where the arbitrators are empowered by the terms of the order of reference to appoint an umpire and do not appoint an umpire, any of the parties may serve the arbitrators with a written notice to appoint an umpire; and if within seven days after such notice shall have been served, no umpire be appointed, in shall be lawful for the Court upon the application of the party having served such notice as aforesaid, and upon proof to its satisfaction of such notice having been served, to appoint an umpire. In any case of appointment under this section, the arbitrators, or umpire, so appointed shall have the like power to act in the reference, as if their names had been inserted in the original order of reference.

8.—It shall be lawful for the arbitrators, or umpire, upon any reference by an order of Court, if they shall think fit, and if it is not provided to the contrary, to state their award as to the whole or any part thereof in the form of a special case for the opinion of the Court.

9.—The Court may, on the application of either party, modify, or correct an award where it appears that a part of the award is upon matters not referred to the arbitrators, provided such part can be separated from the other part and does not affect the decision on the matter referred; or where the award is imperfect in form, or contains any obvious error which can be amended without affecting such decision. The Court may also, on such application, make such order as it thinks just respecting the costs of the arbitration, if any question arise respecting such costs and the award contain no sufficient provision concerning them.

10.—In any of the following cases, the Court shall have power to remit the award or any of the matters referred to arbitration for reconsideration by the arbitrators, or umpire, upon such terms as it may think proper, that is to say:—

(a) If the award has left undetermined some of the matters referred to arbitration, or if it has determined matters not referred to arbitration;

(b) If the award is so indefinite as to be incapable of execution;

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(c) If an objection to the legality of the award is apparent upon the face of the award.

11.—No award shall be liable to be set aside except on the ground of perverseness or misconduct of the arbitrator or umpire. Any application to set aside an award shall be made within fifteen days after the publication thereof.

12.—If no application shall have been made to set aside the award, or to remit the same, or any of the matters referred for reconsideration, or if the Court shall have refused any such application, either party may file the award in Court, and the award shall thereupon have the same force and effect for all purposes as a judgment.

13.—When any persons shall by an instrument in writing agree that any differences between them, or any of them, shall be referred to the arbitration of any persons named in the agreement, application may be made by the parties thereto, or any of them, that the agreement be filed in Court. On such application being made, the Court shall direct such notice to be given to any of the parties to the agreement, other than the applicants, as it may think necessary, requiring such parties to show cause, within a time to be specified, why the agreement should not be filed. The application shall be numbered and registered as a suit between the parties interested as plaintiffs and defendants. If no sufficient cause be shown against the filing of the agreement, the agreement shall be filed and an order of reference to arbitration shall be made thereon. The several provisions of this chapter, so far as they are not inconsistent with the terms of any agreement so filed, shall be applicable to all proceedings under the order of reference and to the award of arbitration and to enforcement of such award.

14.—When any matter has been referred to arbitration without the intervention of the Court, and award has been made, any person interested in the award may, within six months from the date of the award, make application to the Court, that the award be filed in Court. The Court shall direct notice to be given to the parties to the arbitration other than the applicant, requiring such parties to show cause, within a time to be specified, why the award should not be filed. The application shall be numbered and registered as a suit between the applicant as plaintiff and the other parties as defendants. If no sufficient cause be shown against the award, the award shall be filed, and shall thereupon have the same force and effect for all purposes as a judgment.

Chapter XX.—Miscellaneous Provisions.

Adjournment.

XC.—Nothing in the Code shall affect the power of the Court to defer or adjourn the hearing or determination of any suit, matter, proceeding, or application, for such time and on such terms as justice requires.

Amendment.

XCI.—Nothing in this Code shall affect the power of the Court to order or allow any amendment of any writ, petition, answer, notice, or other document whatever, at any time on such terms as justice requires.

Power of Court as to Time.

XCII.—Nothing in the Code shall affect the power of the Court to enlarge or abridge the time appointed or allowed for the doing of any act, or the taking of any proceeding on such terms as justice requires.

2.—Where the Court is by this Code or otherwise authorised to appoint the time for the doing of any act, or the taking of any proceedings or to enlarge the time appointed or allowed for that purpose by this Code, or otherwise, the Court may further enlarge any time so appointed or enlarged by it on such terms as seem just, whether the application for further enlargement be made before or after the expiration of the time already allowed: Provided that no such further enlargement shall be made unless it appears to the Court to be required for the purposes of justice, and not sought merely for delay.

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Computation of Time.

XCIII.—Where by this Code, or any special order, or the course of the Court, any limited time from or after any date or event is appointed or allowed for the doing of any act or the taking of any proceeding, and such time is not limited by hours, the computation of such limited time shall not include the day of such date or of the happening of such event, but shall commence at the beginning of the next following day, and the act or proceeding must be done or taken at latest on the last day of such limited time, according to such computation.

2.—Where the limited time so appointed or allowed is less than six days, the following days shall not be reckoned in the computation of such time; namely:—Sunday, Good Friday, Monday and Tuesday in Easter Week, Christmas Day and the day next before and next after Christmas Day, and any public holiday or day set apart as a fast or thanksgiving day.

3.—Where the time for the doing of any act or the taking of any proceeding expires on one of the days last-mentioned, the act or proceeding shall be considered as done or taken in due time if done or taken on the next day afterwards, that is not one of the last-mentioned days.

4.—The day on which an order that a plaintiff do give security for costs is served, and the time thenceforward until and including the day on which such security is given, shall be reckoned in the computation of the time allowed to a defendant for putting in his answer.

5.—The period of vacation of the Supreme Court shall not be included in the computation of time except by leave of the Court.

Power of Court as to Costs.

XCIV.—The costs of the whole suit and of each particular proceeding therein, and of every proceeding before the Court shall be in the discretion of the Court; and the Court shall have full power to award and apportion costs in any manner it may deem proper.

2.—Under the denomination of costs are included the whole of the expenses necessarily incurred by either party on account of the suit, and in enforcing the decree made therein, such as the expense of summoning the parties and witnesses, and of other process, or of procuring copies of documents, law costs, costs of special juries, charges of witnesses, and expenses of commissioners either in taking evidence or in investigating accounts.

3.—Until a new scale of Court fees and fees and costs of counsel and attorney, shall have been provided for use under this Ordinance, by any general rule or order of the Supreme Court or otherwise, and so far as any such new scale may be incomplete, all questions relating to the amount of such fees and costs, shall be referred to the Registrar, who is hereby empowered to determine the same on taxation, either with or without reference to the existing scale, having regard to the skill, labour, and responsibility involved, subject nevertheless to a review of such determination on summary application to the Court in chambers; and the payment of the costs allowed on such taxation or review may be enforced in the same manner as if the same had been fixed by any such general rule or order.

4.—The Court may, if in any case it deems fit, require any party to any suit or proceeding, either at the commencement or at any time during the progress thereof, to give security for costs to the satisfaction of the Court by deposit or otherwise; and in the case of a plaintiff, may stay proceedings until such security be given.

Cross-Action against absent Plaintiffs.

XCV.—Whenever a suit shall be instituted by a plaintiff residing out of the jurisdiction, and it shall be made to appear on oath or affidavit to the satisfaction of the Court, that the defendant has a *bona fide* claim against such plaintiff which can be conveniently tried by the Supreme Court, it shall be lawful for the Court, in its discretion, to stay proceedings in the suit so instituted by the absent plaintiff until he shall have entered an appearance to any cross-action instituted by the defendant against the absent plaintiff in respect of such claim, upon such terms as justice requires.

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Seal of Court.

XCVI.—Every writ, summons, warrant, decree, rule, order, notice and other document issuing from the Court shall be sealed with the seal of the Court, and be returned for the purpose of being filed in Court.

Publication of Notices.

XCVII.—In all cases in which the publication of any notice is required, the same may be made by advertisement in the *Gazette*, unless otherwise provided in any particular case by this Code, or otherwise ordered by the Court.

Forms.

XCVIII.—Until special forms shall be prescribed for use under this Code, by any general rule or order of Court, and so far as the same may be incomplete, all forms at present in use in the Supreme Court, with such variations and additions as may be required to be made therein, may be used for the purpose of carrying out the provision of this Code, and shall, as regards the form thereof, be valid and sufficient.

Amendment of Code.

XCIX.—Any amendment in the provisions of this Ordinance, whether by way of repeal, variation, substitution, or addition, may, if deemed expedient, be made by a resolution of the Legislative Council, to be published in the *Gazette;* and every amendment so made and published shall have the same force and effect for all purposes as if the same had been made by Ordinance, and shall in like manner come into immediate operation, subject to disallowance by Her Majesty.

Commencement of Ordinance.

C.—This Ordinance shall commence and take effect on such day as shall hereafter be fixed by proclamation under the hand of the Governor.

RULES OF THE COLONIAL TREASURY.

1.—Crown Rents are payable every half year, on the 24th June and 25th December.

2.—Police, Lighting, and Water Rates are payable in advance, at the commencement of each quarter.

3—Payments at the Treasury to be made from 10 A.M. to 3 P.M., (Sundays excepted).

4.—Payments once made by the department, the officers of the Treasury are not responsible for any deficiency after receipts have been granted.

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PORT, CONSULAR, CUSTOMS, AND HARBOUR REGULATIONS, &c.

GENERAL REGULATIONS.

Port Regulations to secure the observance of Treaties and the maintenance of friendly relations between British Subjects and Chinese Subjects and Authorities, made in pursuance of Section 85 of the China and Japan Order in Council 1865.

I.—All port rules and regulations heretofore in force to secure the observance of Treaties and the maintenance of friendly relations between British subjects and Chinese subjects and authorities, having reference to any of the 13 ports open for trade in China, are repealed from and after the day of upon and from which day the following regulations shall take effect and be observed.

II.—The British Consulate offices at the several open ports shall be opened for public business from 10 o'clock A.M. to 4 o'clock P.M. daily, excepting Sundays, Christmas day, Good Friday, Queen's birthday, Easter Monday, and those holidays upon which public offices in England are closed, Chinese New Year's day and such Chinese holidays as the Chinese Customs authorities may observe.

III.—On the arrival of any British vessel at the anchorage of any of the open ports, the master shall, within 24 hours, deposit his ship's papers together with a summary of the manifest of her cargo at the Consulate office, unless a Sunday or holiday should intervene.

IV.—Every British vessel must show her national colours on entering the port or anchorage, and keep them hoisted until she shall have been reported at the Consulate and her papers deposited there.

V.—No British vessel or any vessel the property of a British subject, unless provided with a certificate or registry, or provisional or other pass from the Superintendent of Trade at Peking or from the Colonial Government at Hongkong, shall hoist the British ensign within any port or anchorage, or any flag similar to the British ensign, or of a character not to be easily distinguishable from it. Nor shall any registered British vessel flying the Red ensign hoist any other ensign or flag (except she be entitled to fly the Blue ensign) in use by Her Majesty's vessels of war, or the national ensign of any foreign State or any ensign or flag not plainly distinguishable from the ensigns used by Her Majesty's ships of war or from those flown by ships of foreign States.

VI.—Should any seaman absent himself without permission, the master shall forthwith report the same at the Consulate office, and take the necessary measures for the recovery of the absentee, and it shall be lawful for the Consul, if circumstances shall require it, in his discretion to prohibit leave being given to seamen to come ashore, and any master who shall violate such prohibition shall incur the penalties hereinafter declared.

VII.—The discharge of guns or other firearms from vessels in harbour is strictly prohibited, unless permission shall have been granted by the Consul.

VIII.—Masters of vessels when reporting their arrival at a Port shall notify in writing the names of all passengers and persons not forming part of the articled

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crew on board, and previous to leaving, notice must be given of the number and names of all persons, not forming part of the articled crew, intending to leave the port on board any vessel.

IX.—All cases of death occuring at sea must be reported to the Consul within 24 hours of the vessel's arriving in Port or Harbour, and all cases of death, on board vessels in Harbour, or in the residence of British subjects on shore, must be immediately reported at the Consulate office, and in the event of sudden or accidental death the fullest information obtainable should be given. It is strictly prohibited to throw overboard the bodies of seamen or other persons dying on board of a vessel in Harbour. Except in cases of urgent necessity, no burial should take place on shore or from any ship in Harbour without the license of the Consul first obtained.

X.—Stone or ballast shall not be thrown overboard in any Port or Harbour unless permission shall have been first obtained from the local authorities through the intervention of Her Majesty's Consular officer.

XI.—All cases of loss of property by theft or fraud on board ships, as well as of assault or felony requiring redress or involving the public peace, must be immediately reported at the Consulate office.

Any Chinese subject guilty of a misdemeanour on shore or afloat may be detained on detection, but information must in such cases be forthwith lodged at the Consulate office, and in no instance shall British subjects be permitted to use violence towards Chinese offenders or take the law into their own hands.

XII.—Any vessel laden with Gunpowder or other explosive material, or having in the whole above 200 lbs. of such material on board, shall not approach nearer than a distance of one mile from the limits of the anchorage. On arriving at that distance she must be forthwith reported to the Consular Authority.

Special anchorages or stations will be assigned for such ships in the neighbourhood of the Ports.

XIII.—No seaman or other person belonging to a British ship may be discharged or left behind at any port or anchorage without the express sanction of the Consul, and not then until sufficient security shall have been given for his maintenance and good behaviour while remaining on shore, and if required, for the expenses incident to his shipment to a Port in the United Kingdom or to a Colonial Port, according as the seaman or other person may be a native of Great Britain or of any British Colony.

If any British subject left at a Port or anchorage by a British vessel be found requiring public relief prior to the departure of such vessel from the Dominions of the Emperor of China, the vessel will be held responsible for the maintenance and removal of such British subject.

XIV.—When a vessel is ready to leave a port or anchorage, the master or consignee shall apply at the Chinese Custom House for a Chinese port clearance, and on his presenting this document, together with a copy of the manifest of his export cargo, at the Consulate office, his ship's papers will be restored, and he will be furnished with a Consular port clearance, on receiving which the vessel will be at liberty to leave the port. Should any vessel take in or discharge cargo subsequent to the issue of the Customs clearance, the master will be subject to a penalty, and the ship to such detention as may be necessary to the ends of justice,

XV.—When a vessel is ready to leave a port or anchorage, the master shall give notice thereof to the Consul, and shall hoist a Blue Peter at least 24 hours before the time appointed for her departure. The Consul may dispense with the observance of this regulation on security being given that claims presented within 24 hours will be paid.

XVI.—No British subject may establish or carry on a hotel, boarding or eating-house, house of establishment, or shop for the sale of liquors within the Consular district without the sanction and licence of the Consul, and payment of such fees in respect of such licence yearly or otherwise as may be duly authorised. The Consul shall require every person so licensed to give security for the good conduct of all inmates and frequenters of his house, and also that he will not harbour

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any seaman who is a runaway or who cannot produce his discharge accompanied by a written sanction from the Consul to reside on shore.

Every person so licensed will be held accountable for the good conduct of all inmates and frequenters of his house, and in case of their misconduct may be sued upon the instrument of security so given.

XVII.—Any British subject desiring to proceed up the country to a greater distance than thirty miles from any Treaty port, is required to procure a Consular passport, and any one found without such a passport beyond that distance will be liable to prosecution and to a fine not exceeding $100.

XVIII.—The term Consul in these Regulations shall be construed to include all and every officer in Her Majesty's Consular service, whether Consul-General, Consul, Vice-Consul, or Consular Agent, or other person duly authorized to act in any of the aforesaid capacities within the dominions of the Emperor of China.

XIX.—British vessels are bound as to mooring and pilotage to act in accordance with the Harbour and Pilot Regulations authorized in each port by the Customs' authorized Harbour Master, and approved of by the British Consul, and any infraction of the same shall render the party offending liable at the discretion of the Consul to the penalties attached to these regulations.

No loading or discharging of cargo may be carried on except within the limits of the anchorage defined by the Consul and the Chinese authorities of each port respectively.

XX.—Any infringement of the preceding General Regulations or of the Special Regulations, shall subject the offender to a fine of not less than 5 and not exceeding 500 dollars, according to the circumstances, without imprisonment, with a further fine for continuing offences not less than 25 and not exceeding 250 dollars for each day during which the offence continues after the original fine is incurred; such fines to be inflicted, levied and enforced in accordance with the order of Her Majesty in Council, dated the 9th day of March, 1865—or for the repeated and continued offences to imprisonment for any number of days not exceeding 100 days, with or without hard labour and with or without costs of maintenance, the same to be recovered by distress.

NOTE.—All fines levied by virtue of or under the General or Special Port Regulations, are to be applied as directed by the Order in Council, in diminution of the Public Expenditure, unless otherwise specially ordered.

SPECIAL LOCAL REGULATIONS.

CANTON AND WHAMPOA.

I.—The anchorage for the loading and discharge of British vessels at the port of Canton is at Whampoa, the limits of which are defined; *on the North*—by a line drawn from Sulphur Point, Honan Island, across the East end of Watson's Island to the North Bank of the River; *on the South*—by a line drawn from Sully Point, French Island, along the North side of Dane's Island to the North end of Island No. 2; *on the East*—by a line drawn due North from the North end of Island No. 2 to the North bank of the River; *on the West* by a line drawn due North from Sully Point, French Island, to Honan Island.

II.—Should Her Majesty's Consul or Vice-consul see fit, he may notify in writing the master of any British ship that he is not to grant leave of absence to any of his crew to go on shore. An infringement of such notification will subject the offender to a fine.

III.—Masters of vessels are prohibited from granting liberty on any pretence to their crews to proceed to Canton, except the leave of the Consul or Vice-consul be obtained.

IV.—The keeper of every licensed boarding-house, house of entertainment or shop for the sale of liquors, shall exhibit in a conspicuous part of the house a tariff

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of charges. Such house shall be liable to be visited at any time by a constable or other person deputed by the Consul or Vice-consul for the purpose of inspection.

V.—No licenced boarding-house, house of entertainment, or shop for the sale of liquors, shall be transferred, or sub-let, without the consent of the Consul or Vice-consul.

VI.—No keeper of a licensed boarding-house, house of entertainment, or shop for the sale of liquors, shall under any circumstances enter into partnership with a person not a British subject, nor shall any British subject act as a barman, runner, or in other similar capacity, in any boarding-house, house of entertainment, or shop for the sale of liquors, British or other, without permission of the Consul or Vice-consul.

VII.—On anchoring at Whampoa the master of any British vessel will without delay lodge the articles of his crew with the British Vice-consul, and within 24 hours of arrival he will deposit at Her Majesty's Consulate at Canton his ship's register and a copy of his inward manifest.

When the vessel is ready for sea the master will procure from the Custom House a port clearance, and on exhibiting this at the consulate and depositing a copy of his export manifest he will receive back the ship's register, on presenting which to the Vice-consul at Whampoa he will receive the ship's articles and an English port clearance, on payment of the requisite fees.

VIII.—Any individual appealing from the decision of the Vice-consul at Whampoa, is required to forward his appeal under flying seal through the Vice-consul to the Consul at Canton.

IX.—River steamers regularly engaged in transmission of passengers or goods between Canton and Hongkong, may, if permitted by the Customs' authorities, load and discharge at Canton.

CANTON.

CUSTOMS AND HARBOUR RULES AND REGULATIONS.

RIVER STEAMER REGULATIONS.

1.—On entering port, masters of river steamers must have their import manifests in readiness to hand to the customs' officer, who will board the vessel on arrival. For cargo to be discharged at Whampoa, a separate manifest will be required to be handed to the customs' officer at that place.

The customs must in all cases be furnished with Import manifest, before any cargo can be discharged.

II.—Consignees are not required to make application to the customs for permission to remove consignments from the steamers, but all goods imported in such vessels must, on being discharged, be taken for examination to the customs jetty.

III.—All exports for shipments, by river steamers, must be sent to the customs' jetty for examination, on which a permit to ship will be granted.

IV.—Manifest or cargoes exported must be handed to the customs' officer on the return trip of the steamers.

V.—River steamers must not land or ship cargo at any other place in the river than Canton and Whampoa. Any breach of these regulations respecting the shipment or discharge of goods exposes such goods to seizure and confiscation.

VI.—The custom house is open for the transaction of business from 10 A.M. to 4 P.M., and the river steamer office from sunrise to sunset, Sundays and holidays excepted.

All applications regarding customs' business should be addressed to the

"COMMISSIONER OF CUSTOMS,"
Office of Maritime Customs, Canton.

CUSTOM HOUSE REGULATIONS.

I.—Masters must deposit their ship's papers and manifest with their Consul, (if the have no Consul, with the customs), within 48 hours after entering the port.

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II.—The import manifest must contain a true account of the nature of the cargo on board, and must be handed to the customs before any application to break bulk can be attended to.

III.—The import manifest having been received and ship's papers duly lodged with the Consul or the customs, permits to land goods will be granted, on the receipt of applications specifying the number of packages, with their marks, weight, quantity, and such like particulars.

IV.—Before shipment of goods, permits to ship must in like manner be obtained.

V.—Cargo for which a permit has been issued, but which cannot be received on board, must be brought to the custom-house jetty for examination, before being relanded.

VI.—When a vessel has received on board the whole of her outward cargo, the customs must be furnished with an export manifest.

VII.—After examination of goods, consignees or shippers will be supplied with a memo., for which early application should be made, of the duties payable.

They may then pay in the account to the Hae Kwan Bank or receiving office, when they will be furnished with a duty receipt in Chinese, which they must bring to the customs.

Import duties are due upon the landing of the goods, and export duties on their shipment. Amendment in respect of weight or value must be made within 24 hours after the landing or shipment of the goods.

VIII.—On application being made for the customs' clearance, if the customs are satisfied that the import and export manifest are correct, and that all dues and duties have been paid, the clearance will be issued.

IX.—In all cases of transhipment, application must be made for a transhipment permit. Goods transhipped before receipt of such permit are liable to confiscation.

X.—Cargo boats conveying goods from Canton to Whampoa for shipment there, must be taken for examination to the customs' jetty, before the goods can be put on board the ship. On arrival at Whampoa, their permits must be exhibited at the Floating Custom House, for countersignature, in like manner the permit of cargo boats conveying goods to Canton from ships at Whampoa must be countersigned at the Whampoa Floating Custom House, and on arrival at Canton they must repair to the customs jetty for examination.

LAND REGULATIONS OF BRITISH CONCESSION, SHAMEEN.

I.—That the limits wherein these Regulations are binding be the British Concession, Shameen.

II.—In order that due provision should be made for the better order and good government of the Settlement, and also proper arrangements for the making of Roads, building Public Jetties and Offices, and keeping them in repair, and for cleansing, lighting, watering, and draining the Settlement generally, and establishing a watch or police force therein, paying the persons necessarily employed in any Municipal office or capacity, or for raising money by way of loan for any of the purposes aforesaid, Her Britannic Majesty's Consul shall, as soon after the first day of July in each year, or when it may appear to him needful, or on the requisition of the Renters of Land, certain number of them or others entitled to vote on the terms hereinafter mentioned, convene a meeting of such persons to devise ways and means of raising the requisite funds for these purposes; and at such meeting it shall be competent to the said persons or a majority of them in public meeting duly assembled, to declare an assessment in the form of a rate to be made on the said Land or Buildings, and it shall also be competent for the said persons, or a majority of them as aforesaid, to impose other Rates and Taxes for the purposes aforesaid, in the form of dues on all goods landed in, shipped from, or passing through the British Concession.

III.—And be it further ordered, that the said Land Renters and others as aforesaid, in Public Meeting duly assembled, under and in accordance with the provisions of the preceding article, shall appoint, in the mode hereinafter provided,

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an executive Committee or Council, to consist of not more than five persons, for the purpose of levying the rates, dues, and taxes hereinbefore mentioned, and applying the funds realized from the same for the purposes aforesaid, and for carrying out the Regulations now made: and such Committee, when appointed, shall have full power and authority to levy and apply such rates, dues, and taxes for purposes aforesaid, and shall have power and authority to sue for all arrears of such rates, dues, and taxes, and recover the same from all defaulters in the Court under whose jurisdiction such defaulter may be.

IV.—When in pursuance of these Regulations the above-mentioned Committee or Council shall be duly elected, all the power, authority and control conferred by the Bye-laws now sanctioned and annexed to these Regulations, and all the rights and property which by such Bye-Laws are declared to belong to any Committee or Council as aforesaid, shall vest in and absolutely belong to such Committee or Council, and to their successors in office, and such successors as are duly elected, and such committee shall have power and authority from time to time to make other Bye-Laws for the better enabling them to carry out the object of these Regulations, and to repeal, alter, or amend any such Bye-Laws, provided such other Bye-Laws be not repugnant to the provisions of these Regulations, and be duly confirmed and published; and provided also that no Bye-Law made by the Committee under the authority of these Regulations, except such as relate solely to their Council, or their officers or servants, should come into operation until passed and approved by Her Britannic Majesty's Consul and Minister and the Ratepayers in special meeting assembled, of which meeting and the object of it ten days' notice shall be given.

V.—And whereas it is also expedient that due provision should be made for the auditing of the accounts of the said Committee or Council, and for the obtaining the approval and sanction of them by the Ratepayers in Public Meeting duly assembled, be it ordered that the said audit, and the said sanction and approval, shall be made at the Annual Public Meeting convened by Her Britannic Majesty's Consul as hereinbefore mentioned.

VI.—Be it also further ordered, that any penalty, or forfeiture, or fees on licences, provided for in the Bye-Laws framed under the authority of these Regulations, and imposed in pursuance of such Bye-Laws, may be recovered by summary proceedings before the proper authority, and it shall be lawful for such authority upon conviction to adjudge the offender to pay the penalty or incur the forfeiture as well as the costs attending the conviction, as such authority may think fit. All fines and penalties levied under these Regulations, and the Bye-Laws framed and to be framed under them, shall be carried to the credit of the Committee or Council in diminution of the general expenditure, authorised by the provisions of these Regulations.

VII.—Be it further endorsed, that it shall be competent for Her Britannic Majesty's Consul, at any time when it may appear to him needful, or at the requisition of ten of the Ratepayers, seven of whom must be resident within the British Concession, to call a public meeting, giving ten days' notice of the same, setting forth the business upon which it is convened, for the consideration of any matter or thing connected with the Municipality. All resolutions passed by a majority at any such public meeting, on all such matters aforesaid, shall be valid and binding on the whole of the Ratepayers, provided not less than two-thirds of the Ratepayers present be resident within the British Concession. At such meeting Her Britannic Majesty's Consul shall take the chair; and in his absence then such Ratepayer as the majority of voters present may nominate, who shall report to Her Britannic Majesty's Consul the resolutions passed at such meeting for his concurrence and approval, and unless such approval be officially given, such resolution shall not be valid and binding. Provided always, that a term of ten days shall elapse between the date of the resolution and the signification of approval by Her Britannic Majesty's Consul. In all cases in which Ratepayers, in public meeting assembled, as herein provided, decide upon any matter of a Municipal nature not already enumerated, affecting the general interest, any person considering himself prejudiced in property or interests by the resolution, may within the period of ten days aforesaid, represent his case to Her

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Britannic Majesty's Consul for his consideration. After the expiration of the term of ten days, the Consular approval, if signified, shall be binding.

VIII.—That members of the Municipal Council shall be elected by ballot at the annual meeting to be held in July, as set forth in Rule No. I.; and that at all meetings the following persons shall alone be entitled to vote, viz.:—Land Renters, recognised Agents acting for Firms who are Land Renters, and persons holding formal authority to act as proxies for absent Land Renters, and all Tax-payers of Ten Dollars and upwards.

IX.—That on or before the second day of July in each year it shall be competent for every person entitled to vote for the election of Council to send in writing, to H. B. M.'s Consul, the names of four duly qualified persons whom he wishes should act for that year, attaching his signature to the memorandum, and stating the number of votes he is entitled to. The names of all the persons proposed will then be published or exhibited in the Consulate office, and any one refusing to serve must notify such refusal to H. B. M.'s Consul on or before the 10th day of July. On the day appointed for the election, should the members proposed exceed the required number, a ballot will take place as set forth in the foregoing Regulation.

X.—All Renters of Land within the Settlement having paid all taxes due, and whose annual payment of assessment on Land, or Houses, or both, shall amount to the sum of Dollars ten and upwards, shall be qualified to be members of the Municipal Council.

XI.—In case of a vacancy or vacancies occurring in the Committee or Council during the Municipal year, a meeting shall be convened for the purpose of filling up such vacancy or vacancies, in terms of Rules 8 and 9.

XII.—The Council shall enter upon their office as soon after the accounts of the retiring Committee shall have been audited and passed at the annual meeting in July, and at their first meeting the new Council shall elect a Chairman, Secretary, and Treasurer. In the temporary absence of the Chairman, the members present at any meeting of the Council shall elect their Chairman for such meeting.

XIII.—The Council may from time to time appoint such officers and servants as they think necessary for carrying out these Regulations, and fix the salaries and allowances of such officers and servants, and may pay the same out of the Municipal Funds, and make Bye-Laws for the government of such officers and servants, and may discontinue or remove any of them, from time to time, as they shall think fit.

XIV.—The Council shall administer the Municipal Funds for the public use and benefit at their discretion, in accordance with the object and view expressed at a general meeting; and a statement shall be drawn up by them at the end of each year for which the Council has been elected, showing the nature and amount of the receipts and disbursements of the Municipal Council Fund for that year, and the said statement shall be published for general information at least ten days before the general meeting is convened.

XV.—No matter or thing done, or contract entered into, by the Council, nor any matter or thing done by any member thereof, or person whomsoever, acting under the direction of the Council, shall, if the matter or thing were done, or the contract entered into, *bonâ fide* for the purpose of executing these Regulations, subject them or any of them personally to any action, liability, claim, or demand whatsoever. And any expense properly, and with due authority, incurred by the Council, member thereof, or person acting as last aforesaid, shall be borne and repaid out of rates levied under the authority of these Regulations.

XVI.—All transfers of land in the British Settlement at Shameen shall be made by the parties to the transfer, or by their representatives duly authorized for that purpose, in the presence of an officer of Her Britannic Majesty's Consulate, and shall be registered in the said Consulate within one month of such transfer under a penalty not exceeding $100.

XVII.—No transfer of land in the settlement at Shameen to a subject or citizen of any other power excepting Great Britain, shall be valid, unless he shall previously undertake, in writing in his own name, and with the official certified

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consent of his national authority, to conform to the terms of the lease granted by Her Britannic Majesty, and to obey all regulations made or sanctioned, or which hereafter may be made or sanctioned, by Her Britannic Ministy's Minister, for the peace, good order, and government of the said settlement.

BYE-LAWS ANNEXED TO THE LAND REGULATIONS FOR THE FOREIGN SETTLEMENT, SHAMEEN.

1.—The entire control and management of the Bridges, all public Buildings, Sewers, and Drains within the limits of these Regulations, and all Sewers and Drains in and under the Roads, and all the works and materials thereunto belonging whether made at the time of the passing of these Regulations, or at any time thereafter, and whether made at the cost of the Council or otherwise, shall vest in and belong to the Council.

2.—No Sewer or Drain shall be made, or any Building be erected over any Sewer belonging to the Council, neither shall any Branch Drain be carried into any of the Sewers or Drains above vested in the Council, without the consent of the Council first obtained in writing. And if after the passing of the Land Regulations any Sewer or Drain be made, or any Building be erected, contrary to the provisions herein contained, the Council may demolish the same, and the expenses incurred thereby shall be paid by the person so offending, and shall be recoverable as damages.

3.—All Sewers and Drains within the limits of these Regulations, whether public or private, shall be provided by the Council, or other persons to whom they severally belong, with proper traps or other coverings, or means of ventilation, so as to prevent stench.

4.—The expense of maintaining and cleansing all Sewers not hereinbefore provided for, shall be defrayed out of the rates and taxes, to be levied under Article I. of the Land Regulations.

5.—It shall not be lawful to erect any house in the Settlement, or to re-build any house in the Settlement without at the same time constructing a covered Drain or Drains of such size and materials and at such level and with such fall, as to the Council shall appear necessary and sufficient for the proper and effectual drainage of the same and its appurtenances, in terms of Bye-Laws Nos. 1 and 2: the Drain or Drains so to be constructed shall communicate with such Sewers as the Council may direct. And whosoever erects or re-builds any houses or other building, or constructs any Drains contrary to this Bye-Law, shall be liable for every such offence to a penalty not exceeding Two Hundred and Fifty Dollars.

6.—No person shall be allowed to erect a Matshed on the settlement, without the permission of the Municipal Council, and any person erecting such Buildings shall be liable to a fine not exceeding One Hundred Dollars.

7.—The Council and none other, shall be surveyor of all Highways within the limits of the aforesaid Regulations, and within those limits shall have all such powers and authorities as any surveyors of highways are invested with in England.

8.—The management of the Streets, Bunding, and Jetties, and the laying out and repairing thereof, shall be vested in the Council; and all materials, implements, and other things provided for laying out and repairing said Streets, Bunding, and Jetties, shall belong to the Council.

9.—The Council may stop up any Streets and prevent all persons from passing along and using the same during the construction, alteration, repair, or demolition, of any Sewer or Drain in or under such Street, but must allow access to houses.

10.—Every person who wilfully displaces, takes up, or makes any alteration in the pavement, flags, or other materials of any Street, Bunding and Jetties, under the management of the Council, without their consent in writing, shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding Dollars Twenty-five.

11.—When any Building materials or other things are laid, or any hole made in any of the Roads, whether the same be done by order of the Council or not, the person or persons causing such hole to be made, shall, at his own expense, cause a

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sufficient light to be fixed in a proper place on or near the same, and continue such light every night from sun-setting to sun-rising while such materials or hole remain; and such person shall, at his own expense, cause such materials or other things and such hole to be sufficiently fenced and enclosed until such materials or other things are removed, or the hole filled up, or otherwise made secure. And every such person who fails so to light, fence, or enclose the same, shall for every such offence be liable to a penalty not exceeding Dollars Twenty-five.

12.—If any Building, Wall, or Hole, or other place near any Street, be for want of sufficient repair, protection, or enclosure, dangerous to the passengers along such Street, the owner shall repair the same, or, in default, the Council shall cause the necessary repairs to be made, and the expenses of the same shall be recoverable as damages from the owner. If the owner cannot be found, or any agent who will undertake to act for him, within the limits of these Regulations, the Council, after giving twenty-eight days' notice of their intention to do so, by posting a printed or written notice in a conspicuous place on such Building, or on the land on which such Building stood, or other place, may take such Building or Lane and sell the same by Public Auction under Consular injunction, and from and out of the proceeds of such sale re-imburse themselves for the outlay incurred, and shall restore any overplus arising from such sale to the owner of such property on demand; but should the proceeds of such sale not cover the expenses incurred, the Council shall have the same remedies for compelling the payment of the balance as are hereinbefore given to them for compelling the payment of the whole of the said expenses.

13.—The Council may give notice to the owner or occupant of any house or other building to remove or alter any porch, shed, projecting window, step, or any other obstruction or projection, erected or placed against, or in front of, any house or other Building, within the limits of these Regulations, and which is an obstruction to the safe and convenient passage along any Street; and such owner and occupant shall, within fourteen days after the service of such notice upon him, remove such obstruction, or alter the same in such manner as shall have been directed by the Council, and in default thereof shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding Ten Dollars; and the Council in such case may remove such obstruction or projection, and the expense of such removal shall be paid by the owner or occupant so making default, and shall be recoverable as damages.

14.—No person shall obstruct the Public Roads or Footpaths with any kind of Goods or Building Materials under a penalty of Dollars Ten for every twenty-four hours of continued obstruction; and after the first twenty-four hours that notice of removal shall have been given to the owner of the same, or the person using, employing, or having control over the same, or in the absence of any such person, or inability on the part of the Agents of the Council to find him, the Council shall remove and retain the same until the expense of such removal shall have been repaid, or may recover the expense of such removal as damages, or may sell the same to recover such expenses, holding the balance, if any, after payment of penalties, expenses, and costs, to the use of the person entitled to the same.

15.—In the case of any stagnant pool, ditch, or pond of water, pig-stye, cow-house, stable, privy, or any other building, constructions or thing, being proved a nuisance to the occupiers of adjacent lots, or the Public, the Secretary of the Council shall forthwith give notice to the owner, or reputed owner or agent, that such nuisance must be removed; and if the same be not removed within a time considered reasonable by the Council, the Council may abate such nuisance at the expense of the owner of such property, the same being recoverable as damages.

16.—That no spirit-shop, or house of entertainment of any kind shall be opened within the limits of the Settlement, without a licence first obtained from the Council, countersigned by Her Britannic Majesty's Consul (charges for such licence to be hereafter arranged), under a penalty not exceeding Dollars One Hundred, recoverable from the person committing such offence.

17.—All persons causelessly creating a noise or disturbance, and all persons guilty of furious and improper riding or driving, or leading or riding horses upon the

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Chunam roads, or tracking or propelling boats from the Bund, or obstructing the fair way to or from the landing steps, or who shall commit any act which may legitimately come within the meaning of the term nuisance, shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding Dollars Ten.

18.—No cattle or ponies shall be allowed to go loose at any time, or to be tethered in the middle or front roads of the settlement: (the Canal road only being available for tethering cattle and ponies between the hours of 5 A.M. and 5 P.M.), under a penalty not exceeding Five Dollars.

19.—All Chinese passing through or in the Settlement after six P.M. in the winter, and eight P.M. in summer, until daylight, must be provided with lighted lanterns, under a penalty of being handed to H.B.M.'s Consul for transmission to the Native Authorities.

20.—It shall be lawful for any officer or agent of the Council, and all persons called by him to his assistance, to seize and detain any person who shall have committed any offence against the provisions of these Bye-Laws, and if he be a Chinese subject, or a foreigner belonging to some nationalty not represented by a Consul, to hand him to H.B.M.'s Consul, to be disposed of according to law. If the offender be a citizen or subject of some nationality duly represented, he shall be handed over to his own Consul for adjudication.

21.—Nothing in these Bye-Laws contained shall be construed to render lawful any act or omission on the part of any person which is, or would be, deemed to be a nuisance at Common Law from prosecution or action in respect thereof, according to the forms or proceeding of Common Law, nor from the consequences upon being convicted thereof.

22.—Every penalty or forfeiture imposed by these Bye-Laws, made in pursuance thereof, the recovery of which is not otherwise provided for, may be recovered by summary proceedings before Her Britannic Majesty's Consul, and upon conviction the offender shall pay the penalty or forfeiture incurred, as well as such costs attending the conviction as such Consul shall think fit.

MACAO.

REGULAMENTO DO PORTO DE MACAO.

Art. 1o.—O navio, que ao approximar-se da rada içar no tope de prôa o jack nacional, mostrará pedir pratico.

Art. 2o.—A pilotagem por pratico que não seja examinado na capitania não obriga esta a tomar conhecimento de quaesquer avarias.

Art. 3o.—No serviço de pilotagem só empregará o capitão do porto praticos examinados.

§ 1o.—Só poderão ser considerados praticos examinados os que apresentarem um certificado passado pela capitania do porto.

§ 2o.—Entendem-se por ancoradouros de Macao a rada, o porto interior, e a Taipa.

§ 3o.—Os navios que não reclamarem pilotagem para o porto interior ou Taipa pagarão, não obstante, ametade da pilotagem estabelicida.

Art. 4o.—Os capitães de navios são obrigados a dar entrada na capitania por si ou por seus agentes dentro de 24 horas da sua chegada. Os contraventores pagarão $100 de multa para a fazenda publica.

Art. 5o.—Os capitães logo que desembarquem se apresentarão ao capitão do porto com os papeis do navio e estes documentos ficarão na capitania até á sua sahida, se em Macao não houver consulado da nação a que o navio pertence

§ unico.—Os navios portuguezes depositarão o passaporte na secretaria do governo.

Art. 6o.—Ao capitão do porto incumbe promover a apprehensão dos desertores de qualquer navio logo que lhe seja feita a competente reclamação. Poderá ainda ser capturado o desertor quando, posteriormente á sahida do navio, seja reclamado pelo respectivo consulado, devendo n'este caso ser entregue á competente auctoridade.

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Art. 7o.—Nenhum capitão poderá despedir a tripulação do seu navio ou parte d'ella sem o participar ao capitão do porto, quando não haja consul da sua nação.

Art. 8o.—Os pedidos para admissão de doentes nos hospitaes serão feitos pelo capitão do navio ao capitão do porto, correndo as despezas por conta do navio a que pertençam.

Art. 9o.—E prohibido abandonar invalidos em Macao; só poderão desembarcar com licença do capitão do porto. A falta de observancia d'esta disposição será punida com a multa de $100 revertendo esta para a fazenda publica.

Art. 10o.—Dentro do rio não poderão os navios mudar de amarração sem licença do capitão do porto.

Art. 11o.—Os navios mercantes não podem entrar o porto interior com polvara a bordo; antes da entrada devem depositál-a na fortaleza da Barra, recebendo-a só depois da sahida.

Art. 12o.—E prohibido lançar ao mar nos ancoradouros do porto interior e Taipa, lastro, varreduras ou cinzas sob pena de $100 de multa.

Art. 13o.—Os direitos d'ancoragem que as embarcações devem pagar d'ora em diante nos portos de Macao vão designados na tabella A annexa a este regulamento.

§ 1o.—O pagamento dos ditos direitos será feito na capitania do porto mediante recibo no qual se designarão as quantias pagas por diversos titulos.

§ 2o.—Os direitos cobrados na capitania do porto por conta das outras repartições publicas serão remettidos a essas repartições pelo capitão do porto com as formalidades legaes.

Art. 14o.—Os emolumentos que devem ser pagos na capitania do porto vão designados na tabella B.

Art. 15o.—A pilotagem de entrada para os ancoradouros da Taipa e porto interior será paga segundo a tabella C.

§ unico.—Da importancia da pilotagem se deduzirá $1 como emolumento do capitão do porto, sendo as $4 restantes para pagamento do pratico.

Art. 16o.—O serviço de pilotagem será feito por turno pelos pilotos inscriptos no quadro da capitania do porto. No dia 1o. de cada mez se fará a distribuição do rendimento do mez antecedente segundo o § do artigo anterior.

Art. 17o.—A baixa do barometro acompanhada de signaes atmospherico prenuncios de temporal será indicada no pontão do registo içando em tope bem visivel a bandeira convencionada, branca com um quadrado vermelho no centro, a firmando-a com um tiro de peça.

§ unico.—De noite serão içadas duas luzes de côr verde na verga de signaes, firmadas pela mesma forma.

Art. 18o.—Aos capitães de navios mercantes se recommenda o maior cuidado, em conservar claras as suas amarrações, ter os ferros da roça promptos a largar, e mais precauções usuaes para resistir com segurança ao mau tempo. Os signaes de prevenção indicam apenas a probabilidade de se aproximar o temporal, sem que possa haver elementos sufficientes para assegurar a sua passagem n'este porto, ou dar indicações sobre a sua intensidade.

Art. 19o.—A capitania do porto fará registrar e marcar com caracteres visiveis os barcos de pesca e os tancás.

Art. 20o.—O actual regulamento será distribuido impresso a todos os navios que ao nosso porto vierem.

Secretaria do governo de Macao, em 11 de Junho de 1872.

HENRIQUE DE CASTRO,
Secretario Geral.

SWATOW.

REGULATIONS FOR COASTING STEAMERS.

9th May, 1864.

I.—The agent or agents of each British steamer or line of steamers engaged in the Coasting Trade between Foochow and Hongkong and intermediate ports, will be

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required to give a bond as guarantee for the due observance by them of the Treaty and Local Regulations.

II.—After any such steamer has been reported at the Consulate office, and her papers lodged according to the usual form, it will not be necessary (unless she has to renew her tonnage dues certificate) that she should again be formally reported for four months; but whenever she enters the port, her arrival must be notified at the Consulate. It will not, however, be required that her papers should be shown or a clearance obtained.

III.—A manifest will have to be handed in, at the expiration of every month, of all cargo and treasure imported into or exported from the port.

IV.—The fee for every entry as a "coasting steamer" shall be $12.

V.—It will be incumbent on the agent or master of a "coasting steamer," under a penalty of $25, to notify at the Consulate office within one hour after her arrival, should it be during daylight, or before 8 A.M. should it be dark, the hour at which in is intended to despatch every such steamer. And should any steamer engaged in the Coasting Trade depart previous to the hour for which she has been circulated (such time to be taken from the clock in the Consulate office) a fine of $50 will be inflicted.

AMOY.

The limits of the port are defined within lines drawn from the Southernmost point of Amoy Island south eastward to the Island nearest to it, and thence in the direction of the high pagoda to the point of Lam-tai-hoo Hill; and from the Northernmost point of Amoy Island to the opposite point on the mainland. All the islands and waters between these lines are therefore included within the limits of the port.

CUSTOMS' REGULATIONS FOR THE PORT OF AMOY.

I.—The limits of the port are defined within lines drawn from the Southernmost point of Amoy island South-eastward to the nearest island; and thence in the direction of the high Pagoda, to the point of Lam-tae-hoo Hill; and from the Northernmost point of Amoy island to the opposite point on the mainland.

II.—The shipment and discharge of cargo can only be carried on in the inner harbour between Kulansoo and Amoy: Northern and Southern limits. The authorised Customs' jetties for the examination, landing, and shipment of goods, are those known as the Kang-ah-kow and Custom-house wharves.

III.—Masters of merchant vessels must deposit their ships' papers and import manifest with their Consul, (if they have no Consul, with the Customs) within 48 hours after entering the port.

IV.—The impost manifest must contain a true account of the nature of the cargo on board, and must be handed to the Customs, signed by the master, before any application to break bulk can be attended to.

V.—The landing and discharging of cargo must be carried on within the limits of the inner anchorage, as defined in Rule II.,—can only take place between sunrise and sunset, and cannot go on, without special permission, on Sundays and Holidays. Cargo-boats employed for the shipment of landing or merchandise cannot make use of other jetties than those specified in Rule II.

VI.—When ready to discharge cargo, the consignee must send to the Customs an application in Chinese (and English), giving full particulars of the cargo to be discharged, when he will be furnished with a permit to remove his consignment from the ship by which it is imported, and to place the same in a cargo-boat. The cargo-boat must then repair to one of the authorised jetties, in order that the goods may be examined and assessed for duty. A "Customs' memo." will thereon be issued, to be taken to the bank by the consignee, who, upon payment of the duty therein noted, will be supplied with a "Duty Receipt." Upon the presentation at the office of Customs of the duty receipt, a "Duty-paid Order" will be issued. The goods imported may then be removed from the Customs' jetty, and placed in the merchant's godown.

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VII.—In the case of goods to be shipped, the shipper must send them to one of the authorised jetties for examination, with an application in Chinese (and English) for a permit to ship, containing all necessary particulars. The goods will then be examined, and a "Customs' memo." issued, and on the production at the office of the "Duty Receipt," a "Duty-paid Order" will be issued, authorising the shipment.

VIII.—Cargo for which a shipment permit has been issued, but which cannot be received on board, must be brought to one of the authorised jetties for examination before being re-landed.

IX.—No transhipment can take place without special written permission.

X.—Drawback, exemption, or coast trade duty certificates will be issued simultaneously with the permit for the shipment of the goods covered by them. Exemption or coast trade duty certificates for goods imported must be presented simultaneously with the consignee's application for the permit to land.

XI.—Before application is made for the "Customs' clearance," the export manifest, signed by the master, must be handed in. All dues and duties having been paid, the clearance will be issued.

N.B.—The office of Customs is open for the transaction of business from 10 A.M. to 4 P.M.

Applications regarding Customs' business should be addressed to "The Commissioner of Customs."

HARBOUR REGULATIONS.

The following Regulations are approved by the Consuls representing Treaty Powers at the port, and are instituted for the order and security of foreign shipping:

I.—Vessels on entering the harbour must stop above or below the shipping, until the Harbour-master has assigned them a berth. Masters to moor their vessels with as little delay as possible.

II.—Each vessel will moor in the berth allotted to her, with from thirty to forty fathoms of chain on each cable, or more, if the Harbour-master thinks necessary.

III.—Vessels shall rig in jib and spanker booms, and top or brace up lower and top-sail yards.

IV.—No ballast to be thrown overboard in the harbour, without special permission from the Harbour-master.

V.—No pitch, or other inflammable substance, to be boiled on board any ship in the harbour. Spirits or other inflammable liquids to be drawn off by daylight. The use of artificial light for such purpose is forbidden.

VI.—Vessels unprovided with a fire engine, must have a bucket fitted with a lanyard for each man on board, before a berth can be assigned them.

VII.—Vessels to keep a clear hawse, and to have more chain on deck when bad weather is apprehended.

VIII.—No boats, warps, or lines to be made fast to any of the Beacons or Buoys. No warps or lines to be run out from dusk dill daylight; and when such are in use during the day, a look-out must be kept to slack or let go when passing vessels or boats require it. Boats moored astern of ships to be within a reasonable distance of the vessel, so as not to hinder passage.

IX.—Lights to be carried on the extreme starboard fore-yard arm, if required by the Harbour-master.

X.—Vessels not to anchor in that part of the harbour kept clear for steamers.

XI.—No fire-arms to be discharged within the limits of the harbour without special notification from the Consul to the Customs; and if the vessel has no Consul to refer to, without express permission from Commissioner of Customs.

XII.—Power is vested in the Harbour-master to make bye-laws, which, in his experience of the requirements of the port, he may think desirable,—publicity to which bye-laws will be given by posting them in the Custom-house for general information.

XIII.—The Regulations do not modify or affect any obligation or right of vessels, under the laws of seas and rivers, recognised by civilized nations.

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XIV.—A breach of any of these Regulations shall be visited with a penalty not exceeding one hundred dollars; which shall be inflicted on the offender by the Consul of the nation to which such offender belongs, provided such a nation be a Treaty Power, otherwise by the Superintendent of Customs.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

The Buoys marking the dangers in the harbour of Amoy have been painted according to the rule in use by the British Admiralty and Trinity Board, viz.:—to mark the starboard side of channels entering by black or red buoys only, the port side of channels entering by black or red buoys chequered, vertically striped with white, and middle grounds by horizontally striped buoys.

Kellet Spit, north end, formerly marked by a striped buoy, is now marked by a red buoy.

Coker Rocks, formerly marked by a red buoy, are now marked by a vertically striped red and white buoy. This buoy has been placed about 20 fathoms to the E.S.E. of the shoalest patch, in order to guard vessels against ledges of rock, with 15 feet water, found to exist in that direction, and it may be passed close to on the port hand when entering the harbour. The shoalest patch, or pinnacle of the Coker Rocks, has a floating beacon on it until further notice.

New Rock, in North part of harbour, and Brown's Rock are marked by horizontally striped buoys.

In case any of these buoys are lost or moved, the position will as soon as possible be marked by a flag-boat or floating beacon.

JAMES JONES,
Clerk in Charge.

Office of Maritime Customs,
Amoy, 13th August, 1868.

FOOCHOW.

The limits of the port of Foochow extend from the Wantae or City Bridge to the Kinpae Pass.

Any appeal from the decision of the Vice-consul at Pagoda Island is required to be forwarded under flying seal, through the Vice-consul, or to the Consul at Foochow.

TAIWAN.

Masters of vessels frequenting this port shall be required to send in every day to the Consul a list of the names of the men to whom they give permission to go on shore, and shall allow none to go on shore except those included in the list. It shall be competent to the Consul to prohibit leave being given to the men of any vessel to come ashore if he shall think fit so to do.

TAMSUY AND KELUNG.

The limits of the port of Tamsuy are defined to be from Sand Point in a straight line bearing N.N.E. to the Red Fort.

The limits of the port of Kelung are defined to be within a straight line drawn from Image Point to Bush Island.

SHANGHAI.

I.—The port is limited seawards by a line drawn from Pae-shan Point to battery on the right bank of the river below Woosung.

II.—The anchorage is limited by a line running East and West from Mr. Culbertson's house under the City Wall, and North by the Harbour Master's Hulk "Nga-pu-hi."

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NINGPO.

The port of Ningpo is construed to include any portion of the Yang or Ningpo river contained within a line from the northern extremity of the Chinhai promontory, called by the Chinese Chaou-paou-shan, to the islet known variously as the inner triangle, the Pasyen island, and the Hoo-tsun-shan. And a second line running from the said islet to the northern base of the hill on the eastern side of the mouth of the Yang river, known as Look-out Hill.

CUSTOM-HOUSE REGULATIONS.

I.—The port shall be considered to have been entered by any vessel that has crossed the line supposed to be drawn from the Chaou-pau-shan to the Kin-shan at Chinhae.

II.—On entering the port tide-waiters will be placed on board.

III.—The limits within which the shipment and discharge of cargo can take place, are the British cemetery, the bridge of boats, and the salt gate ferry. A vessel having once anchored within these limits must not change her position before obtaining permission to do so from the Customs.

IV.—Vessels must, within forty-eight hours after entering the port, deposit with the Consul their papers and manifest. If there be no Consul, they must be deposited with the Customs.

V.—Manifests must be signed by the masters of vessels, and must contain all particulars,—quantity, marks and numbers, &c., &c., and any changes must be made within twenty-four hours.

VI.—Landing and discharging of cargo or ballast can only take place between sunrise and sunset, and cannot go on without special permission on Sundays and holidays.

VII.—When ready to discharge cargo, the consignee must send to the customs an application in Chinese (and English) giving particulars of the goods to be discharged, on which he will be furnished with a permit to remove his consignment from the ship by which imported, and place the same on board a cargo boat: the cargo-boat must then repair to the customs' jetty in order that the goods may be examined and assessed for duty: a customs memo. will thereon be issued, which the consignee must take to the Haekwan Bank, when, on payment of the duty as noted in the customs' memo., he will be supplied with a receipt; this receipt he must then take to the office of customs, in return for which he will be handed a "Duty-paid order," upon which he may remove his consignment for the customs' jetty, and place it in his godown.

VIII.—In the case of goods to be shipped, the shipper must send them to the customs' jetty for examination, with an application in Chinese (and English) for permit to ship, containing all necessary particulars; and must at the same time hand in the barrier pass, shewing that the goods have paid transit dues. The goods will then be examined and a customs memo. issued, and on production at the office of the bank receipt, a "Duty-paid order" will be issued, upon which shipment may take place.

IX.—Goods "shut out" must be taken to the customs' jetty for examination before being re-landed

X.—Before application being made for the customs' clearance, the export manifest must be handed in to the customs.

XI.—No transhipment can take place without special written permission.

XII.—Drawback and exemption certificates will be issued simultaneously with the permit for the shipment of the goods covered by them, and exemption certificates for goods duty paid at other ports must be presented simultaneously with application for permit to land.

XIII.—Foreign vessels are prohibited from throwing ballast into the river, under a penalty of fifty taels.

XIV.—The firing of arms of any kind is strictly prohibited, under a penalty of fifty taels.

XV.—Any infringement of the above rules will entail the enforcement of the penalties provided for by the treaty.

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The custom-house is open for the transaction of business from 10 A.M. to 4 P.M., Sundays and holidays excepted.

All applications regarding customs' business should be addressed to the Commissioner of Customs.

Vessels arriving at Ningpo will have their berths appointed for them.

To rig in flying jib and jib-booms, and not to rig them out until clear of the shipping.

To top up lower yards.

Vessels to moor in line and keep a clear junk channel on the east and west sides of the river.

Vessels' boats towing astern at risk of the vessel.

To keep a clear channel.

To moor clear of line of buoys.

RIVER STEAMER REGULATIONS.

FOR VESSELS RUNNING DAILY BETWEEN NINGPO AND SHANGHAI.

I.—Due notice shall be given to the Commissioner of Customs of intention to establish a steamer on the line.

II.—Immediately after the steamer is anchored, her papers, with an import manifest, are to be lodged with the Commissioner of Customs, who will return them at the time of clearance, if the export manifest is found to be in order, together with the grand chop, which shall serve for port clearance.

Manifests shall contain a full and true account of all cargo on board, and such particulars as will enable the customs to identify goods in case of re-exportation.

III.—Steamers shall not discharge cargo, nor allow passengers with their baggage to leave the ship until boarded by a customs' officer.

IV.—It is allowable for daily steamers on arrival, after being boarded by the customs' officer, to discharge their cargo into boats alongside, pending the issue of permits by the customs, but the cargo-boats so loaded shall not leave the ship's side until the permit is received on board the steamer.

V.—Steamers stopping at Chinhai to take or land passengers, shall only do so opposite the customs' jetty, and no goods or cargo whatever shall be shipped or discharged there without special permission from the customs.

VI.—Any steamer wilfully infringing these regulations shall be subject to the withdrawal of these "River steamer" privileges, as well as to all penalties according to treaty.

J. K. LEONARD,
Commissioner of Customs.

CHINKIANG.

Limits of Port.

1st.—For junks, and all sailing craft (except Lorchas) not being square-rigged, the portion of the river on the Chinkiang side between Golden island and the Kan-lu-sze, old Consular Hill. 2nd, for Lorchas and square-rigged vessels and steamers that portion of the river above described, but including also the northern bank. A steamer trading on the river under licence from the Customs authorities need not be reported at the consulate by the master; provided that the agent or consignee of such steamer shall, within 36 hours after her arrival (unless a Sunday or Holiday intervene), hand into the consulate: 1st, a manifest of cargo exported or imported; 2nd, a list of all passengers (not Chinese) embarked or disembarked.

No boarding-house or tavern shall be established either on the north bank of the river or without the limits of the British concession.

Rafts under British flag coming to the port of Chinkiang shall be reported by the foreigner in charge within 24 hours of their arrival. The following reports will be required:

A manifest of the raft, countersigned by the agent or consignee;

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A list of persons other than Chinese employed on the raft, signed by the consignee;

A list of all passengers, not Chinese, brought down by the raft, signed by the consignee.

The foreigner or foreigners in charge of rafts, shall, during their stay in port, report themselves once every three days to the officers in charge of Her Majesty's consulate. They shall also give 24 hours' notice of intended departure, specifying destination and mode of conveyance.

CUSTOMS REGULATIONS FOR THE PORT OF CHINKIANG.

I.—For the shipment and discharge of cargo, merchant vessels shall anchor in the vicinity of the Customs' hulk, above Silver and below Golden Islands.

II.—Cargo-boats must be registered at the Customs, and their numbers must be conspicuously painted on them in English and Chinese characters.

III.—The landing and shipment of cargo can only take place between sunrise and sunset, and cannot go on without special permission on Sundays or holidays.

Upon application, river steamers, *arriving before midnight*, will be permitted to land and ship cargo during the night.

Goods landed or shipped without a permit will be confiscated.

IV.—Cargo for which a shipment permit has been issued, but which cannot be received on board, must await Customs examination before being re-landed.

V.—River steamers excepted, merchant vessels must complete the discharging of the import cargo before commencing to receive on board exports.

VI.—Sea-going ships, Ningpo boats, lorchas, and such like craft, together with steamers *not* plying under the Shanghai river steamer pass, must be reported by the Consul on arrival at Chinkiang, and must lodge with the customs a manifest of the cargo on board; the permit to open hatches will then be issued.

Consignees of goods upon presenting, in Chinese and English, applications containing all necessary particulars,—such as denomination of goods number of packages marks, numbers, weights, value, &c., will be supplied with permits authorising the discharge of their consignments into cargo-boats, after which the goods will be examined and customs' memos, issued for the payment of duties. Upon the production of the bank receipts, permission will be granted to land the goods.

Exemption and coast trade duty certificates should be presented to the Customs simultaneously with the consignees' application for a discharge permit.

VII.—Goods for export will be examined by the customs upon the receipt of applications for shipment permits, giving all necessary particulars, and made out in Chinese and English. After the examination, a customs' memo. will be issued, and upon the production of the bank receipt, the shipment permit will be granted.

VIII.—In the case of vessels arriving from, and about again to proceed to, sea, the landing and shipment of cargo having been completed, all dues and duties having been paid, and the manifest of the export cargo having been handed to the customs, the customs' clearance will be issued, upon which the vessel may receive back her papers and proceed on her voyage.

In the case of vessels arriving at Chinkiang from sea, and about to proceed to Kiukiang or Hankow, the landing and shipment of cargo having been completed, all dues and duties having been paid, and a manifest of the cargo placed on board at Chinkiang having been handed to the customs, the clearance will be issued, and, upon the application of the Consul who holds the ship's papers, or of the consignee, in the event of the papers having been lodged with the customs, the ship's hatches will be sealed, and the "Chinkiang pass" will be granted, upon which the vessel may leave the anchorage on her voyage up the river.

In the case of vessels arriving at Chinkiang from Hankow or Kiukiang, and about to proceed to sea, the clearances issued by the Hankow and Kiukiang customs, together with a manifest of the cargo on board, must be handed in to the Chinkiang customs, when, upon the surrender of the Chinkian pass, the custom's clearance (Grand Chop) will be issued, and the vessel will be at liberty to receive back her papers and proceed to sea.

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IX.—River steamers plying under the "River steamer pass," arriving at Chinkiang, whether bound up or down the river, shall exhibit that document to the Chinkiang customs.

In the case of steamers having on board cargo to be discharged at Chinkiang, the cargo certificate issued at the port of shipment and addressed to the Chinkiang customs, together with the manifest signed by the master, should be handed to the boarding tide-surveyor, who will thereon issue a general discharge permit.

Merchandise arriving in excess of the quantity noted in the cargo certificates will be confiscated.

X.—Goods for export by river steamers must pay before shipment the full export and the half import or coast trade duty.

Applications for shipment permits must be made out in Chinese and English; *and must specify the place at which the goods are to be landed*, their denomination, number of packages, marks, numbers, weight, value, &c.: after the examination of the goods, the customs' memo. will be issued, and, upon the production of the Bank receipt, the shipment permit will be granted.

XI.—Steamers neither landing nor shipping cargo may proceed on their voyage after the inspection, by the customs, of the river pass.

Steamers that have cargo to land or ship, having completed the landing and shipment, and all dues and duties having been paid, the master of the steamer should notify the same to the tidewaiter on board; upon the receipt of the export manifest, the certificate will be issued and the river pass will be returned. The steamer may then proceed on her voyage.

XII.—In the case of native craft owned or chartered by foreigners, permits for the shipment of cargo will not be granted until after the issue by the customs, on the application of the Consul, of a special junk pass. Similarly, discharge permits will not be granted to such vessels arriving at Chinkiang until the special junk pass shall have been handed to the customs through the Consul.

Bonds for junks deposited by parties not agents of mercantile firms heretofore established in China, must be entered into by such parties with two sufficient sureties.

N.B.—The office will be open for the transmission of general business from 10 A.M. to 4 P.M., Sundays and holidays excepted.

The tide-surveyor will be on duty for the inspection of the papers of steamers that have not to discharge or ship cargo, on all days, from daylight in the morning until midnight.

Communications regarding customs' business together with applications for junk bonds, should be addressed to the Commissioner of Customs.

KIUKIANG.

I.—The limits of the anchorage for ordinary vessels are from the West end of the City Wall to Lung-kai Creek.

II.—Steamers trading regularly on the river under licence from the Chinese Customs, and not remaining in port above 24 hours, and sailing vessels, provided they do not break bulk or remain in port more than 24 hours, are not required to deposit their papers with summary of manifest under General Regulation No. III.

III.—Vessels having on board more than 200 lbs. of explosive combustible material must anchor at a distance of not less than one mile from the Foreign Settlement and from the Native City.

NEWCHWANG (YING-TZE.)

The limits of the port are as follows: Commencing from the west of the Creek near the Fort and extending as far as the eastern limit of the British settlement.

The limits of the port extend from the Lao-yeh-ko, or central temple, on the west to the eastern extremity of the British concession.

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HANKOW.

The limits of the anchorage at Hankow are as follows :—

South :—Within lines drawn from the Pagoda on the summit of the hill on the Hanyang side to the Hanyang gate of the Woochang city on the opposite bank of the river.

North :—Below the British concession ground from its boundary limit across to the opposite bank of the river to the Custom House, called by the Chinese Woochang.

CHEFOO (YENTAI.)

The limits of the port of Chefoo (Yentai), in the district of Tang-chow-foo, are within a line drawn from the Eastern end of the peninsula called Che-foo-tao, to the northern and eastern extremities of the Kungtung islands, and from them to the mainland.

TIENTSIN.

Every British sailing vessel, whether intending to pass up the river to Tientsin or not, shall report at the Vice-Consulate at Taku, and lodge her papers there. Provided that, if a sailing vessel passes up the river to Tientsin she shall take up with her the ship's articles and deposit said document at the Consulate at Tientsin; said articles shall be handed back to the Master when the vessel is about to return to Taku, where she shall receive her other papers and port clearance of the Vice-Consulate.

British steamers bound for Tientsin shall not be required to report and lodge their papers at Taku, but may report and clear at Tientsin. Provided, that if a steamer bound for Tientsin remain for more than three hours at Taku, unless she can show reasonable cause for so doing, she shall report and lodge her papers at Her Britannic Majesty's Vice-consulate there.

The master of any vessel in the inner Taku anchorage shall be allowed 48 hours, and in the outer 72 hours, to deposit the ship's papers at the Vice-consulate at that port.

During the winter months, while the port of Tientsin is closed by ice, the hours, during which the consular office is required to be open, are from A.M. to P.M.

LOCAL LAND REGULATIONS.

Preamble.

Whereas by Section 85 of the "China and Japan Order in Council, 1865," it is provided amongst other things that "Her Majesty's Minister in China may from time to time make such Regulations as seem fit for the peace, order, and good government of British subjects resident in or resorting to China," and also that he "may make any such regulations apply either throughout China, or to some one or more of the Consular Districts in China, and may by any such Regulations repeal or alter any regulations made for any such purpose as aforesaid, before the commencement of this order;" and whereas, in the Consular District of Tientsin, a certain quantity of land, commonly known and described as the British settlement, has been rented in perpetuity from the government of China by the Crown of Great Britain, and sublet by Her Majesty through her Consul to various Lessees; and whereas it is expedient that regulations should be made for the peace, order, and good government of the said lessees of the British Crown and of all persons within the limits of the said settlement, and also for the peace, order, and good government of all British subjects within the said Consular District of Tientsin; and whereas it seems further to be urgently required that such Regulations should have effect unless and until they are disapproved by Her Majesty; be it therefore ordered that the following Local Land Regulations shall have effect and be binding upon all persons residing or being within the limits of the said settlement, as to all matters and things comprised therein, from and after the expiration of One Calendar Month after the same shall have been affixed and kept exhibited at the office of H.B.M. Consulate at Tientsin; and be it further ordered

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that the following General Regulations shall in like manner be binding upon all British subjects residing or being within the said Consular District of Tientsin, it being understood that the obligation of Foreigners to conform to and obey the said regulations is derived from their individual consent, and from being lessees of land under the British Crown, with the sanction and consent of their National Authorities.

Given under my hand and seal of Office, at Peking, China, this 26th day of November, 1866.

RUTHERFORD ALCOCK,
H.M.'s Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, and Chief Superintendent of Trade in China.

LOCAL LAND REGULATIONS.

I.—The Land to which these Regulations apply is bounded on the East by the Peiho River, on the West by the high road between Tientsin and Taku, on the North by the French settlement, and on the South by the American Lots. Its limits are defined also by four boundary stones set up on the N.E., N.W., S.E. and S.W. angles of the settlement.

II.—The Local Regulations published by Acting-Consul Gibson on the 27th October, 1863, and the Supplementary Regulations published by Acting Vice-Consul Dennys on the 1st June, 1864, are hereby repealed, such of their provisions as are not intended to be abrogated being embodied in the present Local Land Regulations.

III.—The leases of all lots in the settlement shall be deposited in H.B.M. Consulate in original, and all transfers of lots or portions of lots under the said leases shall be made by the parties to the transfer or their duly authorized representatives in the presence of an officer of H.B.M. Consulate, and shall be registered at the said Consulate within one month of such transfer, under a penalty not exceeding $100.

All charges by way of mortgage, whether of a legal or equitable character, made in the Consular District of Tientsin, shall be registered in conformity with the Regulations in force concerning the registration of charges by way of mortgage on land in China, otherwise such mortgage deed will not be allowed precedence over judgment or simple contract debts contracted before the execution of said deed.

IV.—All British subjects and all naturalized British subjects may rent land in the British settlement, but in no case shall a Chinese subject be permitted to do so, nor shall the subject of any other Foreign State be allowed to rent land in the said settlement unless he shall undertake in writing, in his own name, and with the officially certified consent of his National Authority, to obey all such regulations and bye laws as may have been already made or sanctioned, or as may hereafter from time to time be made or sanctioned by H.B.M. Minister, for the peace, order, and good government of the said settlement and all persons resident therein, it being also distinctly stipulated and expressly provided in the said agreement that, in case of the breach or non-performance by the said foreigner of any of the said regulations or bye laws which may be for the time being in force, then and in that case it shall be lawful for H.B.M. Consul, Vice-consul, or other person duly authorized by H.B.M. Consul for the time being, to re-enter and re-possess all the land leased to the said foreigner within the limits of the said settlement, and all buildings thereon on behalf of Her Majesty, her heirs, successors and assigns, and all interest, right, title and claim of the said foreign lessee of the said land, his executors, administrators and assigns to the premises demised by the lease of the said land, or any part thereof, shall thereupon absolutely cease and determine.

Be it further enacted that it shall be lawful for H.B.M. Consul, or other person duly authorized so to do, to enforce in like manner the same penalty of re-entry on the part of the Crown against the lessee of any land within the limits of the said settlement, if any native of China be allowed by the said lessee to erect or occupy any house or building upon the said land.

V.—The land which has been set apart for roads and bund shall remain henceforth dedicated to the same use, and the lessees or their representatives shall put up

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boundary stones to define the limits of their respective lots. These stones shall be put up in the presence of a British Consular Officer, and in cases where any portion of any lot is transferred, the part so transferred shall in like manner be defined by boundary stones, set up by the parties to the transfer, or their representatives, in the presence of some duly authorized officer of H.B.M. Consulate.

Should the owner of any land in the settlement neglect or refuse to put up such boundary stones when called upon by H.B.M. Consul to do so, he shall be liable to a fine not exceeding $25 for his original neglect, and to an additional penalty not exceeding $5 per day for each succeeding day's neglect or refusal to comply with the said Consul's requisition.

VI.—The Chinese land tax of 1,500 copper cash per mow, as reserved in the Crown leases, shall be paid by the several lessees thereof into H.B.M. Consulate within twenty one days next after the 30th of September of each year.

VII.—It being expedient and necessary for the better order and good government of the settlement that some provision should be made for the making of roads and jetties, and for cleansing, lighting, watering and draining the settlement generally, and establishing a watch or police force therein, and paying the person necessarily employed in any municipal office or capacity, the British Consul shall, in the month of April of each year, convene a general meeting of land renters, giving twelve days' notice of said meeting, to devise ways and means for raising the requisite funds for the aforesaid purposes; and at such meeting it shall be competent to the said renters or a majority of them, in public meeting duly assembled, to declare an assessment upon the aggregate area of the lots in the settlement, towards which assessment each land renter shall pay a sum exactly proportionate to his own quantity of ground, and it shall also be competent for the said renters, or majority of them as aforesaid, to impose other rates and taxes in the form of duties on all goods landed or shipped on or from the Bund within the limits of the said settlement, and in the form of mooring charges to be levied on such vessels as may make fast to the mooring post set up for their accommodation within the said limits, provided the said rates or taxes levied in the form of dues shall in no case exceed the amount of *one-tenth of one per cent.* on the value of the goods landed or shipped on or from the said Bund.

The scale of wharfage dues and mooring charges thus fixed at the annual meeting of land renters shall be communicated by H.B.M. Consul to the Consuls of other nations, and to the local Chinese authorities.

VIII.—It shall be competent to the land renters as aforesaid, in public meeting duly assembled, under and in accordance with the provisions of the above regulation No. 7, to appoint by ballot, or otherwise, as may be agreed upon at the aforesaid annual general meeting, an executive committee or council of not more than five or less than three land renters, for the purpose of levying the rates, dues, and taxes hereinafter mentioned, and applying the funds realized from the same for the purposes aforesaid, and for carrying out the regulations now made. Be it further ordered, that the said committee when appointed shall have power and authority to levy and apply the said rates, dues, and taxes for the purposes aforesaid, and also that the said committee or their secretary have full power and authority to sue for all arrears of such rates, dues, and taxes, and recover the same from all defaulters in H.B.M. Consular Court, if the said defaulters or any of them be British subjects, and in the Consular Courts under whose jurisdiction such defaulters may be, if the said defaulters or any of them be not British subjects.

IX.—The committee shall hold office for one year from the date of their election, and shall have power of themselves to fill up any vacancies that may occur during their term of office.

They shall elect their own chairman, and may from time to time appoint, pay out of the municipal funds, and remove such officers and servants as they think fit.

Three members of the committee shall form a quorum, and on all questions upon which the members are equally divided the chairman shall have a casting vote.

X.—The committee shall administer the municipal funds at their discretion, for the purposes specified in regulation No. 7 of these regulations, and in as far as such

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expenditure shall have been sanctioned at the annual general meeting of land renters, or at any special general meeting called to vote expenses, provided they do not exceed the sum voted at such meeting.

Be it further ordered, that the said committee shall appoint an auditor at least seven days before the annual general meeting of land renters to audit the accounts kept by them during their year of office, and that they shall also draw up a statement of receipts and disbursements for the same period, and that the said statement and said accounts duly audited be left in the court room of H.B.M. Consulate for at least 24 hours before the assembling of the said annual general meeting, to be open for the inspection of the land renters generally, and that the said accounts be passed finally, if correct, at the said meeting.

XI.—The committee shall have power and authority from time to time to make bye-laws, for the purpose of better enabling them to carry out the objects of these regulations, and such bye-laws if adopted by a special general meeting of the land renters, and approved by H.B.M. minister, shall be of the same force and effect as these regulations.

XII.—The committee shall be liable to be sued, through their secretary, in H.B.M. Consular Court at Tientsin, by any person who may deem himself injured by any act of the committee or its officers, and should the plaintiff obtain damages in any such suit, said damages and the costs of such suit shall be summarily recoverable by H.B.M. Consul, and paid out of the funds levied under the authority of these local regulations.

XIII.—In addition to the annual general meeting of land renters, H.B.M. Consul may at any time when it appears to him needful, or on the requisition of the chairman of the land renters' committee, or on that of at least five of the land renters or their representatives, provided such requisition set forth satisfactory grounds for such request, convene a general meeting of land renters, giving seven days' notice of the meeting and its object. The resolutions passed by a majority at all general meetings, annual as well as occasional, upon subjects which these meetings are competent to consider, shall be binding upon all renters of land and their representatives within the limits of the settlement, provided that at such meetings at least one-third of the resident land renters or their representatives are present, and all registered owners of at least mows of land within the said limits shall be entitled to a vote at the said annual and other duly convened general meetings. Provided always that this clause shall not entitle any land renter or any firm to more than one vote.

XIV.—H.B.M. Consul shall be *ex-officio* chairman of all general meetings of land renters, and in his absence then such land renter as the majority of voters present shall nominate, and at all such general meetings the chairman shall have a casting vote in questions upon which the voters present are equally divided in opinion.

XV.—In all cases in which land renters in public meeting duly assembled, as provided by these regulations, decide upon any matter of a municipal nature, not already enumerated and affecting the general interest, such decision shall first be submitted to the Consul for his approval, and unless such approval be officially given such resolution shall not be valid and binding. Provided always that a term of seven days shall elapse between the date of the resolution and the signification of approval by the Consul, during which term any person considering himself prejudiced in property or interests by the resolution, may represent his case to the Consul for consideration. After the expiration of the term of seven days, the consular approval, if signified, shall be final. Provided also that should the Consul signify his disapproval of the resolution, and should his veto be protested against in writing by three or more of the land renters, within a further period of seven days from the date of its being made known, it shall be lawful for the said land renters to appeal through the Consul to H.B.M. Minister, whose decision shall be final.

XVI.—It shall be lawful for the consular constable and the land renters' policemen, when these latter shall have been sworn in as special constables by

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H.B.M. Consul, to apprehend forthwith all persons whatsoever within the limits of the settlement who may be found in the act of committing a nuisance, or committing a felony, or breaking the peace, or being drunk and disorderly, or who may be charged with the commission of the said offences; and H.B.M. Consul shall in the first instance enquire into the said charge, and deal with the accused according to law if he be a British subject, and, if not, the said Consul shall send the accused in custody to his own national authority, with a statement and with the evidence of the crime or offence on account of which he had been apprehended, and if the accused have no Consular representative at Tientsin, then H.B.M. Consul shall request the local Chinese authorities to deal with the case, and shall depute an officer of H.B.M. Consulate to act as an assessor at the trial of the accused.

Provided always, that no constable shall, without a special warrant, enter any occupied lot or compound for the purpose of apprehending any person or persons therein, unless called upon by one of its occupants to do so, or unless pursuing an offender into said lot or compound.

XVII.—The masters, mates, and seamen of merchant vessels shall not be allowed to carry firearms or other dangerous weapons about the settlement, nor shall persons be permitted to drive or ride furiously along the Bund and roads, nor causelessly to create a noise or disturbance thereon. It shall be the duty of the consular constable and other special constables charged with enforcing those regulations, to apprehend any person whatsoever offending against this regulation, and to bring him in the first instance before H.B.M. Consul, who may punish the offender for each offence, if said offender be a British subject, by a fine not exceeding $10, or by one week's imprisonment with or without hard labor.

If the said offender, however, be not a British subject, then H.B.M. Consul shall send him in custody to his own national authority, with a statement of the offence on account of which he has been apprehended. Provided that should the said offender have no Consular representative at Tientsin, then H.B.M. Consul shall request the local Chinese authorities to deal with the case, and shall depute an officer of H.B.M. Consulate to act as an assessor at the trial of the accused.

XVIII.—No tavern, public-house, boarding-house, or house of entertainment shall be opened within the limits of the settlement without a licence from H.B.M. Consul, and without paying the annual licence fee in such behalf payable, and said licence shall be granted subject at any time to revocation, should it be proved that such house or tavern is conducted in an improper or disreputable manner, or that the inmates or frequenters thereof misconduct themselves or act in a disorderly manner. Persons convicted of a breach of this regulation shall be liable to a fine not exceeding $100, which fine shall be summarily recoverable by H.B.M. Consul from the proprietor of the house if he be a leaseholder or British subject, and if not, from the leaseholder upon whose land the said house is situated.

XIX.—No vessel laden with gunpowder or other dangerous combustible material shall be allowed to be moored to the mooring posts along the British Bund; nor shall any such aforesaid materials be stored in houses or godowns within the limits of the settlement, under a penalty not exceeding $200, for each breach of this regulation, which penalty shall be summarily recoverable from the hirer of said building, or the leaseholder of the lot upon which said building is situated, as the case may be, in the same way as the penalty attached to a breach of regulation No. 18 of these regulations.

XX.—All vessels that moor along the British Bund must fasten their hawsers to the mooring posts set apart for their use, paying such mooring charges in that behalf as are payable, and the police of the settlement shall see that no hawsers or chain cables are made fast to trees, or fixed in such a way as to impede the public path.

XXI.—The committee of land renters, or their secretary, may recover summarily before H.B.M. Consul, or other Consul having competent jurisdiction, all penalties imposed by these regulations and by any bye-laws which may hereafter be framed under the said regulations and approved by H.B.M. minister; and it shall be lawful for the said Consul to adjudge the offender to pay the penalty incurred,

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together with such cost attending the conviction as he, the said Consul, shall think fit. All penalties so recovered shall be carried to the credit of the said land renters' committee, in diminution of the general expenditure authorized by the provisions of these local land regulations. Provided that in case any person liable to any penalty, or any defaulters, or owners, or shippers, or consignees of goods refusing to pay any rate, due, tax, or fine, have no Consular representative at the port of Tientsin, then the said Committee shall with the consent of the local authorities and under powers delegated to them to this end, be at liberty to detain and sell such portion of the goods, or use such other means as, with the consent of the local authorities, may be necessary to obtain payment of such rate, due, tax, or fine.

XXII.—No matter or thing done, or contract entered into, by the committee, nor any matter or thing done by any member thereof, or by any person whomsoever acting under the direction of the committee, shall, if the matter or thing were done or the contract entered into *bona fide* for the purpose of executing these regulations, subject them, or any of them personally, to any action, liability, claim, or demand whatsoever; and any expense properly and with due authority incurred by the Committee, or by any member thereof, or by any person whomsoever acting under the direction of the Committee, shall be borne and repaid out of the fund collected under the authority of these regulations.

XXIII.—For the purpose of convicting any person committing an offence against any of these regulations, and for all other purposes, a printed copy of the regulation, purporting to be certified under the hand and seal of Her Majesty's Minister in China, shall be conclusive evidence of the regulation, and no proof of the handwriting or seal purporting to certify the same shall be required.

General Regulations.

I.—The Consular Regulations for the port of Tientsin, published by Acting Consul Gibson on the 27th October, 1863, are hereby repealed, such of their provisions as are not intended to be abrogated being embodied in the present general regulations, and the said general regulations apply to the whole Consular District of Tientsin, including the outport of Taku, and shall be binding upon all British subjects residing or being within the said Consular District of Tientsin.

II.—Any British subject desiring to rent land from a Chinese proprietor outside the limits of the British settliment, shall in the first instance apply to H.B.M. Consul officially in writing stating the name and surname of the Chinese proprietor, and specifying by plan the locality, boundaries, and measurements in mow and square feet of the said land; and the said Consul will thereupon enquire whether any impediment exists to the renting of the said land, and if it be ascertained that no such impediment exists, the applicant may then settle with the Chinese proprietor the price and condition of sale. Said applicant shall thereupon lodge with H.B.M. Consul the Chinese proprietor's deed of sale, in duplicate, accompanied by a plan clearly marking the boundaries of the said land, and containing a statement of the amount of land tax payable annually to the Chinese Government upon the said land. H.B.M. Consul shall then transmit the deeds to the Chinese local authorities for examination, and, if the sale be regular, the said deeds will be returned to the Consul, duly sealed by the Chinese local authority, and the purchase money can then be paid.

If there are graves or coffins on the land rented, their removal must be a matter of separate agreement.

III.—All such conveyances or leases of land so purchased as aforesaid shall be registered at the British Consulate, within one month from the time of the completion of the sale, under a penalty not exceeding $100; and all charges by way of mortgages made in the Consular District of Tientsin whether of a legal or equitable character, shall be registered as is provided in Clause III. of the Local Land Regulations; otherwise such mortgage deed will not be allowed precedence over judgment or simple contract debts, contracted before the execution of said deed.

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IV.—All transfers of land purchased by British subjects within the Consular District of Tientsin, but outside the limits of the British settlement, shall be made by the parties to the transfer, or their duly authorized representatives, in the presence of an officer of H.B.M. Consulate at Tientsin, or H.B.M. Vice-Consulate at Taku, and shall be registered at said Consulate, or Vice-Consulate, within one month of such transfer, under a penalty not exceeding $100.

V.—No British subject shall be allowed to establish any tavern, public-house, boarding house, or house of entertainment at Tientsin or Taku, or in the Consular district of Tientsin or Taku, without a licence from H.B.M. Consul or Vice-consul, and without paying the annual licence fee in such behalf payable, and said licence shall be granted subject at any time to revocation, should it be proved that such house or tavern is improperly conducted, or that the immates or frequenters thereof misconduct themselves or act in a disorderly manner. Persons convicted of a breach of this regulation shall be liable to a fine not exceeding $100.

VI.—All British vessels entering port shall anchor at Taku or Tientsin only in such places as the harbour-master, or other person duly authorised by the custom house authorities, shall appoint, and whenever any one of the said vessels is about to leave port, shall hoist the blue peter at least 24 hours before the time appointed for her departure. Each breach of this regulation shall be punishable by a fine not exceeding $50.

VII.—Every British vessel shall show her colors on entering port, and keep them hoisted until she has been reported, and her papers have been lodged, at either the Vice-Consulate at Taku or the Consulate at Tientsin: and the master of every British vessel arriving at Taku, a steamer bound up the river of Tientsin excepted, shall deposit his ship's papers, together with a summary of the manifest of the cargo, at H.B.M. Vice-Consulate at Taku, within 48 hours if in the inner anchorage, and within 72 if in the outer, unless a Sunday or holiday should intervene. Masters shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding $200 for each breach of this regulation.

VIII.—Every British sailing vessel, whether intending to pass up the river to Tientsin or not, shall report at the Vice-consulate at Taku, and lodge her papers there. Provided that, if a sailing vessel passes up the river to Tientsin, she shall take up with her the "ship's articles," and deposit said document at the Consulate at Tientsin. Said articles shall be handed back to the master, when the vessel is about to return to Taku, where she shall receive her other papers and port clearance at the Vice-Consulate.

IX.—British steamers bound for Tientsin shall not be required to report and lodge their papers at Taku, but may report and clear at Tientsin. Provided that if a steamer bound for Tientsin remain for more than three hours at Taku, unless she can show reasonable cause for so doing, she shall report and lodge her papers at H.B.M. Vice-Consulate there, under a penalty not exceeding $200 for each breach of this regulation.

X.—Should any vessel, the property of a British subject, but not provided with a certificate of registry, or other recognized pass, hoist the British ensign within the anchorages, or should she exhibit within such limits any flag so similar to the British ensign as not to be clearly distinguished from it, the master of such vessel shall be liable for every such offence to a penalty not exceeding $100.

XI.—The discharge of guns and other firearms from British vessels in the anchorages is prohibited under a penalty not exceeding $50 for each offence.

XII.—No British vessel laden with gunpowder, or other dangerous combustible materials, shall be allowed to anchor within one mile of the British settlement at Tientsin, under a penalty not exceeding $200.

XIII.—Stones, ballast or cinders shall not be thrown overboard from British vessels in Tientsin anchorage, under a penalty of $50 for every such offence, nor shall the bodies of seamen, or other persons dying on board British vessels in either the Tientsin or Taku anchorage, be thrown overboard, under a like penalty of $50 for every such offence.

XIV.—All masters of British vessels shall, so far as English law permits, be held accountable for the conduct of their crews on shore, and shall not give their

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mates, engineers, or men leave to go into the country either at Taku or Tientsin, without the express sanction of H.B.M. Consul or Vice-Consul. Masters convicted of a breach of this regulation shall be liable to a fine not exceeding $100 for each offence, and should any such mate, engineer or other member of the crew of a British vessel go into the country without the permission of the said Consul or Vice-Consul he shall be liable to a fine of $100, or one month's imprisonment.

XV.—No seaman or other person belonging to a British ship shall be discharged or left behind at this port without the express sanction of H.B.M. Consul or Vice-Consul, nor until reasonable security shall have been given for his maintenance and good behaviour while remaining on shore. If any such person aforesaid being a British subject, be left at this port by a British vessel, and be found requiring public relief prior to the departure of the said vessel from the dominions of the Emperor of China, then the owners of the said vessel shall be held responsible for the maintenance and removal of the said British subject; Provided said owners should be within the jurisdiction of any of H.B.M. Consulates in China. Provided always, that nothing in this clause shall be held to limit the responsibility of ship owners or ship masters in respect of seamen or other persons which is or may be incurred under the Merchant Shipping Act.

XVI.—All fees and penalties leviable under these general regulations, and under any additional general regulations which may hereinafter be framed by H.B.M. Minister for the peace, order, and good government of British subjects residing or being within the said Consular District of Tientsin, shall be summarily recoverable by H.B.M. Consul either by distress or imprisonment, and the amounts so recovered shall be carried to the credit of H.B.M. Government, and shown in the quarterly account of H.B.M. Consulate or Vice-Consulate.

XVII.—The provisions of rule 23 of the Local Land Regulations shall in like manner be available for the purpose of convicting any person committing an offence against any of the general regulations.

XVIII.—A printed copy of these regulations, local and general, shall be affixed and at all times kept exhibited conspicuously in the public offices of H.B.M. Consul at Tientsin and Vice-Consul at Taku, and no penalty shall be enforced for any offence against any of the said regulations until the said regulations have been so affixed and kept exhibited during a period of one month. Printed copies of these regulations shall moreover be provided and sold at H.B.M. Consulate at Tientsin at $1 per copy.

XIX.—Her Majesty's Minister may at any time hereafter repeal or alter any or all of the local and land regulations and general regulations now made, should it at any time seem to him expedient or necessary so to do.

REGULATIONS FOR THE TRADE AND RESIDENCE OF FOREIGNERS AT OSAKA.

Art. I.—As Osaka is not an open port, no foreign merchant vessel can anchor there. Until arrangements shall be made for the establishment of a Custom-house at Osaka, foreigners wishing to import goods into that city must enter them at the Custom-house at Hiogo, according to the regulations of trade attached to the treaties, and must pay duty there unless duty has already been paid on the same at some other open port of Japan. In the same way, all goods exported from Osaka by foreigners must all be cleared from, and pay duty at, Hiogo, before they can be shipped on board any foreign vessel at this port.

Art. II.—Lighters, towboats, and passage boats, propelled by steam or sails, and belonging to foreigners, may ply between Hiogo and Osaka for the conveyance of cargo and passengers under the regulations hereto annexed, and subject to the provisions of the regulations of trade attached to the treaties.

Art. III.—Foreigners living at Osaka shall be free to go where they please within the following boundaries, namely:—On the south the Yamatogawa from its mouth as far as Funabashimura; and a line drawn from that place through Kiôkôjimura to Sada. The town of Sakai is outside the limits, but foreigners will be at liberty to

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visit it. The road betwen Osaka and Hiogo lies outside the limit of ten ri from Kioto. No obstruction shall be opposed to the free circulation of foreigners either by land or water in every part of the city of Osaka open to the Japanese public.

Osaka, January 1st, 1868.

The following notification has also been issued:—

It being necessary on the opening of Hiogo and Osaka to British trade, that due provision should simultaneously be made for the peace, order, and good government of Her Britannic Majesty's subjects resorting to, or becoming resident in that port or city, the undersigned hereby notifies for the information of all subjects of Her Majesty, that in the exercise of the powers vested in him by the 85th clause of the Order of Her Majesty in Council of the ninth day of March, 1865, he has this day made and established, and caused to be printed and to be exhibited in the British Consular offices at Hiogo and Osaka, the following regulations, which will have effect in the manner provided by the said order in Council, throughout the Consular District of Hiogo and Osaka, until the pleasure of Her Majesty thereon shall be made known.

Any breach of these regulations may be punished by any of the following penalties, as provided by the 26th clause of the said order in Council, namely,—for each offence, imprisonment for any term not exceeding three months, with or without hard labour, and with or without a fine not exceeding 500 dollars, or a fine not exceeding 500 dollars, without imprisonment,—and with or without further fines for continuing offences, not exceeding in any case 25 dollars for each day during which the offence continues after the original fine is incurred.

(Signed) HARRY S. PARKES,
Her Britannic Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary in Japan.

H.B.M.'s Legation, Osaka, January 1st, 1868.

REGULATIONS.

I.—Every British vessel on entering the port must show her colours, and keep them hoisted until the master shall have reported her arrival and deposited her papers at the Consulate-office.

II.—Masters of ships on depositing their ships' papers at the Consulate-office must also deliver a copy of the import manifest, together with a list of all passengers and persons not forming part of the registered crew on board.

III.—When a vessel is ready to leave the port, the master will obtain a port clearance from the Custom-house, which document, together with the manifest of his export cargo, and a list of persons not forming part of the crew intending to leave the port in his vessel, must be delivered at the Consulate-office before the ship's papers can be returned to him. Masters of British vessels must always give twenty-four-hours' notice before they can clear at the Consulate.

IV.—Stones, ballast, cinders, or any other substance tending to lessen the depth of the anchorage, shall not be thrown overboard within the limits of the harbour; but must be discharged at such place or places as shall be indicated by the Consul.

V.—Any vessel having on board gunpowder, or any other explosive substance, in any quantity over and above that which is required for the use of the ship, must report the same at the Consulate-office, and until it is discharged, must anchor only in such berth as shall be assigned to her.

VI.—Cannon or fire-arms may not be fired from British merchant vessels in the harbour.

VII.—The time within which seamen are allowed to be on shore is limited to the hours between sunrise and sunset.

VIII.—No boat or vessel (other than a duly registered British ship) shall hoist the British Ensign within the limits of the Consular district, unless authorized by the Consul to do so: nor shall she exhibit within such limits any flag so similar to the British Ensign as not to be distinguishable from it. Neither shall any British

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subject hoist the British Ensign or any other flag not distinguishable from it over any place or residence on shore, without special authority from the Consul.

IX.—All cases of death, occurring either afloat or on shore, must be immediately reported at the Consulate-office.

X.—No British subject may establish a boarding-house, eating-house, or other place of entertainment, or a butcher's shop, or may keep or slaughter pigs, sheep, or cattle without the sanction of the Consul, under such condition as he may require.

XI.—Gunpowder or other explosive substances can only be stored, on shore or afloat, at such places as may be indicated by the Consul.

XII.—No British subject may ride or drive in any street, road, or public thoroughfare in a furious or careless manner.

XIII.—No dog belonging to a British subject shall be allowed to go about the streets or public thoroughfares unmuzzled between the 15th of June and the 15th of November of each year.

XIV.—At Hiogo, British subjects may not go beyond the limits laid down in the Treaty of Yedo, namely "ten ri in any direction, that of Kioto excepted, which city shall not be approached nearer than ten ri," and at Osaka, they may not go beyond the limits laid down in the regulation on the subject which is published in a notification by Her Majesty's Minister of this date.

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SHANGHAI.

SCALE OF COMMISSIONS

ADOPTED BY THE

SHANGHAI GENERAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

Purchasing Tea, Raw Silk, Opium and Cotton	3	per cent.
Do. do., do. if as returns for goods sold	2½	,,
Do. all other Goods and Produce, Ships and Real Estate	5	,,
Do. Bullion	1	,,
Selling Tea, Raw Silk, Opium, and Cotton	3	,,
Do. all other Goods and Produce, Ships, and Real Estate	5	,,
Inspecting Silk or Tea	1	,,
Guaranteeing Sales and Remittances, when required	3½	,,
Do. Sales alone	2½	,,
Drawing, endorsing, or negotiating Bills of Exchange	1	,,
Realizing Bullion or Bill of Exchange	1	,,
Remitting the proceeds of Bullion or Bills of Exchange	1	,,
Paying and receiving Money in current account	1	,,
Do. Ship's Disbursements	2½	,,
Collecting Freight	2½	,,
Obtaining Freight or Charter	5	,,
Do. do. and collecting same Freight	6	,,
Adjusting Insurance Claims	2½	,,
Effecting Insurance; on the insured amount	½	,,
Prosecuting or Defending successfully Claims, either at Law or by Arbitration	5	,,
Prosecuting or Defending unsuccessfully	2½	,,
Managing Estates and Collecting Rents	5	,,
Transhipping and Forwarding Jewellery and Bullion	½	,,
Landing or Transhipping Cargo	1	,,
Transhipping and Forwarding Opium	Tls. 3	per chest.

Goods withdrawn or re-shipped—half commission.
Granting Letters of Credit 1 per cent.
Brokerage on Bills and Bullion buying and selling—½ per cent., from seller.
Do. do. Produce and General Merchandize—½ do. do.
Ship Brokerage—1½ from Consignees.
The foregoing rates to be exclusive of Shroffage, 1 per mil, and Brokerage when paid.

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NEWCHWANG.

SCALE OF COMMISSIONS

ADOPTED BY THE

NEWCHWANG CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

In consideration of the fact that charges on purchases and sales at this port have been found to be insufficient, in comparison with those at other ports in China, owing to the high cost of building materials and boats, and the short period during which business can be conducted at the port, the merchants of Yingtze, under authority of the Newchwang Chamber of Commerce, have unanimously agreed upon the following scale of charges, based on the Shanghai rates, to take effect on and after this date.

Newchwang, 12th September, 1863.

ON IMPORTS.	Including One Month's Storage. T.	C.	Each Succeeding Month. T.	C.
Landing charges, boat and coolies hire, labor and storage in Godowns, and Wharfage				
On Cotton Goods—15 pieces and under per bale, per pic.,	,,	1½	,,	½
,, ,, 50 ,, ,,	,,	1 9/10	,,	½
,, Woollens	,,	4	,,	1½
Sugar, Iron, Straits, Japanese and Chinese produce and Glass.....per picul or equivalent...	,,	10	,,	5
Coal.....per ton	1	75	,,	88
,, ...per ton, open air	1	50	,,	75
Tea.....½-chest	,,	10	,,	5
,, ...1-chest	,,	12	,,	6
Paper.....small packages, per picul...	,,	3	,,	1½
,, ...large ,, ,,	,,	5	,,	2½
Commission on sales of all Imports, except Opium, 3%				
Opium,—Taels 20 per chest, including all charges	20	,,	,,	,,
ON EXPORTS.				
Boat and coolie hire for 10 pieces Beancake	,,	18	,,	,,
,, ,, 1 shee (3 pcs.,) Peas	,,	18	,,	,,
Chow-chow cargo in proportion.				
Commission 5 per cent. on gross amount of Invoice, in all cases except where goods are sent as a remittance—in such cases 3 per cent.				
Procuring Freight, 5 per cent.				
Advancing funds to vessels, 5 per cent.				
Collecting freight on account of Charters, 1 per cent.				
Remitting ,, ,, 1 per cent.				
For transacting business for vessels on Chinese charter				
Cargo to Captain, Taels 25.				
,, Natives, Taels 50 for vessels under 5,000 piculs				

capacity—Taels 100 for above that capacity, but it is understood that Captains of vessels seeking a freight here, choose a Consignee, and that no final settlement of charter-party shall take place except through that consignee.

(Sig.) HENRY E. BUSH, *Hon. Sec. and Treasurer.* (Sig.) THOS. PLATT, *Chairman.*

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HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS PRINCE KROM HLUANG WONGSA-DIRAT-SANIDT,

Superintendent of Customs, begs to inform all who are interested in this document, that having consulted with all the Consuls in Siam about the Imports and Exports, he has agreed with them upon the following Regulations, which from this date are the laws of the land.

January 20th, 1863.

I.—Merchants or other persons importing merchandise for sale into Bangkok, shall pass sight entries at the Custom-house within twenty-four hours after the vessel shall have entered in the Consulate or Master-attendant's office, and upon such entries being made, permission shall be granted to land the goods. But in order that the discharge of the importing vessel shall not be delayed, the Siamese Custom-house authorities are at liberty to land and store all goods for which permits have not been lodged with the Custom-house officer on board in time for good delivery, and all charges for so landing and storing shall be paid by the importers or consignees.

II.—Forty-eight hours after the discharge of the goods shall be allowed the consignees for completing the entries.

III.—Munitions of war are prohibited from being sold by merchants or other persons without reporting to the authorities, and obtaining permission to do so.

IV.—Mat bags, imported by merchants or other persons, shall pay a duty of three per cent. either in kind or money, but upon proof being given of their having been used by the importer for his own exportation, a drawback to the full extent of the duty on the bags so used shall be allowed by the former.

V.—Masters of vessels shall report to the inspector of customs any ship stores, provisions, or other merchandise they may have for sale, and obtain a permit to discharge the same previous to doing so.

VI.—Merchants or other persons having imported merchandise, and found it unsaleable, and desiring to re-export it, shall report the particulars to the inspector of customs, and receive drawback to the full amount of the duty paid by them on the said goods.

VII.—Masters of vessels, or super-cargoes purchasing produce generally liable to export duty, to be consumed by the crews of vessels on a voyage, shall report to the inspector of customs the quantity purchased.

VIII.—Merchants or other persons exporting produce either in foreign or native vessels, shall enter with the inspector of customs the quantity, description, and value of exports previous to the vessel's obtaining port clearance.

IX.—The inspector of customs shall have authority to search passengers' baggage when he deems it necessary, but it shall be passed within half-an-hour after the vessel's arrival in Bangkok. The cargo shall also be discharged under the inspection of a Custom-house officer according to the manifest furnished by the inspector of customs, in the absence of the Custom-house officer appointed to be on board during legal hours, the master shall nevertheless have liberty to deliver cargo.

X.—Should the inspector of imports and exports have reason to doubt the correctness of any entry, he may place under seal the goods so suspected, to be afterwards examined,

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but such examination shall not be delayed by the inspector or consignee beyond the period of three months, and the merchandise thus under seal shall not be transferred nor exported, upon examination the goods are found to have been incorrectly entered, they shall be reclosed under the joint seals of the Inspector of Customs and the consignee or importer, and shall be at once removed to the Custom-house godowns pending adjudication by the Consul, to whose jurisdiction the case belongs, and the Superintendent of Customs jointly.

XI.—Masters and super-cargoes of vessels shall ordinarily neither receive nor discharge cargo but between the hours of 6 A.M. and 6 P.M., when an officer will be in attendance on board. Special permission will have to be obtained from the Inspector of Customs to receive or discharge cargo at other than the above stated times.

XII.—That should permission not be granted by the Siamese authorities for a vessel to break bulk within 24 hours after her due entry, the Consul of the nation to whom the vessel belongs shall have power to order the discharge.

XIII.—That the Siamese government will be liable for damages in the case of any vessel having been detained by the inspectors of imports and exports upon suspicion, which on examination appears to have been unfounded.

XIV.—That all cases arising from a breach of these regulations shall be laid before the Consul concerned, who will then with the Superintendent of Customs enquire whether the infraction has been intentional or through ignorance, and only in cases of wilful infringement of the regulations shall they impose the full fine; in cases where there is no proof of the infringement being intentional they shall proportion the fine to the offence.

XV.—The native vessels shall be under the same strict control as vessels of other nations.

Should it appear to the Consuls of this place that those whose interests are committed to them trade at a disadvantage in this last respect, they will withdraw their consent to the regulations.

RULES AND REGULATIONS FOR THE PEACE, ORDER, AND GOOD GOVERNMENT OF HER MAJESTY'S SUBJECTS BEING WITHIN THE DOMINIONS OF THE KINGS OF SIAM.

I.—Her Britannic Majesty's Consulate-office shall be open for the transaction of public business from 10 o'clock A.M. to 4 o'clock P.M. daily, excepting Sundays and those holidays upon which offices in England are closed.

II.—British subjects intending to reside within the dominions of the Kings of Siam, are required, in conformity with the 5th article of the Treaty concluded between Her Majesty and the Kings of Siam, to enrol themselves in the register of British residents kept for that purpose at the Consulate. Failing to do so within fourteen days after their arrival, without there is valid reason to account for the omission, they are not entitled, conformably to the Order of Her Majesty in Council, dated at the Court of Osborne House, Isle of Wight, the 28th day of July, 1856, to protection under the Consul's authority.

British subjects on leaving Siam as a residence are equally required to report themselves at the Consulate, at least forty-eight hours before their departure.

Seamen borne on the muster-roll of a British vessel are exempt from this obligation.

III.—In compliance with the Order of Her Majesty in Council, dated the 1st of May 1858, a register of all births and deaths occuring amongst British subjects in Siam is kept at the Consulate. The registration fee of each case is two shillings and sixpence.

The period in which such registration can take place after the occurrence of the event in foreign countries, has been fixed by Her Majesty's government to be seven years; this being the utmost limit that can be allowed for such registration.

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IV.—In the event of a sudden death, either by accident or otherwise amongst the subjects of Her Majesty residing here, it must forthwith be reported at Her Majesty's Consulate, in order that such measures may be taken as the circumstances require.

V.—British subjects in Siam desiring to trade beyond the limits stipulated by the Treaty, must apply for a passport to the Consulate, a reasonable time before their intended departure; as that document must be countersigned by the proper Siamese authority.

Persons travelling without a pass render themselves liable to be treated as deserters, and will be detained at the government stations in the interior until the case having been reported to the Consul, instructions on the subject have been received.

VI.—In all cases of loss of British property by theft or fraud, assault or felony, whether committed on shore or on board of a British vessel in harbour, the occurrence must be forthwith reported at the Consulate-office, and in cases, of theft, peculations, or assault where British and Siamese subjects are both concerned, a Siamese if guilty of any criminal act, may be conveyed to Her Majesty's Consulate, provided there is no responsible officer of his country at hand to whom the offender might be delivered. But British subjects will not be permitted to use violence to Siamese offenders, or take steps for the redress of their grievances, under peril of rendering themselves liable for the prosecution of an assault.

VII.—It is strictly forbidden a British subject, whether permanently or temporarily residing in Bangkok, or in any other part of Siam, to enter the precincts of a Wat or Siamese Temple for the purpose of shooting pigeons or other birds; nor is it permitted to injure the edifices, or the symbols of Siamese worship or their tombs, or to damage any of the trees and shrubs within the last. Any infringement of this rule will subject the offender to a fine not exceeding twenty pounds, or in default of such payment, to imprisonment in the Consular gaol for a period not exceeding one month, with or without hard labor.

VIII.—No British subject residing in Bangkok or in any other part of Siam may establish either a boarding or eating-house without the sanction of the Consul, and unless security has been given not to harbour any seaman who fails to prove that he has been legally discharged. Any person thus licenced as boarding or eating-house keeper, must use every precaution that the inmates and frequenters of his house do not conduct themselves in a riotous manner, or break the peace, otherwise he will be rendered responsible, and his licence may be withdrawn.

IX.—Any British subject resident here, who wilfully harbours or secretes any seaman or apprentice who has deserted from a British ship, knowing or having reason to believe such to be the case, shall, conformably to the "Merchant Shipping Act, 1854," (paragraph 257), incur a penalty not exceeding twenty pounds, in default he may be imprisoned in the Consular gaol for any term not exceeding three months, with or without hard labour.

X.—It is strictly forbidden to British subjects to enter the houses of the Siamese people against their will, or to create disturbances at their abodes. Any infringement of this rule subjects the offender, or if more than one, each of the offenders, to a penalty not exceeding twenty pounds, or in default thereof to imprisonment in the Consular gaol for the period of not more than one month, with or without hard labour.

GENERAL REGULATIONS UNDER WHICH BRITISH TRADE IS TO BE CONDUCTED IN SIAM, IN COMFORMITY WITH THE TREATY CONCLUDED BETWEEN HER BRITANNIC MAJESTY AND THE KINGS OF SIAM.

I.—The master of any English ship coming to Bangkok to trade, must either before or after entering the river, as may be found convenient, report the arrival at the Custom-house at Paknam, together with the number of his crew and guns, and the port from whence he comes. Upon anchoring his vessel at Paknam, he will deliver into the custody of the Custom-house officers, all his guns and ammunition, and a Custom-house officer will then be appointed to the vessel, and will proceed in her to Bangkok

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II.—A vessel passing Paknam without discharging her guns and ammunition as directed in the foregoing regulation, will be sent back to Paknam to comply with its provisions, and will be fined 800 Ticals for having so disobeyed. After delivery of her guns and ammunitions she will be permitted to return to Bangkok to trade.

III.—When a British vessel shall have cast anchor at Bangkok, the master (unless a Sunday should intervene) will within four and twenty hours after arrival, proceed to the British Consulate, and deposit there his ship's papers, bills of lading, &c., together with a true manifest of his import cargo, and upon the Consul's reporting these particulars to the Custom-house, permission to break bulk will at once be given by the latter.

For neglecting so to report his arrival, or for presenting a false manifest, the master will subject himself in each instance to a penalty of 400 Ticals: but he will be allowed to correct within twenty-four hours after delivery of it to the Consul, any mistake he may discover in his manifest, without incurring the above-mentioned penalty.

IV.—A British vessel breaking bulk and commencing to discharge before the permission shall be obtained, or smuggling either when in the river or outside the bar, shall be subject to the penalty of 800 Ticals, and confiscation of the goods so smuggled or discharged.

V.—As soon as a British vessel shall have discharged her cargo, and completed her outward lading, paid all her duties, and delivered a true manifest of her outward cargo to the British Consul, a Siamese port clearance shall be granted her on application from the Consul, who, in the absence of any legal impediment to her departure, will then return to the master his ship's papers, and allow the vessel to leave; a Custom-house officer will accompany the vessel to Paknam, and on arriving there she will be inspected by the Custom-house officers of that station, and will receive from them the guns and ammunition previously delivered into their charge. The above regulations, numbered from 1 to 5, are obligatory under the treaty concluded between Great Britain and Siam; those which follow, numbered from 6 to 14, are equally to be observed by masters of British vessels and their crews.

VI.—Masters of British vessels when reporting their arrival at Her Majesty's Consulate, at the port of Bangkok, as directed by the fourth regulation above quoted, shall notify in writing the names of all passengers and persons not forming part of the registered crew.

Notice must likewise be given of the number and names of persons, who, as passengers or in any other capacity (seamen borne on the muster-roll excepted) intend to leave Siam in a British vessel.

VII.—Seamen, lascars, and others belonging to British vessels in the port are strictly prohibited to wear side knives or any other weapon while on shore.

VIII.—Should any seaman or apprentice absent himself without leave, the master will report his absence, if such exceeds twenty-four hours, at the Consulate office.

IX.—Any British subject who entices a seaman or apprentice to desert, incurs according to the Merchant Shipping Act, 1854, paragraph 257, a penalty not exceeding ten pounds; or any such subject who wilfully harbours, or secretes a person deserted from his ship, incurs a penalty not exceeding twenty pounds, if it be proved that he had knowledge of his being a deserter.

In default of the payment of such fines, the offender is to be imprisoned in the Consular gaol for any term not exceeding three months, with or without hard labour.

X.—All cases of death, and especially of sudden death, occurring on board of British vessels in the port of Bangkok, must be immediately reported at the Consulate.

XI.—The discharge of guns from vessels anchored in the port of Bangkok, without notice having been previously given, and permission obtained through H.M. Consul from the proper Siamese authority, is forbidden, under a penalty not exceeding ten pounds.

XII.—It is strictly prohibited to shoot birds within the precincts of the Wats or Temples, either in Bangkok or elsewhere within the Siamese dominions, or to injure or damage any of the statues of figures, the trees or shrubs in such localities of Siamese worship, any British subject or seaman of a British vessel guilty of such an act, renders

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himself liable to a penalty not exceeding twenty pounds, or in default thereof to an imprisonment in the Consular gaol for a period of not more than one month.

XIII.—When a vessel under the British flag is ready to leave the port of Bangkok, the master will give notice at the Consulate-office, and hoist a blue peter twenty-four hours before her departure, which is to fly until she breaks anchorage.

XIV.—Should any vessel take in or discharge cargo subsequent to the issue of the Siamese port clearance, as directed by the fifth regulation above quoted, the master as in a case of smuggling, subjects himself to a penalty of 800 Ticals (equal to £100), and the goods so taken or discharged will be liable to confiscation.

XV.—Every fine or penalty levied under these regulations, is (if not paid in sterling money) at the rate of eight ticals Siamese currency for one pound.

R. H. SCHOMBURGH,
H. M. Consul.

British Consulate, Bangkok,
November 6th, 1860.

LAWS CONCERNING VESSELS BELONGING TO SIAM, AND VESSELS FROM FOREIGN PORTS, LARGE VESSELS AND LIGHTERS, WHICH COME INTO THE CHOW PHYA RIVER, OR INTO ANY OF THE RIVERS OF THE PROVINCES BELONGING TO SIAM.

Art. I.—If a vessel come into the Chow Phya river, she shall cast anchor at the Guard station at Paknam. Her master shall then report his name, the name of his vessel, from whence she comes, how many men she has on board, and what merchandise she has, so that the officer at the station may first examine his vessel. If she have guns and ammunition on board, the master shall deliver these to the care of the officer in charge. If the vessel going out be a merchant vessel belonging to a Foreign port, or a vessel belonging to Siam, having a European or American captain, then she shall first be reported to Luang Wisuth Sakaratith, the Harbour-master, and then a pass be obtained for her at the Custom-office. But vessels belonging to the country, under Chinese or Mussulman flag, according to the custom of either, shall be reported to the officers of the port in the service of the Kromata of the right hand, or the Kromata of the left hand (according to whose business it is), and request a pass for the vessel according to the custom. When the vessel shall have dropped down to the Guard station at Paknam, the pass shall be presented to the officer of the station. And when the said officer discovers no cause why she should be detained, she may pass on.

In case a vessel that is coming in or going out do not stop at the Guard station, and thus violate the treaties, she shall forfeit the sum of eight hundred ticals, as the treaties have stipulated. And if a vessel shall go into any port of the provinces, or come out of any such port, she shall cast anchor at the Guard station [at the mouth of such river] and report herself to the officer of the station, and whatever he shall direct the masters to do in the premises, that must be done, which is according to the treaties.

Light on Vessels, and mooring Ships.

Art. II.—When any ship or vessel shall have entered into any river, she shall keep a light burning three fathoms above her upper deck from early twilight to clear morning light. And when she shall have arrived up the river, within the precincts of the town, her master shall first report himself to the Harbour-master, who will direct him to a berth for his vessel, which direction he must follow. She shall be moored by two anchors, one for the flood, and the other for the ebb tide, and rig her jib-boom in.

Masters of vessels are prohibited from quitting the place of anchorage which has been assigned to them, without having first obtained the sanction of the Harbour-master.

Every infraction will be punished by a fine.

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The Line of Mooring.

Art. III.—The Harbour-master shall direct the masters of vessels not to moor their vessels very near the shore. The vessels shall be so moored as that they will not be liable to swing round and strike any floating house. They shall not be moored at the mouth of any canal; but shall be arranged in a line up and down the river. Masters of vessels are hereby forbidden to fasten their cable to the shore, so as to form obstructions to the passage of boats near the shore.

Collision and Sinking of Vessels.

Art. IV.—If vessels come into collision with one another, and are injured, and persons lose their lives by the accident, and property be lost, or damaged to whatever amount, report must be made of it to the Harbour-master, who will then examine the matter, and report to the proper authority, who will adjudicate the case.

If a vessel coming in or going out shall spring a leak, and sink in the channel of the river, the master of the same shall employ men to remove that obstruction. But should he not do this, the Harbour-master shall cause it to be done, and whatever be the cost of that work it shall be paid by the master of said vessel.

Liabilities of Vessels not properly Moored.

Art. V.—If the master of any vessel do not abide by the 2nd and 3rd articles as above stated, and a large vessel dropping down or coming up the river shall run against such a vessel and injure her, damages may be claimed from the vessel thus causing the injury.

If a small vessel shall run against a vessel not properly moored, and the small vessel be sunk thereby, and property damaged or lost, to whatever amount, the master of the large vessel shall pay the worth of all property lost or damaged and pay a fine of one hundred and sixty ticals, because he did not take care to follow the directions given in articles 2nd and 3rd.

All cases of this class that exist at the present time, or that may arise in the future, and the person required thereby to pay damages, shall have any doubts as to the true worth of the property damaged or lost, the owner of said property shall under oath administered according to the custom of his own religion, afford satisfactory evidence that the property lost was of the value claimed.

In all cases where a fine is imposed on masters of vessels for carelessness of the kind above stated, the money thus obtained shall become the property of the government.

Cable and Ropes connecting with the Shore.

Art. VI.—If a master of a vessel would remove from his berth and moor close in shore for the purpose of receiving merchandise, or for any other advantage, and shall in the day time fasten ropes to the land to bring her in to shore, it shall not be unlawful. But the ropes must not be thus engaged in the night time.

If a vessel shall remove from her berth to receive merchandise, and be fastened close to a wharf, one or two abreast of each other, but not so that the way for the passing of boats outside shall be obstructed—or shall put into shore to cast out ballast, or do anything else, and the vessel be in close contact with the shore or wharf, and there be left no passage for boats between her and the shore, ropes may in such cases be extended from her to the shore, for the purpose of retaining her place.

The Royal Barges, seats of either the first or second king, are allowed to be moored in front of the royal palaces; and although their cables and ropes be made fast to the shore, it shall not be unlawful, because they are near the seats of the kings on the bank of the river, it not being suitable that any persons besides those engaged in royal service should come near to them.

If any one attempt to pass between the said Barges and the Royal seats on the river's bank, and run against their cables, or ropes, and the boat be capsized, all damages thus resulting shall be suffered by the owner of the boat, because the act had been forbidden. There are only two such places, viz.:—one in front of the first King's Palace, and one in front of the second King's Palace. Again—masters of boats in the canals, laden with goods, coming out to moor in the river with the view to sell

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their merchandise, if they wish to anchor near the shore, they may do so, provided they leave an open passage between their boats and the shore, sufficient for small boats to pass.

According to article IV., if a small boat get entangled in the ropes or chains of the vessels by which they are held in their proper places according to those laws, or run against a vessel thus orderly moored, and be capsized, and property be lost by the accident in whatever way, the owner of the boat capsized shall not claim any damages.

Respect to be paid to the Kings when passing.

Art. VII.—If either of their Majesties the Kings of Siam, desire to pass on the river, and a vessel riding at anchor shall in any wise interrupt the way, and the Harbour-master or other officer in charge shall order said vessel to move out of the way, then the master of the vessel shall be bound to obey that order within the space of three hours.

And concerning all vessels of commerce lying at anchor in the river, whenever the Royal Barges bearing either of their Majesties the Kings of Siam, shall approach near them, it is requested that their colors be drawn up to bestow a Royal salute according to custom. And the people who may be on board these vessels at the time, can act their pleasure either to retire out of sight of the King as he passes, or come out and salute him, according to the custom of the country and the language to which they belong. But let them not walk back and forth, or get up and sit down on the bulwarks with their feet dangling down the sides of the vessels, or go up the mast, or perform work thereon at the time, because this would be regarded by the Siamese as an insult offered to the King.

If such offence be committed, or the vessel fail to be removed out of the King's way, and she be one belonging to the Kingdom of Siam, the Siamese officer in charge shall inflict the punishment due. But if the vessel be a merchant vessel belonging to a foreign port, coming under the jurisdiction of either of the Consuls, complaint of the same shall be made to the Consul.

Collision of Vessels.

Art. VIII.—In case a large vessel, coming up or going down the river, runs into another vessel, or into a floating house, or any building that is orderly moored, and damage property, the master of said vessel shall cause to be made a due estimate of the damage done, and pay it, be the same little or much. But if the vessel which did the damage, be herself injured to whatever amount, she shall not claim any damages of the vessel, or floating house, or other float by which she was thus damaged, because she herself alone ran into the other.

Again,—steam-boats in Siam, which are to be many in the future, when they come or go with or against the tide, shall not pass near the shore, but between the lines of large vessels at anchor. The reason of this law is, that steam-boats have great power and speed, so that small craft will be likely not to have time to get out of their way.

Concerning Floating Dwellings, or Rafts of Timber or Bamboo, Drifting in the River.

Art. IX.—If a raft be broken into parts, floating with the current, and if any vessel being moored so as to straiten the way which the II. and III. articles of these laws provide to have remained open and free, and the raft float against the vessel, and her master cut the raft, and it be consequently broken to pieces, and timber be lost, damages shall in such cases be paid to the owner of the raft. But if a raft float against such a vessel, and the vessel be damaged thereby, to whatever extent, her master or owner shall not claim damages of the owners of the raft.

Again,—whoever would float a raft on the river, shall be provided with a cable, and shall by its aid, make fast and slacken here and there, and thus float carefully along, taking particular caution to pass in the passage between the line of vessels at anchor, and the floating houses regularly moored. If its owner choose to have it pass on this or that side of them, he shall keep to that choice through all the way.

If a raft float down, and come into collision with a vessel that is moored according to articles II. and III., the master of the vessel may cut the raft, and send it adrift. But he shall do no other damage to the owner of the raft, nor take possession of his timber. If any of the timber be lost by this means, the owner may not claim any damages from the master of the vessel.

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If the master or owner of the vessel has not cut the raft asunder, but it break apart of itself, and then float against a vessel thus lawfully moored, and injure her in any wise, the owner of the raft shall pay the damages.

Again,—whoever would float a raft, shall not be allowed to make any rope fast to the cable of a vessel moored in the river. And no large vessel or raft shall be allowed to float up or down with the tide in the night time. Again, if any one would float his raft with the tide, he shall not pass very near the shore, so as to be likely to run against a floating house properly moored, and thus injure it. Damages thus occasioned shall be paid by the owner of the raft.

Wherever there are no vessels anchored in the river, rafts are allowed to float down in the middle of the stream, and if it be desired to make the raft fast to the shore, this also may be done. If any raft or boat run against the ropes thus employed, and the boat be capsized, and property damaged, no damages shall be claimed from the owner of the raft thus moored; because raft are not, as vessels, easily managed. Common sense will teach that it is not suitable to think of passing between a raft and the shore by which it is moored.

Throwing Ballast into the River.

Art. X.—It is forbidden to throw stones, gravel, earth, or any ballast in or near the channel over the bar, where the water is under seven fathoms deep [at low water mark] extending from outside of the bar to any other place within the river Chow Phya. If it be desired to cast out ballast, the Harbour-master, or the officer in charge, shall first point out some place where it will be lawful to throw it: and in that place it may be cast. If the master of the vessel do not observe this law, but violate it by casting ballast at the bar or into the river, he shall be fined the sum of two hundred ticals.

Again,—when any one would be employed as a pilot, let him first be examined by the Harbour-master. And if he bear a good examination, he will give him a certificate to this effect. It is forbidden that any one undertake to pilot vessels without such a certificate. [If any one not thus approved, shall conduct a vessel erroneously and get aground, he shall pay the damages resulting therefrom.] And if any qualified pilot shall pilot a vessel erroneously, and cause damage to the vessel by misconduct or mismanagement, he shall be tried, and if found guilty, fined [according to the demerit of the case.]

LAWS CONCERNING SMALL BOATS.

Art. I.—Boats going with the tide shall pass in the midst of the river. Boats going against the tide shall go near the border of the river. In case a boat going with the tide shall pass near the border of the river; or in case a boat going against the tide pass in the midst of the river, thus taking a course contrary to this law, and then come into collision with another, and be capsized, or broken, or property damaged or lost, the boat which went contrary to the law shall pay the full amount of the consequent damages. If the boat damaged be the one which violated the law, she shall claim no damages from the other boat which was going according to law. If the business be such as to make it proper to go with the tide near the shore, let great care be taken by the boat thus passing, that she do not run against a boat that is going against the tide.

Boats passing one another.

Art. II.—In cases when boats going up or down with the tide following each other, and the one behind, being the fleeter, overtake and run against the boat going before, and damage or upset her, or run against a boat that is properly moored, and damage or upset her, the owner of the boat which does such mischief shall pay all damages.

Collision of Boats.

Art. III.—In case the owner of a boat, wishing to move away from her moorings, or wishing to come out of the mouth of a canal, or wishing to come in and moor, or in going meets another boat and endeavours to avoid collision, but is not in time, and consequently strikes against said boat, but not intentionally, and said boat be upset or

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damaged, the owner of the boat that was not upset shall assist the boat that was capsized, to pick up the goods that were set adrift. If he do not assist, he shall pay damages amounting to half the worth of the damaged property that was in the boat, because he had no compassion.

Light and heavily laden Boats.

Art. IV.—A light boat [lightly loaded] shall turn out for a heavily laden boat. If a boat lightly laden run against a boat heavily laden, and cause her to be capsized, the owner of said boat shall pay all damages. If death be a consequence of the collision, he shall pay the price of the person, [a price attached by the law to the person killed,] according to the old law.

If a boat heavily laden run against one lightly laden, causing her to capsize, no damages shall be paid. If a lightly laden boat come into collision with another lightly laden, the owner of the boat not capsized shall remain, and assist to right up the other, and collect her goods that are adrift. If he do not remain and assist the other, he shall pay half the amount of all the consequent damages.

If a boat heavily laden be likely to come into collision with another boat lightly laden, and there be due time for evading each other, and no regard be paid to it, but the man of the large boat wilfully run against the small boat, and upset her, the man who did this deed shall pay to the other party the full amount of the property damaged or lost, be the same little or much.

If a heavily laden boat be likely to come into collision with another boat heavily laden, and one of the parties, when ten fathoms or more distant, request the other party to halt, and he do not regard it, but consequently run against the other boat, and she be capsized, and property be lost or damaged, to whatever amount, the transgressor shall pay all damages. But if there was not time to give warning at ten fathoms distance, and a collision take place, it is proper that such a case be accounted an unavoidable accident, and no damages claimed.

Heavy and lightly laden Boats mooring together.

Art. V.—If a boat heavily laden, and a boat lightly laden moor close together, and the master of the light boat wishes to move to another place, he shall first duly notify the master of the heavy boat, so that he also take care that the light boat do not run against the heavily laden boat. If he do not give due notice, and his boat run against the one heavily laden, and capsize her, he shall pay all the damages resulting from the affair. But if he did not move his boat away, and the two boats jam against each other in consequence of wind and waves, and the light boat, being the larger of the two, cause the heavily laden boat to upset, the owner of the light boat shall pay half the worth of all the property damaged belonging to the heavily laden boat, because the light boat was larger than the other, and came and moored close by her side. If the heavily laden boat be the larger, and they jam one against the other, and one of them be consequently upset because of wind and waves without any design on the part of the other party, it shall be accounted a case not suitable for litigation.

Boats turning out one for the other.

In case a boat in crossing the river goes athwart of the course of another which is going down with the tide:—if the boat crossing the river be the smaller of the two, and the one going with the tide be the larger, the boat crossing the river shall turn out for the one going with the tide. But if the one going with the tide be the smaller, and the boat crossing the river be the larger, the boat going with the tide shall turn out for the other. If the smaller boat do not turn out for the larger one, and consequently get damaged or capsized, no claim for damages shall be laid upon the boat. But if the smaller boat be the one heavier laden of the two, the larger boat shall turn out for the smaller boat. If the larger boat do not turn out for the smaller one, and the smaller be capsized in the collision, the master of the larger boat shall pay all damages.

If a large boat be moored close in shore, clear of the way by which boats pass, and a small boat heavily laden shall run against the large boat and capsize, no claim for damages shall be made upon said large boat.

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Boats passing one another in Narrow Canal.

Art. VI.—In case of boats passing in a narrow canal, so that it be impossible to observe the rules of the first article with or against the tide, because of the narrowness of the canal, the small boat shall turn out for the larger boat, and the lightly laden boat shall turn out for the one heavily laden.

Mooring Boats in Canal.

If boats lightly or heavily laden would moor in a canal, they shall moor in a line on either side of the canal, so that the way for boats shall not be obstructed. They shall not be moored one abreast of another, nor athwart of the canal, nor in the midst of it. If any person persist in mooring his boat athwart the canal, or mid-way in the canal, or abreast of another, and a boat coming with the flood or ebb tide shall run against said boat, and capsize her, and property be damaged to whatever amount, no claims for damages shall be made upon the master of the boat that ran against her.

If it be in the night time, and a boat strike against one thus unlawfully moored, and the boat that runs against the other be upset, and property be damaged or lost, the unlawfully moored boat shall pay the full amount of all damages.

Again—in the inner canal which surrounds the city proper, and the outer canal called Phadoon kroong krasem, and the canals called Sanon Trong, and Bang Looang, and Bangkok Noi canals, being canals in which many boats pass day and night, no craft shall be allowed to moor for the purpose of fishing with scoop nets, thus obstructing the thoroughfare through them. Whoever would fish with such nets can do so in other canals where the travel is less.

Guard limits out of respect to the Kings.

Art. VII.—An old law of Siam ordains that—In case either of the Kings shall pass on the river, it is forbidden all persons to paddle or row their boats in front of, or near the procession, or near the side of it, or in any way to get into the procession.

And when either of the Kings shall come down to float F'ra-pra-t'ep (illuminated floats) on the river in the evening, according to Royal custom on the 11th and 12th Siamese months annually, three days in each month, or when the Kings shall on other days come down to their seats near the river, or to other places on the river, and there be guard limits defined, and guards established, it is forbidden persons, who have no proper business within those limits, to enter therein.

If any such person shall dare to break into the limits, the guard shall seize him for punishment. If he be a foreigner, under whatever Consul, let him first be entreated to desist from such conduct. But if he persist, he shall be seized and delivered over to the Consul to whom he belongs. If he resist, and a fight ensue, and he be wounded, or killed, no damages shall be laid upon the guard by whom he was wounded, because he was duly warned not to go within those limits.

If the foreigner thus transgressing wound the guard, or kill him, the Consul to whom he belongs shall adjudicate the case according to law.

And when the Kings are to appear publicly in any place, or when on other days their Majesties are to come down to their seats near the river, or to any other place, an officer whose business it is, shall give a written notice to the Consuls a day or two before hand, excepting the six days annually, when the Kings have their fire-works on the river. These are well known to the Consuls already without such notification.

Again, if the Kings shall go to their country palaces in the Royal gardens, Annan-t'ha-oot'ha-yan and Sapra-t'hooma-wan, where guard limits are formed about those palaces, it is not necessary to notify the Consul of the time of such visitation, because those places are appropriated particularly to the Kings, and there are no thoroughfares there.

LAWS CONCERNING FLOATING HOUSES AND BUOYS.

Mooring posts for Floating Houses.

Art. I.—It is forbidden that any owner of a floating house plant his mooring posts so far beyond the front line of his float as to interfere with the passing of boats.

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Whenever posts are planted in front of a floating house for its protection, let them not stand outside of the front line of the house more than three Siamese cubits. Whoever, disregarding this law, shall plant his floating posts outside of this limitation, and a boat strike against the posts, and be upset, or property lost to whatever amount, it is ordained that the owner of that floating house shall pay all such damages to the full extent.

Fishing Boats and Buoys athwart of the River.

Art. II.—Concerning boats that cast anchor several in a line athwart the river, attached to one another for the purpose of not fishing, or fishing buoys arranged in a line extending to the middle of the river; their owners shall in the night time have a blazing fire on the shore opposite such fishing boats or buoys, and blow horns for a signal to show that is a fishing establishment. And if a vessel sailing up or dropping down shall run afoul of fishing boats or buoys, and set them adrift, or damage them in any way, their owners shall not claim any damages, because they form great obstructions to passing on the river, much more so than large vessels, which as above are required to be moored in the midst of the river in a line up and down the stream, and much more so than floating houses that are required to be arranged in a regular line near the shore. And it cannot be required that these fishing boats and buoys should be moored in any other way than athwart of the stream, because it has always been the custom to allow their owners thus to seek a livelihood. And although a raft or boat shall run against them, and be broken or upset, or lives lost, no damage shall be claimed of the owner of those fishing boats or buoys. Let the master of the vessel or raft that drops down, inform himself of the localities of such fishing places, and provide carefully when yet not near, for passing them safely. Such fishing boats and buoys are fixed establishments, not often changed like the position of sailing vessels.

But it is forbidden that the fishing buoys be connected together by means of bamboo poles; it is only allowed that they be connected by means of ropes, as is the usual custom.

Again—The space from the shore to the fishing buoys, being the way for boats to pass, shall not be obstructed by ropes or poles, or any other thing stretched across it. If the owner of fishing buoys shall stretch ropes or poles across that way, so as to obstruct it for boats, and a boat coming up or going down shall run againt such obstructions, and she be upset and property lost, or damaged to whatever amount, the person who stretched the rope or pole across that way shall pay the damages. And if any life be lost by the accident, he shall forfeit the price of the person according to the old law.

Property Adrift on the River.

Art. III.—The old law forbade any person to take things that are accidentally dropped, or property that is adrift by casualty on the river. In process of time the people forgot this law, and thought it lawful to take such property, and appropriate it to themselves, and have fallen into the practice of seizing such property; and the true owners coming to claim it, has given rise to contention and litigation. Sometimes the property seized has been concealed, and doubts consequently would arise about the property missed, whether or not thieves had stolen it. And thus there were many cases of litigation continually arising from this practice.

What to be done with Property Adrift on the River.

Property lost in the river is mainly teak logs and boards belonging to rafts floating down the river, which are broken and scattered about in the stream, the owners of which going in pursuit of it are often not in time to secure the property adrift. And boats that get adrift are numerous. Now, because of these frequent accidents, it is forbidden that any person belonging to this country, or to a foreign country, shall seize teak logs or boards, or any property of vessels, or boats adrift on the river, and appropriate the same to themselves, severing them thus from the owners, on the plea that such property was found without any owner; thus following the fashion of these who have no knowledge of law. If any one shall find property floating on the river without any owner, or property which has been secured from thieves, he shall deliver such property to the magistrate of that district, or shall report to him, or to the officer of the village, or to any man of rank living near to his own house. If the property belong to ships in the river, report shall

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be made of the same to the Harbour-master within twelve hours from the time the property was found. Then the magistrate, or the man of rank shall make accurate record of said property, and then wait for further information. As to the owner, let him hasten to find his lost property, inquiring for it of all the village officers for a month, let this not be prolonged beyond a month. And whoever shall have taken the property, or whatever magistrate, or village officer, or man of rank, shall have received the property, or whoever has been informed of the property lost, shall inform the owner of the property which he seeks, and then examine carefully the settlements of the owner and record of the property made when received. Having thus ascertained that the property truly belongs to him who seeks it, let it be delivered up to him. But if there be any doubt, let the matter be postponed until other claimants shall be examined.

If any one, having taken property adrift as defined above, conceal it, and do not report it to a magistrate or village officer, or some other man of rank, within the space of twelve hours, he shall, when arrested, be treated as a thief. If any one assist in taking property adrift with the view to deliver it to the owner, and inform a magistrate, or village officer, or man of honor: and when the owner comes, and finds his property, and would take possession of it, and he who assists in saving it requests that he may have a reward for his services, this matter shall be arranged between the owner, the assistant and the nobleman.

LAWS TOUCHING AFFAIRS BY LAND.

Assault and Battery.

Art. I.—There is an old royal law of Siam touching crimes of assault and battery, comprising many articles, of which a compend is hereby re-enacted as follows :—

If any person getting into a quarrel, use abusive language, lead on their comrades with clubs, brickbats, or arms, beating, reviling, cutting, and stabbing one another, going even into the homestead of a man who was dwelling quietly at home, his house, his shed, his stall, his boat, or his floating house, and cause him to be wounded, the assailant who inflicted the wound, shall be fined double for his crime; and his associates whose hands were not in the blow, shall each be fined half the amount of the fine imposed on the leader of the assault.

If said householder shall beat and stab the assailant even unto death, no punishment shall be inflicted upon him.

Again,—in cases where persons revile, beat, and stab each other in the street, and the vanquished party flee within the limits of a third party's home, and his antagonist pursue him thither, it shall not be accounted a case of assault on that householder. But if the vanquished party flee into the dwelling of a third party, and the assault be continued there, it shall be accounted a case of assault.

Again,—If any person shall with innocent intent go to visit another, on whatever business, or shall go to purchase something at the place of another, and then and there fall into a quarrel, it shall not be regarded as a case of assault, because the affray had its origin then.

Seizing Refugee Servants or Debtors.

Again,—in case a master or creditor shall go to seize a servant or a debtor, and find him wherever he may, and while pursuing him, the servant or debtor flee into the home of another party, or into his own home, and the master or creditor pursue him thither, and seize him, this shall not be accounted an assault. And if the place (to which the servant or debtor has fled) be a palace of a Prince, or the home of an officer of government, or the residence of a foreigner, the pursuer shall first duly inform the householder of his business, and then the latter shall deliver up the refugee to his pursuer.

And now this revised compend of law (touching assault and battery) is published to the intent that all persons, both natives and foreigners, shall understand, that if any one shall assault and invade the home, the house, the shed, the stall, the boat, or the floating house of another, and the householder or lord of the place, shall pound, beat, or wound the

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assailants severely, even unto death, and complaint be made of it to a magistrate, and he after due examination shall fine that the case is truly one of assault and battery, no punishment shall be inflicted upon him who wounded or killed the assailing party.

Concerning the Shooting of large Guns.

Art. II.—It is has been a custom in Siam, and an old law there is supporting it, that no person shall discharge a large gun, whose report can be heard beyond one hundred sen, [two and a half miles], as on occasions of festival, or at other time, according to the party's own pleasure, without giving the reasons why the guns are fired. And when any one shall discharge large guns within the limits of Bangkok, and does not inform the proper officer of the government of his purpose, and obtain permission; or if any one in any of the provinces of Siam, [would discharge such guns], and do not inform the Governor of the provinces and obtain his permission, and hence transgress this law, he shall be liable to punishment. The reason of this is that the report of large guns, whenever heard without the cause being made public, will produce alarm among the people, leading them to think that a conflagration has taken place or some other notable event. Because it has been appointed in the city of of Bangkok that the report of a large gun shall be the signal of the morning forty-eight minutes before daylight, when four guns are fired daily, for the purpose of waking up all who must arise early, and for the purpose of giving a uniform time for the public. And a large gun is also fired at the Palace of the second King at 8 o'clock every evening, and one forty-eight minutes before daylight, at the quarters of the soldiers belonging to the Palace of the second King, for their guide. If a large gun is fired at other times, it is for the purpose of giving an alarm of fire. If the fire be far from the Royal Palace, four guns are fired. If it be near, eight guns are fired. And when the people hear the report of these guns, they are given to know that fire is far or near, according to the signal, that they may come together and assist in extinguishing it.

Firing on Holidays.

Again,—whenever there is to be an offering of firing large guns, on days held as auspicious by the Kings, or on occasions of the exchange of salutations by firing, or the firing of guns on some festival days, and whenever there is to be a trial of the strength of large guns at sundry times, on all these occasions there is a custom to publish beforehand, giving all the people and their magistrates to understand that, on such and such a day there will be firing for such and such purpose. And this is done to prevent the people from becoming alarmed.

When the war vessels which brought Sir John Bowring came hither, to negociate a new treaty, and a salute was to be fired according to English custom, public notice was given beforehand of the salute, and then the salutation took place. After this, people coming from without, not knowing [the customs of the country], and seeing that large guns are allowed to be fired from men-of-war, and that such guns are allowed to be fired in honor of festival days of their own country, they have fallen into the practice of firing large guns without previously informing the government of such intention. Or it may be one party has informed the government, and has obtained permission to fire; another party hearing the report of their guns, joins in the chorus. Consequently the citizens of Bangkok, seeing that foreigners frequently fire their guns in sport, are emboldened to think that such things are probably not forbidden, and hence they fire their large guns without any previous appointment; consequently the former custom of notifying the government has been neglected.

When and how Guns are allowed to be fired.

Because of this, it is requested that the old law be renewed, forbidding the free firing of cannon from the guard station at Paknam inward. But if any one belonging to the country, or any foreigner, has any cause why he should fire cannon—as on occasions of cutting hair, or on occasions of saluting after the custom of foreigners, or on occasions of religious festival as do the Roman Catholics, or at other times, once annually,—it is not forbidden. But the head of the temple, or of the house, or of the ceremony, shall first give a written notice of such a desire, to Krom-mahathai, or to Krom-P'ra-Kralahome, or to Krom-t'a, or to Krom-muang, three days beforehand. Whereupon the Lord

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Mayor of Bangkok will publish this, so that the people may understand that on such and such a day such and such a party will fire cannon for the purpose specified. Thus doing, the Royal servants and all the people will not have the occasion to be in doubt of the matter.

Again,—if any one would fire small arms in the vicinity of the palaces of Princes, or at the dwelling of the officers of government, great or small, for the purpose of training children, grand-children, and other relatives or servants, to shoot at a target, it is allowed. But a written notice must in every instance first be given to one of the officers above-named, of the purpose of such an act. This notice may be given on the same day that the exercise is to take place. An officer of the military department will then be sent to examine the target, to see that it is out of the way of the people passing; so that when the exercise takes place no person shall be shot.

Shooting Game with small Arms.

Again,—if any one would shoot birds, or other animals, he may do it in the woods, and in the fields, where there is no temple or village, or home (for man), and where there is no thoroughfare for the people. As regards shooting on temple grounds, or in villages, or the homes of men, or by the thoroughfares; sometimes the persons engaged are trusty persons; sometimes they are drunken, and will sometimes, unawares, shoot and wound or kill persons. And when the person who did the deed is taken and brought before the court for trial according to law, he pleads that he had no intention of doing it; and consequently long disputes arise, so that it is very difficult to settle such questions. Such fire arms are instruments of death, and will kill at a long distance, and beyond the reach of the eye of him who uses them, as when bushes or the siding of a house intercepts the vision where the ball can enter and kill.

When and where it is not allowed to shoot Game.

For this cause a law has been made forbidding to shoot small fire arms by the temples, or villages, or homes of the people. Even in the field and woods it is forbidden to shoot at elephants, horses, cattle, buffaloes, and other animals, which their owners are feeding. If a man disregard this law, and wilfully shoot at random, he shall be fined a sum not less than one hundred and sixty, and not more than four hundred Ticals, according as he shoots little or much.

And moreover, if he kill an elephant, a horse, or ox, or buffalo, or other animals which their owners are nourishing, damages shall be estimated according to the worth of the animals killed.

Shooting men by Accident.

If a Siamese subject shoot a person, wounding or killing him, he shall be adjudged according to the old law of the land. If a foreigner shoot a person, and wound or kill him, the Consul to whom the man belongs shall adjudge the case according to the law of his own country.

Sailors not allowed to go ashore with Arms.

Art. III.—Masters of vessels and merchants who come to live in Siam, shall forbid their sailors or other hired servants, whether Siamese, Chinese, or other foreigners, white or colored, to take with them instruments of death, as short or long guns, or knives, when they go about on the rivers, or canals, or on land. If these servants have business leading them to make purchases, they shall not take weapons of death with them, but they shall go with hands free from all these. And when they go, let a serang or comprador of the employer go with them to watch over them. In case a master of a vessel, or merchant do not enjoin this upon his sailors, or his other servants, Siamese, Chinese, or other foreigners, white or colored, and leave them to go about the rivers and canals with instruments of death about their persons, in the day time or night time, and they fall into contentions, and an officer of Government or a householder shall assist in seizing said offenders for the purpose of delivering them over to their Consuls for adjudication, and they do not allow themselves to be seized without resistance, and a fight ensue between them, and wounds be made upon their persons of whatever kind, no punishment shall be inflicted upon those who seized them If they shall wound or kill (any of the party who seized them) the Consul to whose jurisdiction they belong shall adjudge the case according to the law (of his own country.)

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Sailors robbing Orchards and Gardens.

Again,—cases where sailors, in mooring their vessels, coming up the river or dropping down with the tide, stop in their way, and go ashore, and pick fruit from orchards to eat and the owners thereof forbid them doing so, and they do not regard the prohibition, but draw their knives, and pursue, striking and stabbing the owners, as frequently occurs, should it be ordained that the owners shall seize the sailors, and deliver them to their Consul for punishment, it so happens that the persons who watch the orchards are but few in number, being only one or two they would not be able to seize the transgressors. Hence it is ordained that the captains of vessels and merchants shall peremptorily forbid their men, whether sailors or servants, going ashore and picking the fruit in the gardens or orchards, of the people, owners, or occupants. In case any person go and take fruit unlawfully from orchards, and the owners, guards, or occupants thereof shoot at them with "Bow balls," and they consequently be lacerated, broken, sick, or in pain of whatever kind or degree, no punishment shall be inflicted upon such owners, guards, or occupants. But if the other party cause the owners or occupants to be wounded, or to die, the Consul to whom the sailors belong shall adjudicate the case, according to the laws of his country.

Art. IV.—It is forbidden persons to go about within the walls of the King's palace, or to go up into, or down from the Royal house at the landing of either the Senior or Junior King's palaces, or at the country palaces of the Kings, viz.:—Nat'a-udayan, and Wangsuan-Sapra-t'uma-wan where there is an officer in charge, and a keeper of the gates. It shall not be lawful to enter, until the said officer or gate-keeper shall give his permission, and conduct him within. With such permission one may go in. In case the prohibition be disregarded, or the transgressor go up and down on those Royal landings on the river, or at those garden places above-named, and the officer or gate-keeper should seize him, and resistance be made, and the consequence be the death of the offender, no complaint shall be made against the said officer or gate-keeper. If the officer or watchman be killed, the Consul of the man who did the deed, shall adjudicate the case according to the laws of his own country.

These laws have been published both in the Siamese and the English languages, this being the third edition. When causes of complaint shall arise in the future, not provided for by these laws, then will additions be made, as may be found necessary.

And now unto all priests and nanes, and to all the servants of the Government, both military and civil, and to all the officers of Government in the provinces of the first, second, third, and fourth grades, both in the south and north divisions of the Kingdom, and to all people and merchants of the country, and to all foreigners of all languages who come hither to trade in both small and large vessels, going on the canal or on the rivers, to each and all, let these laws be known universally. Let all observe them in every particular.

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CHINA.

(TSIN.—KATAI.)

Reigning Sovereign and Family.

T'oung-chê, Emperor of China, born April 27th, 1856, the son of Emperor Hien-fung; succeeded to the throne at the death of his father, August 22nd, 1861; assumed the government, by proclamation, February 23rd, 1873. Married October 16th, 1872, to

A-lu-tê, Empress of China, born 1857, daughter of Ch'ung-chê, Rector of the Academy of Peking.

Uncles of the Emperor.—1. Prince *Tun*, born 1802; 2. Prince *Kung*, born 1811; 3. Prince *Chun*, born 1815; 4. Prince *Fu*, born 1827.

The present sovereign is the eighth Emperor of China of the Tartar dynasty of Ta-tsing, 'The Sublimely Pure,' which succeeded the native dynasty of Ming in the year 1644. There exists no law of hereditary succession to the throne, but it is left to each sovereign to appoint his successor from among the members of his family. The late Emperor, on designating his son, a minor, as his Successor, ordered that he should be kept till the time of his majority, under the guardianship of eight high officials, who were to carry on the government in his name. But in consequence of a palace revolution, occurring soon after the accession of the young ruler, November 2nd, 1861, three out of the eight appointed imperial guardians were killed, and the rest banished, while the supreme power was taken possession of by two of the wives of the deceased sovereign, Tzi-an, the 'first consort,' and Tzi-ssi, the mother of the new Emperor. They associated themselves with Jih-su, Prince of Kung, uncle of the young Emperor, who was nominated head of the Council of ministers, and became virtually Regent of the empire until the assumption of government by the present Emperor, February 23rd, 1873.

Government and Revenue.

The fundamental laws of the empire are laid down in the Ta-tsing-hwei-tien, or 'Collected Regulations of the Great Pure dynasty,' which prescribe the government of the state to be based upon the government of the family. The Emperor is spiritual as well as temporal sovereign, and, as high priest of the empire, can alone, with his immediate representatives and ministers, perform the great religious ceremonies. No ecclesiastical hierarchy is maintained at the public expense, nor any priesthood attached to the Confucian or State religion,

The administration of the empire is under the supreme direction of the 'Interior Council Chamber,' comprising four members, two of Tartar and two of Chinese origin, besides two assistants from the Han-lin, or Great College, who have to see that nothing is done contrary to the civil and religious laws of the empire, contained in the Ta-tsing-hwei-tien, and in the sacred books of Confucius. These members are denominated 'Ta-hyo-si,' or Ministers of State. Under their orders are the Li-poo, or six boards of government, each of which is presided over by a Tartar and a Chinese. They are:—1. The board of civil appointments, which takes cognisance of the conduct and administration of all civil officers; 2. The board of revenues, regulating all financial affairs; 3. The board of rites and ceremonies, which enforces the laws and customs to be observed by the people; 4. The military board, superintending the administration of the army; 5. The board of public works: and 6. The high tribunal of criminal jurisdiction.

Independent of the Government, and theoretically above the central administration, is the Tu-chah-yuen, or board of public censors. It consists of from 40 to 50 members, under two presidents, the one of Tartar and the other of Chinese birth. By the ancient custom of the empire, all the members of this board are privileged to present any remonstrance to the sovereign. One censor is to be present at the meetings of each of the six government boards, without taking any part in the deliberation, and others have to travel through the various provinces of the empire to inspect and superintend the administration of the chief public functionaries.

The estimates of the public revenue of China vary greatly, and while they are rated by some to exceed 100 millions sterling, are held by others not to come up to

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half that amount. Official returns of the Chinese Government—intended for a special public use, and as such not very reliable—which were published in 1844, give the revenue as follows:—

Land-tax, in money	Taels 53,730,218
Ditto in kind, valued at	113,398,057
Salt tax	7,486,380
Tea duties	204,530
Duties on merchandise	4,335,459
Duties on foreign ditto, at Canton	3,000,000
Sundries	1,052,706
Duties on marketable articles	1,174,932
Duties on shops and pawnbrokers	5,000,000
Ginseng	1,000,000
Coinage	1,000,000
Total taels	191,804,139
Sterling	£63,934,713

The above was returned as the net revenue of the country. No statement of the expenditure is given in the official account; but from missionary reports, as well as the accounts published in the 'Peking Gazette,' it would appear that there are almost constant deficits, which the governors and high officers of provinces must cover by extraordinary taxation.

The public revenue is mainly derived from three sources, namely, customs duties, licenses, and a tax upon land, but the receipts from customs alone are made known. The customs duties fall more upon exports than imports; their total produce at all the treaty ports open to Europeans amounted to 9,880,189 taels or £3,293,399, in 1869; to 9,545,848 taels, or £3,181,949, in 1870; and to 11,216,146 taels, or £3,738,382, in 1871. To the customs revenue of the year 1871, the duties on imports contributed 3,847,989 taels, or £1,282,663, and the duties on exports 6,384,583 taels, or £2,128,194, the remainder being derived from minor customs charges.

China is among the few civilised countries that have as yet no foreign debt. It is not known whether the Government has raised, or is responsible for loans contracted at home.

Population, Trade, and Industry.

The population of China is very dense, but nothing accurate is known respecting the number of inhabitants, although official enumerations of the same are stated to have taken place at intervals since the year 703, or for more than eleven centuries. One of the causes of uncertainty regarding the population of the empire is that its limits are undefined, the imperial government claiming the allegiance of the inhabitants of many of the neighbouring territories, which appear to be more or less independent. According to the most reliable estimates, based upon Chinese official returns, the area of the empire and its dependencies, embraces 186,887 geographical, 3,924,627 English square miles, with a population of 425 millions, distributed as follows:—

	Area.	Population.
	Engl. sq. miles.	
China proper	1,534,953	405,213,152
Dependencies:—		
Manchuria	362,313	3,000,000
Mongolia	1,288,035	2,000,000
Thibet	643,734	6,000,000
Corea	90,300	8,000,000
Lieukhieu Islands	2,310	1,000,000
Liaotong	2,982	
Total	3,924,627	425,213,152

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China proper, extending over 73,093 geographical, or 1,534,953 English square miles, is divided into eighteen provinces, the area and population of which are given as follows in the most recent estimates, partly based on official returns:—

Province.	*Provincial Capital.*	*Are English square miles.*	*Population.*
Chih-li	Pekin	58,949	82,114,023
Shan-tung	Tse-nan-foo	65,104	28,958,764
Shan-se	Tae-yuen-foo	55,268	27,260,281
Honan	Kae-fung-foo	65,104	23,037,171
Keang-soo	Nankin	92,661	37,843,501
Gan-hwuy	Gan-king-foo		34,168,059
Kiang-si,	Nan-chang-foo	72,176	30,426,999
Foo-Keen	Fuh-choo-foo	53,480	38,888,433
Che-Keang	Hang-choo-foo	39,150	26,256,784
Hoo-Pih	Woo-chang-foo	381,724	37,370,098
Hu-nan	Chang-cha-foo		18,652,507
Shen-se	Se-gan-foo	154,008	10,207,256
Kan-suh	Lan-choo-foo		15,193,135
Sze-Chuen	Ching-too-foo	166,800	21,435,678
Kwang-tung, or Canton	Kwang-chow-foo	79,456	19,147,030
Kwang-si	Kwe-lin-foo	78,250	7,313,895
Yun-Nan	Yun-nan-foo	107,869	5,561,320
Kwei-Choo	Kwei-yang-foo	64,554	5,288,219
	Total	1,534,953	405,213,152

The above population, giving 263 souls per square mile throughout China proper appears to be excessive, considering that some of the outlying portions of the immense territory are by no means densely inhabited. Nevertheless, other returns than those of the above tables said to be official, give still higher figures. It is stated that in a census taken in 1842, the population of China was ascertained to number 414,686,994, or 320 per English square mile, and that a 1852 it had risen to 450,000,000, or 347 inhabitants per square mile. But there is, probably, less accuracy in the given results of the latter enumerations than in the preceding estimate as the power and authority of the government have been on the decline for more than half a century, and disturbed by constant insurrections, mostly spreading over large portions of the empire.

The standing military force of China consists of two great divisions, the first formed by the more immediate subjects of the ruling dynasty, the Tartars, and the second by the Chinese and other subject races. The first, the main force upon which the imperial government can rely form the so-called troops of the Eight Banners, and garrison all the great cities, but so as to be separated by walls and forts from the population. According to the latest reports, the Imperial army comprises a total of 850,000 men, including 678 companies of Tartar troops, 211 companies of Mongols, and native Chinese infantry, a kind of militia, numbering 120,000 men. The native soldiers do not live in barracks, but in their own houses, mostly pursuing some civil occupation.

The commercial intercourse of China is mainly with the United Kingdom and the British colonies. To the aggregate imports and exports of China, in the two years 1870 and 1871, Great Britain contributed 49 per cent., the colony of Hongkong 26 per cent., and India 10 per cent., leaving only 15 per cent. for all other foreign nations, chief among which stand the United States.

Great Britain has, in virtue of various treaties with the Chinese government—the first and most important signed August 29th, 1842—the right of access to twenty-one ports of the Empire, in addition to the colony of Hongkong, geographically a part of China. The twenty-one ports, known as Treaty ports, are divided into eleven

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primary, or consular ports, and ten secondary ports, the first-class comprising Canton, Amoy, Foochow, Mingpo, Shanghai, Swatow, Tientsin, Chefoo, Hankow, Kiukiang, and Newchwang. The import trade from Great Britain centres, exclusive of Hongkong, at Shanghai, Hankow, and Tientsin, while the bulk of the exports to Great Britain pass through the ports of Shanghai, Foochow, Hankow, and Canton.

The value of the total exports from China to the United Kingdom, and of the imports of British and Irish produce and manufactures into China, was as follows in each of the ten years from 1863 to 1872 :—

Years.	Exports from China to Great Britain.	Imports of British Home Produce in China.
	£	£
1863	14,186,310	2,416,705
1864	15,673,930	3,092,611
1865	10,677,995	3,103,595
1866	10,846,388	5,090,074
1867	9,340,402	4,996,469
1868	11,217,450	6,312,175
1869	9,621,358	6,842,840
1870	9,481,737	6,139,633
1871	11,830,388	6,628,236
1872	13,246,042	6,624,511

The export from China to Great Britain and Ireland are made up, to the amount of more than nine-tenths, of one article of merchandise, namely, tea. In the year 1864, the quantity of tea sent from the treaty ports to the United Kingdom was 112,128,032 lbs., valued at 8,386,629*l.*; in 1865 the quantity amounted to 109,805,895 lbs., valued at 9,081,486*l.*; in 1866 to 127,486,120 lbs., valued at 10,178,070*l.*; in 1867 to 114,511,388 lbs., valued at 8,951,954*l.*: in 1868 to 137,042,375 lbs., valued at 10,945,530*l.*; in 1869 to 123,299,115 lbs., valued at 9,007,598*l.*; in 1870 to 122,197,167 lbs., of the value of 8,556,761*l.*; in 1871 to 148,118,667 lbs., of the value of 9,763,276*l.*; and in 1872 to 152,283,847 lbs., of the value of 10,290,365*l.* Besides tea, the only other important article of export from China to Great Britain is raw silk, the value of which, rising largely from year to year, amounted to 49,807*l.* in 1867; to 82,847*l.* in 1868; to 296,292*l.* in 1869; to 650,298*l.* in 1870; to 1,713,286*l.* in 1871; and to 2,035,454*l.* in 1872. From 1863 to 1865, the exports to Great Britain included large quantities of raw cotton, but the supply ceased in 1868, while subsequently the cotton exports were of the value of 16*l.* in 1869, of the value of 97*l.* in 1870; of the value of 487*l.* in 1871, and of the value of 4,119*l.* in 1872.

Manufactured cotton and woollen goods, the former of the value of 5,026,149*l.*, and the latter of 959,438*l.* in the year 1872, constitute the bulk of the imports of British produce into the Chinese empire.

China is traversed in all directions by 20,000 imperial roads, and though most of them are badly kept, a vast internal trade is carried on over them, and by means of numerous canals and navigable rivers. It is stated that the most populous part of the empire is singularly well adapted for the construction of a network of railways.

Money, Weights, and Measures

The money, weights, and measures, in ordinary use at the treaty ports, and in the intercourse with foreigners, are as follows :—

Money.

The *Tael*=10 *Mace*=100 *Candareens*=1,000 *Cash*=

Average rates of exchange, 6*s.* 8*d.*, or 3 Taels to £1 sterling.

„ Mexican *Dollar* ... ... = 4*s.* 2*d.*,

There are no national gold and silver coins in China, and foreign coins are looked upon but as bullion. The chief medium of payment in commercial transactions

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consists of whole and broken dollars by weight. In accounts between foreigners and Chinese merchants, Mexican dollars are mostly converted into taels, at the rate of 1,000 dollars for 720 taels. But payments in cash are usually weighed at 717 taels for 1,000 dollars.

Weights and Measures.

The *Leang*, or *Tael*..... = $1\frac{1}{3}$ oz. avoirdupois.
„ *Picul*..... = 133 lbs. „
„ *Catty*..... = $1\frac{3}{4}$ „ „
„ *Chih*..... = $14\frac{1}{10}$ inches.
„ *Chang*..... = $11\frac{3}{4}$ feet.
„ *Lys*, or *Li*..... = 194 to a degree, or about $\frac{1}{3}$ English mile.

In the tariff settled by treaty between Great Britain and China, the *Chih* of $14\frac{1}{10}$ English inches has been adopted as the legal standard. It is the only authorised measure or length at all the ports of trade, and its use is gradually spreading all over the empire.

JAPAN.

(Sho Koku.—Nippon.)

Constitution and Government.

The system of government of the Japanese empire is that of an absolute monarchy. It was adopted in the year 1869, when the now ruling sovereign overthrew, after a short war, the power of the formerly independent Daimios, or feudal nobles, reducing them to the position of simple tenants of the vast estates in their hereditary possessions. The sovereign bears the name of Supreme Lord, or Emperor; but the appellation by which he is generally known in foreign countries is the ancient title of Mikado, or 'The Venerable.'

Mikado of Japan.—Mutsu *Hito*, born at Yedo, September 22nd, 1852; succeeded his father, Komei Tenno, 1867; married, December 28th, 1868, to Princess Haru-ko, born April 17th, 1850, daughter of Prince Itchidgo.

The power of the Mikado is absolute and unlimited, in temporal as well as spiritual affairs. He acts through an executive ministry, divided, in imitation of that of France under Napoleon III., into eight departments, of the Imperial House, of Foreign Affairs, War Navy, Finances and the Interior, Justice, Public Instruction, and Ecclesiastical Affairs. At the side of the Ministry stands the 'Sain,' or Senate, composed of thirty members, and the 'Shoïn,' or Council of State, of an unlimited number or members, both nominated by the Mikado, and consulted by him at his pleasure.

There exists no regular law of succession to the throne, but in case of the death or abdication of the Mikado, the crown devolves generally, not on his son, but on either the eldest or the most distinguished member of his house. It is not uncommon that palace intrigues settle the choice, the only condition of legality of which, is that the elect should be a member of the Shi Shinnô, the 'Four Imperial Relatives,' or Royal Families of Japan. The throne can be, and has frequently been, occupied by a female, who, however, is not allowed to remain single, but must seek a consort within the limits of the Shi Shinnô.

The government is at present organised on a basis which is partly European. The Mikado is, theoretically an absolute Sovereign who reigns and governs; but the work of government is carried on by the Great Council, which is divided into three sections denominated Centre, Right, and Left. The Centre is composed of the Prime Minister, Vice-Prime Minister, and five advisers. The Left is made up exclusively of the Council of State, the functions of which are analogous to those of the French Conseil d'Etat, so far as the preparation and discussion of laws is concerned. The Right includes all the Ministers and Vice-Ministers of the eight departments into which the administration is divided. The Ministers, either individually or united in a Cabinet, decide all ordinary questions; but points of real importance are reserved for the Great Council, presided over by the Mikado. A Parliament was formed in 1869, with deputies selected by the provincial Governments, but it was soon dissolved,

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its deliberations taking no effect. The local administration in the provinces is in the hands of prefects, one of them residing in each of the 75 districts into which Japan is divided. The powers and the attributes of these prefects are far more extensive than those of any similar functionaries in Europe. There is, however, a limit to their judicial action, for they cannot carry into execution sentences involving banishment or death until they have been confirmed by the Minister of Justice.

Previous to the last change of government, which placed all power in the hands of the Mikado, a large share of administrative authority rested with the Daimios, the feudal proprietors of the soil, an official list of whose names was published periodically at Yedo, the capital. The list gave the family name and genealogy of each, as well as the fullest particulars of his family, the number of his residences, the extent and value of his territorial and other property, the uniform of his retainers, the design of his coat of arms, and the flag carried on his ships. A list of Daimios, published at Yedo in 1862, stated their number at 266, with incomes varying from 10,000 to 610,500 koban, or from about £15,000 to £915,500. The territory of each Daimio formed a sovereignty within itself, governed, in the case of the more powerful magnates, by a Secretary of State, called Karô, and a number of assistant ministers, and many of them were possessed of large bodies of troops. All these, with their fortified castles, and every attribute of authority, the Daimios surrendered, after more or less resistance, to the hereditary Emperor.

Revenue, Public Debt, and Army.

The total revenue of Japan for 1872 was estimated, in official returns, at £10,375,110, and the total expenditure at £9,707,327, leaving a surplus of £667,583. At the end of 1871, the total public debt amounted to £23,300,200, including a foreign loan of £1,000,000. About one-half of the public debt is represented by paper money, issued by the government in recent years. The foreign loan of £1,000,000 was contracted in 1869, through Messrs. Schroeder & Co., London, at 9 per cent. interest, repayable before 1883, the produce being destined to aid in the construction of a network of railways in Japan.

The armed force of Japan is composed, since 1869, of a single element, the troops kept by the Mikado, who constitute the imperial army. The number of Daimios who formerly had troops in their service amounted to 200, and they together maintained an effective force of 370,000 infantry and 40,000 cavalry, forming the Federal army, and placed at the orders of the Tycoon when the independence of the country was threatened. The imperial army, placed under the command of the Mikado, is very small. Its exact strength is not known, but it probably does not exceed 80,000 men, comprising all arms. The infantry is formed into regiments, manœuvring like the French soldiers, and armed on the same model. A number of Japanese officers and sub-officers were in recent years instructed by French military men at Yokohama.

Population, Trade, and Industry.

The total area of Japan is estimated at 156,604 square miles, with a population of 32,794,897, or 209 per square mile. The empire is geographically divided into the three islands of Nippon, the central and most important territory; Kiushiu, 'the nine provinces,' the south-western island; and Shikoku, 'the four states,' the southern island. Administratively there exists a division into seven large districts, called 'Dô,' or roads, which are subdivided into twenty-five provinces.

Education is very general in Japan, and is making greater progress than before since the recent change, which made Japan a monarchy. In 1871, the Mikado appointed a Board of Public Instruction, which is reported to be very active. Public primary schools are increasing rapidly, especially in towns; but the movement is far more marked in the western provinces and on the coast than in the interior. Private schools are more abundant still; and any person being at liberty to establish them—subject to a permission which is always given—they spring up with facility wherever they are wanted. In order to facilitate the acquirement of foreign languages, the government of the Mikado engaged, in 1872, several European professors, and also sent, at the public expense, a large number of students to America and Europe.

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The commercial intercourse of Japan is carried on mainly with two countries, namely, Great Britain, and the United States of America, the former absorbing more than two-thirds of the whole. The extent of trade with the United Kingdom is shown in the subjoined table, which gives the value of the total exports from Japan to Great Britain and Ireland, and of the total imports of British and Irish produce and manufactures into Japan in each of the five years 1868 to 1873:—

Years.	Exports from Japan to Great Britain.	Imports of British Home Produce into Japan.
1868...	£188,222	£1,112,804
1869	167,308	1:442,104
1870...	96,173	1.609,367
1871	109,224	1,584,517
1872...	184,342	1,961,327

The principal articles of export from Japan to Great Britain in the year 1872, were wax, of the declared value of £29,030, and tobacco, unmanufactured, of the value of £66,654; and tea, of the value of £8,685. The staple article of British imports into Japan consists of cotton goods, the value of which was £1,183,556 in 1872. Besides cotton manufactures, the British import consisted chiefly of iron, wrought and unwrought, of the value of £110,370, and of woollen fabrics, of the value of £327,829 in the year 1872.

By treaties made with a number of foreign Governments—with the United States in March 1854; with Great Britain in October 1854; with Russia and the Netherlands in 1855; with France in 1859; with Portugal in 1860; with Prussia and the Zollverein in 1861; with Switzerland in 1864; with Italy in 1866; and with Denmark in 1867 the six Japanese ports of Yokohama, Nagasaki, Niegata, Hiogo-Ozaka, Hakodaté, and the city of Yedo, were thrown open to foreign commerce.

Money, Weights, and Measures.

The money, weights, and measures in common use at the three open ports of Japan, and the British equivalents, are:—

Money.

The *Ichibu* (silver), average rate of exchange.....1*s.* 4½*d.*
„ *Riô*, or *Tael* „ .....5*s.*

The Chinese system of taking money only for its strict metal value, and using it indiscriminately, either whole or in pieces, obtains also in Japan; but, unlike the Chinese, the Japanese have national coins. These coins were made out of the country until the latter part of 1870, when the government purchased at Hongkong the complete machinery of a mint, manufactured in England, and set it up at Osaka, in a building constructed for the purpose. The new coinage issued from this mint consists of gold 10, 5, and 2½ dollar pieces, equal to Mexican dollars in shape, weight, and fineness; of silver dollars, and 50, 20, and 5 cents; besides copper 1 and ½ cents and 1 mil, the latter said to be the smallest modern coin. They are made of iron, copper, silver and gold, and an alloy of gold and silver, and are of different shapes —rectangular, square, circular, and oval. According to a report of the Master of the Mint, addressed to the Minister of Finance, there were imported into Japan, during the year ending July 31st, 1872, for the use of the mint 858,226oz. of gold for coinage, or about 3,000,000*l.*, and 4,767,175oz. of silver, or about 1,192,000*l.* The total number of gold pieces struck during the same year was 2,190,256, valued at 14,488,981 dollars; and that of silver pieces 13,313,722, valued at 5,689,685 dollars, being a total of 15,503,978 pieces, valued at 20,178,666 dollars. There is also a paper currency, consisting of banknotes of one-quarter, one-half, and one *Riô*.

Weights and Measures.

The *Picul*, or *ton*..... =133 lbs. avoirdupois.
„ *Kin* = 160 *momme*..... = 1⅓ „ „
„ *Shaku* = 10 *sun*..... = 11⅔ inches.
„ *Ri* = 36 *chô*..... = 2¼ miles.

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HONGKONG.

(From the "Colonial Office List.")

Hongkong is one of a number of islands called by the Portuguese "Ladrones," or Thieves, from the notorious habits of the old inhabitants; it is situated off the south-eastern coast of China, at the mouth of the Canton River, about 40 miles east of Macao, between 22° 9′ and 22° 1′ N. lat., and 114° 5′ and 114° 18′ E. long. This island is an irregular and broken ridge, stretching nearly east and west; its broken and abrupt peaks rising sometimes to a great hight above sea level. Its length is about 11 miles, its breadth from 2 to 5 miles, its area rather more than 29 square miles. It is separated from the mainland of China by a narrow strait, known as the Ly-ee-moon Pass, which does not exceed half a mile in width. The opposite peninsula of Kow-loon has been ceded to Great Britain by a Treaty entered into by Lord Elgin in 1861 with the Government of China; it now forms part of Hongkong. The general aspect of the Colony has been described as extremely beautiful. It possesses one of the most magnificent harbours in the world, surrounded by picturesque hills rising between 3,000 and 4,000 feet high, and offers a *coup d'œil* which blends the wild scenery of Scotland with the classic beauty of Italy, and just enough of the tropics to heighten the effect. The City of Victoria extends for four miles at the base of the hill, which protect the south side of the harbour, and contains upwards of 6,000 houses of stone and brick. The residences of the foreign merchants are numerous, and most of them are large, substantial, and handsome mansions. Being built on the slope of the hill facing the sea, the general aspect of the town is perhaps more striking and picturesque from the water than that of any other city in the east, whilst many of the streets are now shaded with well-grown and handsome trees. The annual range of the thermometer is said to be from 40° to 93° Fahr., but is probably greater.

The Colony was first ceded to Great Britain in January, 1841; the cession was confirmed by the Treaty of Nankin, in August, 1842; and the charter bears date 5th April, 1843. But Hongkong perhaps comes more properly under the designation of a great commercial depot than that of a Colony; it is valuable to Great Britain mainly as a factory for our commerce with China, and as a military and naval station for the protection of that commerce; it possesses an excellent harbour, affording convenient, safe, and commodious anchorage for shipping: its distance from Singapore is about 1520 miles.

The occupation of Hongkong at its outset was effected at considerable cost to the Imperial funds, the vote from Parliament in the year 1845 being nearly £50,000, in addition to military expenditure.

Hongkong may be considered to have paid its local establishments since 1854. The Government is administered by a Governor, aided by an Executive Council, composed of the Colonial Secretary, the Officer Commanding the Troops, the Attorney-General, and the Hon. Cecil Smith. The Legislative Council is presided over by the Governor, and is composed of the Chief-Justice, the Colonial Secretary, the Attorney-General, the Treasurer, and four unofficial members nominated by the Crown on the recommendation of the Governor.

There is a large Police force in the Colony, numbering 628 men, of whom 115 are Europeans, 308 Indians, and 205 Chinese.

Hongkong is the centre of trade in many kinds of goods. Amongst the principal may be noticed opium, sugar, and flour produced in Tungkoon. Salt, earthenware, oil, amber, cotton and cotton goods, sandalwood, ivory, betel, vegetables, live stock, granite, &c., &c. The principal transactions in the tea and silk trade are also controlled by firms residing in Hongkong.

As it is a free port, it is impossible to give a correct return of imports and exports, but the enormous extent of the trade, with which it is connected, may be approximately guessed at by the fact that the amount of Foreign and British Tonnage entering and and leaving the port annually, averages two millions of tons. To this must be added the immense fleets of native craft of all sizes and forms, by which much of the coasting trade of the Chinese Empire is carried on, and also that of Siam, Cochin China, and the Straits. The number of native vessels—independent of several thousand smaller boats, which visit Hongkong annually—is about 52,000, with a tonnage of nearly

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1,300,000, raising the total tonnage, foreign and native, of arrivals and departures in each year, to upwards of two millions and a half. From these figures, some idea of the movement and commercial activity which pervades this great centre of Eastern commerce may be formed.

A Stamp Tax was introduced by the Government (December 1866), and is now in operation.

Annual average rainfall, 81 inches.

Hongkong pays £20,000 a-year to the Imperial Government as military contribution.

	Governors.
1843.	Sir Henry Pottinger, Bart., G.C.B.
1844.	Sir John F. Davis, Bart., K.C.B.
1848.	Sir George Bonham, Bart., K.C.B.
1852.	Major-General Jervois (acting).
1853.	Sir George Bonham, Bart., K.C.B.
1854.	Sir John Bowring, Knt.
1854.	Lieut.-Colonel Caine (Lieut.-Governor).
1859.	Sir Hercules G. R. Robinson, Knt.
1862.	William T. Mercer (acting).
1864.	Sir Hercules Robinson, Knt.
1865.	W. T. Mercer (acting).
1866.	Sir Richard Graves MacDonnell, C.B.
1869.	Major-General Whitfeild, (Lieut.-Governor.)
1871.	Sir Richard G. MacDonnell, K.C.M.G., C.B.
1872.	Sir Arthur Kennedy, K.C.M.G., C.B.

	Revenue.	*Expenditure.*
1846	£27,046	£60,351
1847	31,078	50,959
1848	25,091	62,658
1849	23,617	38,986
1850	23,526	34,314
1851	23,721	34,115
1852	21,331	34,765
1853	24,700	36,418
1854	27,045	34,635
1855	47,973	40,813
1856	35,500	42,426
1857	£58,842	£65,497
1858	62,476	62,979
1859	65,225	66,109
1860	94,182	72,390
1861	127,241	109,632
1862	131,512	122.423
1863	120.028	121,888
1864	132,884	159,022
1865	175,717	195,376
1866	163,359	196,458
1867	179,143	152,780
1868	236,272	206,503
1869	192,469	192,369
1870	190,620	182,755
1871	175,962	186,675
1872	192,714	174,681

Population.

	European and American.	Chinese, &c.	Total.
1862	1,604	121,907	123,511
1863	1,644	123,206	124,850
1864	1,963	119,535	121,498
1865	2,034	123.470	125,504
1866	2,113	112,985	115,091
1867	2,151	116,321	117,471
1868-9	2,289	114,996	117,285
1871*	5,931	118,247	124,198
1872*	4,931	117,054	121,985

Europeans and Americans *including* naval and military, 5,931.

Europeans and Americans *without* naval and military, 4,088.

Population 1872.

Europeans and Americans	4,931
Indians and others of mixed blood	1,490
Chinese	115,444
Total	121,985

Trade and Commerce.

The commercial intercourse of Hongkong—virtually a part of the commerce of China—is chiefly with Great Britain, the United States, and Germany, Great Britain absorbing about one-half of the total imports and exports. There are no official returns of the value of the imports and exports of the colony, from and to all countries, but only mercantile estimates, according to which the former average four, and the latter two, millions sterling.

The extent of the commercial intercourse between Hongkong and the United Kingdom is shown in the following table, which gives the value of the total exports from Hongkong to Great Britain and Ireland, and of the imports of British and Irish produce and manufacture into Hongkong, in each of the five years 1868 to 1872:—

Years.	Exports from Hongkong to Great Britain.	Imports of British Produce into Hongkong.
1868	£235,804	£2,185,972
1869	281,932	2,130,837
1870	281,159	3,407,930
1871	367,944	2,787,714
1872	833,764	2,872,673

* Inclusive of naval, military, and shipping.

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The chief article of exports from Hongkong to Great Britain in the year 1872 was tea, of the value of £395,420. The British imports into Hongkong consist almost entirely of manufactures textile fabrics, mainly cotton goods, in transit for China.

The subjoined table gives the value of the imports of British and Irish produce and manufactures from 1863 to 1872, exhibiting separately the imports into China and into Hongkong, and jointly to both, so as to show the share of Hongkong in Chinese commerce during the period of ten years:—

Years.	Imports of British Produce into China.	Imports of British Produce into Hongkong.	Total into China and Hongkong.
1863	£2,416,705	£1,473,222	£3,889,927
1864	3,093,865	1,618,867	4,711,478
1865	3,603,595	1,548,698	5,152,293
1866	5,090,074	2,387,017	7,477,091
1867	4,996,469	2,471,809	7,468,278
1868	6,312,175	2,185,972	8,498,147
1869	6,842,840	2,130,837	8,973,677
1870	6,139,633	3,407,930	9,547,563
1871	6,628,236	2,787,714	9,415,950
1872	6,624,511	2,872,673	9,497,184

It will be seen that the British trade with Hongkong underwent great fluctuations in the ten years from 1863 to 1872, but which corresponded throughout with the general Chinese commerce, differing only in so far as showing nearly a trebling in the value of the British imports coming direct to China during this period, and about a doubling in those arriving by way of Hongkong.

(From the China Pilot.)

Hongkong Island.—About 9 miles long, N.W. by W. and S.E. by E., 2 to 5½ miles broad, and with an area of about 29 square miles, lies between Lamma Island and the main, from which it is separated by a narrow channel a quarter of a mile wide, named Ly-ee-moon pass. The appearance of the island is somewhat picturesque, but on the whole it is generally barren and unprepossessing. It consists for the most part of rocky ranges, on the highest summit of which, Victoria Peak, 1,825 feet above the sea level, at the north-west part of the island, is a signal station, which communicates with the town of Victoria on the north and the ocean on the south. The island was first ceded to Great Britain by the treaty of Canton, in January, 1841, and again by the treaty of Nanking in August, 1842. The British settlement of Victoria is on its north side, nearly abreast of Kowloon point, the extreme of the peninsula of the mainland which forms the west side of Kowloon Bay, and which was ceded to Great Britain by the treaty of 1860. Water abounds everywhere, and is supplied to shipping by tanks.

The shores of Hongkong are indented by numerous bays, of which the most considerable are on its south-east shore. There is good anchorage throughout the entire channel between the island and the main, except in the Ly-ee-moon pass, where the water is deep: but the best anchorage is in Hongkong roads, in front of the settlement, where the depth is from 5 to 9 fathoms over good holding ground. During the Typhoon months the anchorage in the northern part of the roads is considered preferable, in consequence of the shelter afforded by Kowloon peninsula to the north-east, the point from which the wind blows hardest. The inner anchorage in Victoria bay is in 6 and 7 fathoms water, about half a mile off shore, abreast the ordinance jetty, where a vessel will be sheltered from the eastward by Kellett's Island and the rocks off east or Matheson point, and be out of the strength of the side.

Docks.—There is excellent dock accommodation in Hongkong. The "Hope Dock" at Aberdeen, and the "No. 1 Dock" at Kowloon, both belonging to the Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company, are capable of taking vessels of over 400 feet in length, and with a draught of 24 feet. There are also several minor

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docks and slips, which leave nothing to be desired in the facility with which vessels can be refitted in the shortest time; possibly in this respect, being unequalled by any other Port of equal extent in the World.

Tides.—It is high water, full and change, in Hongkong roads at 10h. 15m., and springs rise about $4\frac{3}{4}$ feet. The tides around the island are irregular, flowing and ebbing without any apparent change of direction at the surface, and sometime there appears to be only one tide in 24 hours.

Directions.—Hongkong road is generally approached by sailing vessels from the westward, on which side it is protected by Green Island and Kellett bank, which extends nearly $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles northward from the latter island, and carries a depth of $3\frac{1}{2}$ fathoms. It is sometimes approached from the eastward through the Ly-ee-moon Pass during the N.E. monsoon, but the winds are generally baffling under the high land.

When abreast Green Island, if the vessels be of heavy draught, keep the peak of Lamma Island (Mount Senhouse, 1,143 feet high) open westward of Green Island S. $\frac{3}{4}$ E. until Devil's Peak (on the mainland near Ly-ee-moon Pass) is in the line with the White rock on the south point of Won-chu-chau, or Stone-cutter's Island, when a S.E. by E. course will lead northward of Kellett bank, and direct for the anchorage.

Vessels of proper draught can proceed over Kellett bank or through the 4 fathoms channel between Green Island and the south part of the bank, by passing about $1\frac{1}{2}$ cables northward of the Island, and then steering for the road.

The narrow channel between Green Island and Hongkong, may be taken if a fresh fair wind blows *right through.** Many sailing vessels have used it, amongst which were H.M.'s ships *Modeste*, *Wellesley*, and *Vernon*. It has depths of 10 to 12 fathoms in the middle, shoaling to 8, 6, and $4\frac{1}{2}$ fathoms after passing the small islets eastward of Green Island.

Tytam Bay and Harbour.—There are several small bays on the southern shore of Hongkong, all of which are safe for small vessels; but at the south-east part of the island is a deep inlet, named Tytam bay, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles deep, $1\frac{1}{4}$ miles wide at entrance, free from danger, and carries a depth of 10 to 16 fathoms. Tytam head, the western point of entrance, is a high bluff, with 13 and 14 fathoms near it; from thence the western shore of the bay trends about N. by E. three-quarters of a mile to a small sandy bay, with a rocky islet fronting the beach. About half a mile northward of the islet the land forms a round projecting point, and northward of this point is a large bay, with a sandy beach, in which is Tytam village.

Tylong head, or Cape D'Aguilar, off which are two green islets, form the eastern point of entrance to Tytam bay, and from thence the eastern shore of the bay bends round to the northward for 2 miles, and terminates in a small inlet, called Tytam harbour, carrying 4 to 6 fathoms, but its head, to the northwest, is shoal and rocky. This bay would be useful to a vessel in the event of her being near Wag-lan at the close of the day, with the probability of a dark and tempestuous night, for by running in she will at any rate be snug, even if there should be a typhoon during the night.

Water.—At the head of Tytam harbour there is a rivulet of fresh water, which, however, cannot be procured without inconvenience when the tide is low. Water may be obtained at Tytam village, on the western shore of the bay.

Tides.—There is little tide in Tytam bay, and, like all the places hereabouts, it is difficult to fix the time of high water, owing to the variety of channels and the wind greatly influencing the tidal streams; but the rise and fall is about 7 or 8 feet at springs, and about 3 and 4 feet at neaps. The ebb sets to the eastward between Lo-chau and Hongkong.

* J. W. King, Master of H.M.S. *Wellesley*, 1842.

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THE "STAMP ORDINANCE, 1866."

[No 12 of 1866.]

ORDERS

Made by Governor Sir Richard Graves MacDonnell, in Council, under Authority of the "Stamp Ordinance, 1866."

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 28, 1867.

1.—The Stamps to be used shall be: First,—adhesive Stamps of the respective values of 3, 25, and 50 cents, and 1, 2, 3, and 10 dollars; Secondly,—impressed or embossed Stamps of the respective values of 10, 25, and 50 cents, and 1, 2, 2½, 4, 4½, 5, 6½, 8½, 10, 10½, 20, 25, and 40 dollars. A stamp bearing the words "Adjudication Fee Paid" shall also be used.

2.—All impressed Stamps shall be made and impressed in the Stamp office in the City of Victoria, on either paper or parchment, and shall be of the form and size of the specimen Stamps enclosed in a case for Public inspection under the seal of the Colony, which case shall be kept at the Stamp Office.

3.—Each of the seven kinds of Adhesive Stamps afore-mentioned, shall be of the form, size, and material of the specimen Stamps enclosed in a case for Public inspection under the Seal of the Colony, which case shall be kept at the Stamp Office.

4.—Adhesive Stamps may be used for the documents specified in Section 1 of the Schedule to the "Stamp Ordinance, 1866,"; for Bills of Exchange, specified in Section 3 of the schedule, when drawn out of the Colony; Powers of Attorneys under section 8; Notes of Protest under Section 9; Receipts and Discharges under Section 11. They may also be used when the Duty on a Duplicate or Counterpart of a Deed, &c., under Clause 4, of Section 17, is under $10 and does not exceed $20; and when the Instruments referred to in Section 21 may be drawn out of the Colony: nothing herein contained shall, however, prevent it being lawful for impressed Stamps being used for these purposes, when such impressed Stamps can be obtained, or prevent the use of Adhesive Stamps in part payment of any duty where two or more Stamps are required, when the same cannot be made up by impressed Stamps.

5.—The Stamp duty on Bank Notes specified in Section 2 of the said Schedule, shall, for the first half-year subsequent to the commencement of Ordinance No. 12 of 1866, be only two-thirds of that declared to be leviable half-yearly under Section 2 of the said Schedule.

6.—The Stamp duty on Bills of Exchange, Promissory Notes, and other Obligations, specified in Section 3 of the said Schedule, for the payment of Money not exceeding Fifty Dollars, shall for the first half-year subsequent to the commencement of the said Ordinance, be 50 cents, or, if drawn in sets, 25 cents for each part of a set.

7.—The Maximum Stamp duty payable on any one Letter or other Instrument of Hypothecation under Section 16 of the Schedule of the said Ordinance, shall not during the first half-year from the commencement of the Ordinance, exceed the sum of 25 dollars.

8.—Stamps shall be impressed or embossed at the Stamp Office, and Adhesive Stamps sold between the hours of 10 A.M. and 3 P.M. every day, authorized holidays excepted.

Approved in Council,

RICHARD GRAVES MACDONNELL,

Governor.

L. d'Almada e Castro,

Clerk of Councils.

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"STAMP ORDINANCE, 1866."

[No. 12 of 1866.]

ADDITIONAL ORDER

Made by His Excellency Sir Richard Graves MacDonnell, in Council, this 4th day of October, 1867.

The Stamp duty on a Charter Party shall be, during the first half-year subsequent to the commencement of the said Ordinance, *Three Dollars*, and also if in sets for each Second, Third, and subsequent part of every such set, *One Dollar*.

Approved in Council,

RICHARD GRAVES MACDONNELL,
Governor.

L. d'Almada e Castro,
Clerk of Councils.

"STAMP ORDINANCE, 1866."

[No. 12 of 1866.]

ADDITIONAL ORDER

Made by His Excellency Sir Richard Graves MacDonnell, in Council, this 18th day of October, 1867.

The Stamp Duty payable on any Letter or other Instrument of Hypothecation accompanying deposit of documents of Title to any property, during the period of the first six Months from the coming into operation of the said Ordinance, shall be *Two Dollars* for every Sum not exceeding Five Thousand Dollars, so secured, and for every further amount not exceeding Five Thousand Dollars, a further Stamp Duty of *Two Dollars* shall be payable, but when the Sum secured shall amount to Sixty Thousand Dollars or upwards, no further Stamp Duty than *Twenty-four Dollars* shall be payable.

Approved in Council,

RICHARD GRAVES MACDONNELL,
Governor.

L. d'Almada e Castro,
Clerk of Councils.

ORDER

Made by His Excellency Governor Sir Richard Graves MacDonnell, C.B., in Council, this 9th day of June, 1868.

1.—It is hereby ordered that the Orders of the Governor in Council of the 28th September, 1867, the 4th October, 1867, the 18th October, 1867, and the 9th April, 1868, shall be and they are hereby revoked, from and after the 1st day of July now next ensuing, being the date fixed by proclamation of the Governor for the coming into operation of Ordinance No. 5 of 1868, and in lieu thereof, it is ordered that the Stamps to be used under Ordinance No. 12 of 1866, and Ordinance No. 5 of 1868, shall be from and after the last mentioned date:—

2.—First, Adhesive Stamps of the respective values of 2 cents, 3 cents, 25 cents, 30 cents, 50 cents, $1, and $1.50: and, secondly, impressed or embossed Stamps of the respective values of 2 cents, 10 cents, 15 cents, 25 cents, 30 cents, 50 cents, 75 cents, $1, $1.50, $2, $2.50, $3, $4, $4.50, $5, $6, $6.50, $8.50, $10, $10.50, $20, $25, $40, $50, and a Stamp bearing the words "Adjudication Fee Paid."

3.—All impressed Stamps shall be made and impressed in the Stamp-office in the city of Victoria, on either paper or parchment, and shall be of the form and size of the

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specimen Stamps enclosed in a case for public inspection under the seal of the Colony, which case shall be kept at the Stamp-Office.

4.—Each of the seven kinds of Adhesive Stamps afore-mentioned shall be of the form, size, and material of the specimen Stamps enclosed in a case for public inspection under the seal of the Colony, which case shall be kept at the Stamp-Office.

5.—The Stamps for Bank Cheques under the 3rd section of the Schedule to "The Stamp (Amendment) Ordinance, 1868," shall be impressed or embossed Stamps till further notice.

6.—Adhesive Stamps may be used for Bills of Exchange, when drawn out of the Colony, as specified in section 3 of the said Schedule, and under authority of the 11th clause of "The Stamp Ordinance, 1866," provided always that the Stamp on Bills of Exchange not exceeding $100 drawn out of the Colony shall be 25 cents until further notice:—and provided also that Adhesive Stamps may be used for receipts and discharges under section 11 of the Schedule to "The Stamp (Amendment) Ordinance, 1868." Nothing, however, herein contained shall prevent its being lawful to use impressed Stamps for any of the foregoing purposes.

7.—Stamps shall be impressed or embossed at the Stamp-Office, and Adhesive Stamps sold between the hours of 10 A.M and 3 P.M. every day, authorised holidays excepted.

Approved in Council,

RICHARD GRAVES MACDONNELL,
Governor.

L. D'ALMADA E CASTRO,
Clerk of Councils.

GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATION.

The following Additional Order made by His Excellency Governor Sir RICHARD GRAVES MACDONNELL, C.B., in Council, under "The Stamp Ordinance, 1866," is published for general information.

By command,

J. GARDINER AUSTIN,
Colonial Secretary.

Colonial Secretary's Office, Hongkong,
26th October, 1868.

"THE STAMP ORDINANCE, 1866," AND "THE STAMP (AMENDMENT) ORDINANCE, 1868."

ORDINANCE No. 12 OF 1866, AND ORDINANCE No. 5 OF 1868.

ADDITIONAL ORDER.

Made by His Excellency Sir RICHARD GRAVES MACDONNELL, in Council, this 26th day of October, 1868.

The Stamp Duty payable on an instrument in writing under seal, ordinarily termed a Servant's Security Bond, shall henceforth be 50 cents, instead of as at present 10 dollars.

Approved in Council,

RICHARD GRAVES MACDONNELL,
Governor.

L. D'ALMADA E CASTRO,
Clerk of Councils.

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THE FOLLOWING RULES OF THE STAMP OFFICE ARE PUBLISHED FOR GENERAL INFORMATION.

1.—The Office will be open for the transaction of business from 10 A.M. to 3 P.M. every day (Sunday and authorised holidays excepted.)

2.—All applications for Impressed Stamps must be made upon a printed form of requisition, which will be supplied gratuitously.

3.—Adhesive Stamps can be obtained upon payment, without requisition.

4.—Payment for Impressed Stamps must be made on presentation of the requisition, which must be accompanied by the "goods," *i.e.*, the paper printed forms, parchment, or documents tendered with it for the purpose of being impressed.

5.—Requisitions for Impressed Stamps will be executed in the order in which they are received, and when it is not possible to complete a requisition in a short time after it is put in, a time will be named at which the "goods" will be ready; in such cases a receipt on a printed form will be given for the requisition, and the "goods" will be delivered on presentation of that receipt only.

6.—All "goods" and money given in change should be counted and examined before they are removed from the Counter, as no question as to wrong count of the "goods" or of the weight or goodness of the money will be entertained afterwards.

7.—For the present it is not intended to issue Impressed Stamps except upon paper, &c., sent in by the Public.

8.—*Spoiled Stamps on unexecuted Instruments.*

1.—Allowance will be made for Stamps upon Instruments which have been spoiled by some error in the writing;

2.—Or defaced by some accident;

3.—Or which have been rendered useless by some unforeseen circumstances before they have been completed or rendered fit for their intended purpose.

9.—The claim for such Stamps must be made by Affidavit, by the owner, within Six Months after they have been spoiled or rendered useless.

10.—*Spoiled Stamps on executed Instruments.*

1.—Allowance will be made for Stamps on Instruments which are found unfit for the purpose originally intended, by reason of any mistake or error therein;

2.—Or which cannot be completed in the form proposed by the death of any Person whose signature is necessary;

3.—Or by reason of the refusal of any Person to sign the same.

11.—The claim for Stamps on executed Instruments must be made within Six Months after they shall have been signed, and the substituted Deeds, if any, must be produced duly stamped.

12.—Stamps on Bills of Exchange or Promissory Notes when signed by the drawer or maker will be allowed if they have not been out of his hands, and have not been accepted or tendered for acceptance.

13.—But Bills, &c., wherein any error or mistake has been made will be allowed also, although they may have been accepted or tendered for acceptance, provided the claimant produces the Bills which have been substituted for them within Six Months after the date of the spoiled ones.

14.—Applications for allowances for Spoiled Stamps will be entertained every Friday, between Noon and 3 P.M.

15.—In cases where paper, printed or plain, or parchment, &c., is spoiled in stamping, it will be destroyed, the applicants finding at their own cost the additional paper, &c., required.

16.—The Stamps will be impressed upon any part of the Documents indicated, where it may be practicable with security to the Revenue, a point which in case of dispute will be decided by the Collector of Stamps.

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17.—To prevent inconvenience, a few Blank Forms of Bills of Exchange or Bills of Lading may be left at the Stamp Office by persons requiring Impressed Stamps, to supply any deficiency which may have occurred in counting, or to re-place any which may have been spoiled in stamping.

18.—All Impressed Stamps will bear the date on which they are impressed.

19.—The Officers of the Stamp Office are not responsible for any loss or damage which may occur to any Deed, Instrument, or Writing sent in for the purpose of being stamped, unless the same occurs wilfully, fraudulently, or by gross negligence.

F. W. MITCHELL,
Collector of Stamp Revenue.

Stamp Office, Hongkong, 4th October, 1867.

GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATION.

The following Order, by the Governor in Council, is published for general information.

By Command,

J. GARDINER AUSTIN,
Colonial Secretary.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Hongkong, 21st November, 1868.

ADDITIONAL ORDER.

Made by His Excellency Lieutenant-Governor Major-General JAMES ROBERT BRUNKER, in Council, under "The Stamp Ordinance, 1866," and "The Stamp (Amendment) Ordinance, 1868," this 21st day of November, 1868.

Whereas on the 9th day of June now last past, it was (amongst other things) ordered by the Governor in Council under and by virtue of the provisions in that behalf contained in "The Stamp Ordinance, 1866," that the Stamps for Bank Cheques under the 3rd section of the Schedule to "The Stamp (Amendment) Ordinance, 1868," should be impressed or embossed Stamps till further notice; and also that adhesive Stamps might be used for Bills of Exchange when drawn out of the colony, as specified in section 3 of the said Schedule, and under authority of the 11th clause of "The Stamp Ordinance, 1866;" Provided always, that the Stamp on Bills of Exchange not exceeding $100 drawn out of the colony should be 25 cents until further notice; And whereas it has been deemed expedient by the Governor in Council that the orders so made as aforesaid, should, under the provisions of the aforesaid Ordinance, be altered and varied to the extent and in the manner hereinafter specified: Now, therefore, it is ordered by the Governor in Council as follows:—

1.—The Stamps for Bank Cheques under the 3rd section of the Schedule to "The Stamp (Amendment) Ordinance, 1868," need not be impressed or embossed Stamps, but may be adhesive Stamps.

2.—The Stamp on Bills of Exchange not exceeding $100, drawn out of the colony, shall be 30 cents, in lieu of 25 cents, as previously ordered.

Approved in Council,

J. R. BRUNKER,
Lieutenant-Governor.

L. D'ALMADA E CASTRO,
Clerk of Councils.

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A DIGEST OF PENALTIES,

UNDER

"THE STAMP ORDINANCE OF 1866."

Sec. 7.—For drawing or negotiating unstamped or insufficiently stamped Bills of Exchange, Promissory Notes, &c., a sum not exceeding Fifty Dollars, or a sum equal to ten times the value of the Stamp omitted to be used, if the sum so calculated exceed Fifty Dollars.

Sec. 10.—For not obliterating Adhesive Stamps when used, by cancelling them in a *bona fide* manner, a sum not exceeding Fifty Dollars.

Sec. 12.—For not affixing the proper Adhesive Stamps on Bills of Exchange drawn out of the Colony, but payable in before negotiating the same, or failing to cancel the same in a *bona fide* manner, a sum not exceeding Fifty Dollars.

Sec. 14.—For drawing Bills purporting to be drawn in a set of two or more, and not drawing the whole number of the set, a sum not exceeding Five Hundred Dollars.

Sec. 16, c. 1.—If any Deed, Instrument, or Writing requiring to be stamped shall have been executed on paper not bearing the proper Stamp, upon the Collector being satisfied that the omission did not arise from any intention to evade payment of the prescribed duty, or to defraud the government, it may be stamped on payment of the proper Stamp Duty, and as penalty double the amount of the proper Stamp Duty, or of the amount required to make up the same, if it be brought to the Collector within six weeks from the date of its execution.

Sec. 16, c. 2.—If any deed shall have been executed on unstamped or insufficiently stamped paper, and brought to be stamped after six weeks of execution, but within four months of that date, treble the amount of the proper Stamp Duty, or the amount required to make up the same, as the Collector may determine.

If brought after four months; twenty times the amount of such Stamp Duty or the amount required to make up the same, as the Collector may determine.

Sec. 23.—Refusing to attach a receipt stamp to any document given in receipt for money above Ten Dollars, when requested to do so, a sum not exceeding Fifty Dollars.

Sec. 27.—For not stating truly in every Instrument charged under the Schedule annexed to this Ordinance with *ad valorem* duty, the amount of Purchase Money, a sum not exceeding Two Hundred and Fifty Dollars.

Under clause 3 of section 1 of the "Stamp (Amendment) Ordinance, 5 of 1868," in default of placing a 3 cents stamp upon a receipt for money exceeding Ten Dollars, Fifty Dollars.

"THE STAMP (AMENDMENT) ORDINANCE, 1868."

SIR RICHARD GRAVES MACDONNELL, Knight, C.B.,
Governor and Commander-in-Chief.

[No. 5 of 1868.]

An Ordinance enacted by the Governor of Hongkong, with the advice of the Legislative Council thereof, to amend "The Stamp Ordinance, 1868."

[22nd May, 1868.]

Whereas it is expedient to amend "The Stamp Ordinance, 1866;" be it enacted

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by the Governor of Hongkong, with the advice of the Legislative Council thereof, as follows:—

I.—The amendments hereinafter stated shall be made in "The Stamp Ordinance, 1866."

(1.) There shall be inserted in clause 6 of section XVI. after the word "satisfied," the words "by affidavit," and the word "shall," shall be substituted for "may," in the same clause.

(2.) In section XX. there shall be substituted for the words "ten dollars" the words "one dollar."

(3.) From section XXIII. there shall be omitted the words "if required," and for the words "case of refusal" there shall be substituted the words "default thereof."

II.—It shall be lawful for all Courts and Magistrates, and for the collector of Stamp Revenue, and all persons employed for the sale or distribution of Stamps, and they are hereby required to take possession of any deed, instrument, or writing as to which any offence or breach of the provisions of the laws relating to Stamps may appear to have been committed, and to deliver the same to be used in any prosecution or proceeding in any Court.

III.—Section VI. of "The Stamp Ordinance, 1866," shall be repealed, but such repeal shall not affect any proceeding pending or any right that has arisen or may arise, or any penalty incurred or that may be incurred, in respect of any transaction, act, matter, or thing done or existing prior to, or at the commencement of this Ordinance, under or by virtue of the said section.

IV.—For every deed, instrument, or writing, which shall be executed from the time when this ordinance shall come into force, and which shall be of any of the kinds specified as requiring Stamps by the Schedule annexed to this Ordinance, except as provided hereafter in section V. of this Ordinance, there shall be payable to government a Stamp Duty of the amount indicated in the said Schedule to be proper for such deed, instrument, or writing. Whenever the word "Schedule" occurs in any part of "The Stamp Ordinance, 1866," except section VI. thereof, it shall be read as having reference to the Schedule annexed to this Ordinance.

V.—The Governor in Council shall for twelve months after the commencement of this Ordinance, have power to declare by any order duly published in the *Gazette*, that till further notice, the Stamps required by the Schedule of "The Stamp Ordinance, 1866," shall be the Stamps to be used for any deed, instrument, or writing specified in such order, in lieu of the Stamps required under the Schedule to this Ordinance annexed.

VI.—This Ordinance may be cited for all purposes as "The Stamp (Amendment) Ordinance, 1868," and shall commence and take effect on such day as shall hereafter be fixed by proclamation under the hand of the Governor.

Passed the Legislative Council of Hongkong this 22nd day of May, 1868.

L. D'ALMADA E CASTRO,
Clerk of Councils.

ADDITIONAL ORDER.

Made by His Excellency the Governor in Council, this 28th day of October, 1873 under authority of "The Stamp Ordinance, 1866."

IN THE SUPREME COURT, SUMMARY JURISDICTION.

The Stamp Duty payable on Foreign Attachment Bonds shall be as follows:—

In every case of $500 and upwards.....$5.00
" " $250 and under $500.....$2.50
" " under $250.....$1.00

Approved in Council,
A. E. KENNEDY,
Governor.

L. D'ALMADA E CASTRO,
Clerk of Councils.

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SCHEDULE.

LIST OF STAMP DUTIES,

Under Ordinance No. 5 of 1868.

Containing a specification of the deeds, instruments and writings, which require to be Stamped under this Ordinance, and of the proper Stamps for such deeds, instruments and writings.

1.—Agreement, or any minute or Memorandum of an Agreement not being under seal or of the nature of an obligation for the payment of money, and not specially charged with duty under this Schedule, whether the same be only evidence of a contract or obligatory upon the parties, and Brokers' notes or any Document having reference to the sale or purchase of any Merchandize given by any broker.....	50 cents.
NOTE.—If two or more letters are offered in evidence, to prove an Agreement between the parties who shall have written such letters, it will be sufficient if any one of such letters be Stamped as an Agreement.	
EXEMPTION.	
Label, slip, or memorandum containing the heads of any Fire or Marine Insurance to be effected.	
Memorandum, Letter, or Agreement made for or relating to the sale of any Goods, Wares, or Merchandize, or to the sale of any Shares in any Public Company, not being a Broker's Note or Document given by a Broker.	
Seamen's advance Note, or Memorandum or Agreement made between the Master and Mariners of any Ship for Wages.	
Emigration Contract. Passage Ticket.	
2.—Bank Notes, or other obligations for the payment of money, issued by any Banker or Banking Company in the colony, for local circulation, and payable to bearer on demand.....	A Stamp Duty of two-thirds per cent. per annum per $100 of the average value of such Notes in Circulation. To be collected monthly on a Statement thereof to be furnished by each Banker or Banking Company to the Collector of Stamp Revenue, at the end of each month, and by the Banker or the Manager or Agent and Accountant of such Banking Company.
3.—Bills of Exchange, Promissory Notes or other obligations for the payment of money not included in the last preceding article, and not being Cheques or Orders for the payment of money at sight or on demand.....	Not exceeding $100, if drawn singly.....$0.30 if in sets, for each part of a set .....$0.15 Exceeding $100 and not exceeding $3,000— If drawn Singly.....$1.00 If in sets, for each part of a set.....$0.50 Exceeding $3,000— If drawn Singly.....$1.50 If in sets, for each part of a set.....$0.75
Bank Cheques payable on demand to any person, to Bearer or Order, 2 cents each.	
NOTE.—Cheques drawn out of, but payable in the colony, to be treated as Bills of Exchange.	
4.—Bill of Lading, or Ships' Receipts where Bills of Lading are not used, for each part of every set.....	10 cents.
EXEMPTION.	
Bills of Lading for any Goods or effects shipped by any Government Officer on account of Government.	
5.—Bond or other obligation concerning Respondentia and Bottomry, and Average Statement or Bond where no Statement is drawn up.....	50 cents for every $1,000 or part of $1,000.

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6.—Charter Party or any Agreement or Contract for the charter or hiring of any sea going ship or vessel.....	Vessel not exceeding.....200 Tons, $2.00 Exceeding 200 & not exceeding, 300 „ $3.00 „ 300 „ 500 „ $4.00 „ 500 „ 750 „ $5.00 „ 750 „ 1,000 „ $6.00 Every 100 Tons over 1,000 Tons, $0.50 Copy Charter under... 200 „ $1.00 each. „ „ above.. 200 „ $2.00 „ Duty to be calculated on Registered Tonnage.
7.—Transfer of Shares or Stock in any Public Company, scrip Certificate to be exempt.....	50 cents for every $500 or fraction of $500.
8.—Power of Attorney.....	$2.
9.—Note of Protest by any Commander or Master of a vessel.....	25 cents
10.—Any Notarial Act whatsoever not otherwise charged in this Schedule.....	$1.
11.—Receipt or discharge given for the payment of Money, or in acquittal of a debt paid in Money or otherwise, when the sum received, discharged, or acquitted exceeds $10.....	3 cents.
EXEMPTIONS. Letter sent by Post acknowledging the arrival of a Currency, or Promissory Note, Bill of Exchange, or any security for Money. Receipt or Discharge written upon or contained in any Bill of Exchange, Promissory Note, Deed or other instrument charged with duty under this Schedule and duly Stamped, and Receipts for pay and allowances of persons in the service of the government, whether Civil, Naval or Military.	
12.—Probates and Letters of Administration with or without the Will annexed, (Administration Bonds exempt)	The same *ad valorem* Duty as on a Conveyance, to be calculated upon the value of the Estate and effects for or in respect of which such Probate or Letters of Administration shall be granted, exclusive of what the deceased shall have been possessed of or entitled to as a Trustee for any other person or persons, and not beneficially.
13.—Conveyance, Assignment or instrument of any kind or description whatsoever not specially charged with duty under this Schedule, executed for the transfer for valuable consideration of any property, moveable or immoveable, or of any right, title, claim, or interest in, to, or upon the same.....	25 cents for every $100 or part of $100 of the consideration Money or amount secured up to $1,000, and $2 for every $1,000 or part of $1,000 after the first $1,000.
Deed or other instrument of gift, or of exchange or settlement where no money consideration or a merely nominal money consideration passes.....	$25.
EXEMPTION. Transfer by mere Endorsement of a duly Stamped Bill of Exchange, Promissory Note or other negotiable instrument, or of a Bill of Lading, and transfer by Assignment of a Policy of Insurance.	
14.—Mortgage.....	$1 on first $1,000 or part of $1,000, and 50 cents on every other $1,000 or part thereof.
Where in a Mortgage the sum secured is unlimited...	$25.
15.—Re-assignment of any Mortgaged Property.....	25 cents on every $5,000 or part of $5,000.
16.—Letter or other instrument of Hypothecation, accompanying deposit of Documents of title to any property.....	$1.
17.—Duplicate or counterpart of any deed, instrument or writing of any description whatever chargeable with duty under this Ordinance.....	The same duty as the Original when such Duty does not exceed $1.
If the duty chargeable on the original exceeds $1 but does not exceed $10.....	$1.
If the duty chargeable on the original exceeds $10, but does not exceed $20.....	$2.
If the duty on the original exceeds $20.....	$3.

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Provided that such duplicate or counterpart Stamp shall be affixed upon the production of the original deed, instrument, or writing bearing its proper Stamp, and not otherwise.

18.—Lease, or Agreement for a lease, made for a term of years or for a Period determinable with one or more life or lives, or otherwise contingent, in consideration of a sum of money paid in the way of premium, fine, or the like if without rent ..... } The same *ad valorem* Stamp as on a Conveyance. See Article 13.

19.—Lease, or Agreement for a Lease, of any Land, House, Building or Tenement at a Rent without any payment of any sum of money by way of fine or premium :—

1 Year & under.	3 Years & under.	Over 3 Years.
$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
When the Rent for the year shall not exceed $250	0.25	0.50	1.00
Above $ 250 and under $ 500	0.50	1.00	2.00
„ $ 500 „ $1,000	1.00	2.00	4.00
„ $1,000 „ $2,500	2.00	4.00	8.00
„ $2,500 „ $5,000	5.00	10.00	20.00
for every additional $1,000 or part	1.25	2.50	5.00

Exempt, all Rentals under $50.

20.—Lease or Agreement for a Lease of any Land, House, Building or Tenement, stipulating for a Rent granted in consideration of a fine or premium ..... } A Stamp of value equal to the joint value of the Stamps for a conveyance in consideration of the fine and a Lease for the Rent.

NOTE.—A Lease executed in pursuance of a duly Stamped Agreement for the same, shall require a Stamp of one dollar only, to be affixed on production of such Agreement.

21.—Every instrument in writing under seal not otherwise specially charged with duty under this Schedule ..... } $10.

22.—Policies of Marine Insurance and every copy..... 10 cents each.

23.—Articles of Clerkship, or Contract whereby any person shall first become bound to serve as a Clerk, in order to his admission as an Attorney or Solicitor..... } $50.

24.—Warrant of Attorney..... $5.

25.—Copartnership, Deed or other Instrument of..... $5.

26.—Cognovit and Arbitration award..... $1.

GENERAL EXEMPTIONS.

Any Deed, Instrument, or Writing of any kind whatsoever made or executed by or on behalf of Her Majesty or of any Department of Her Majesty's Service, or whereby any Property or Interest is transferred to, or any Contract of any kind whatsoever is made, with Her Majesty, or any person for or on behalf of Her Majesty, or any such Department as aforesaid.

NOTE.—The foregoing exemption does not extend to any Deed, Instrument, or Writing executed by the Registrar of the Supreme Court, as Official Administrator, or by a Receiver appointed by any Court; or to any Deed, Instrument, or Writing rendered necessary by any Ordinance or by the order of any Court; neither does it extend to a sale made for the recovery of an arrear of Revenue or Rent or in satisfaction of a Decree or Order of Court, in any of which cases the purchaser shall be required to pay in addition to the purchase money the amount of the requisite Stamp.

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SECOND SCHEDULE OF ORDINANCE No. 1 OF 1873.

Scale of Stamp Duties under Section XI.

For Service of every Summons, Subpœna, Citation, or Order	$1.00
For every Arrest on Civil Process	2.50
For discharging every Defendant by Desire of Plaintiff	0.50
For releasing Property taken in Execution, at the Desire of Plaintiff	2.50
For drawing and taking Bail Bond, each Defendant	1.00
For filing Bail Bond	1.00
For Assignment on Bail or other Bond	1.00
For receiving money upon Deposit and paying into Court	2.00
For Return to any Writ of Habeas Corpus, if one Action	3.00
For each Action after the first	1.00
For Searching Office for Detainers	1.00
For every Arrest or Seizure in Execution, 2 per cent. on the first $500; and 1 per cent. on every $100 or fractional Part thereof above $500.	

On Writs of Inquiry.

On Lodging Writ for entering Cause and Warrant for summoning Jury	$1.00
Sheriff for presiding	5.00
Bailiff Summoning Jury and Attendance in Court	1.00
Drawing and Engrossing Inquisition, per folio of 72 words	0.50
Returning Inquisition	1.00
Summons for Attendance of Witness	0.50

In Replevin.

For every Replevin Bond, where the Value of the Property replevined shall not exceed $100	$2.00
For every $100 or fractional Part thereof above the first $100	0.25
Precept to Bailiff	1.00
Notice for Service on Defendant	0.50
Bailiff summoning Parties and delivering Goods to Tenant	2.00

Jury Process.

For Return to Precept for Common Jury	$1.00
For Return to precept for Special Jury	2.00
The like on Distringas or *Habeas Corpus*	3.00
The like with a View	5.00
For each Warrant to Bailiff to summon Common Juror and Service	0.50
For each Warrant to Bailiff to summon Special Juror and Service	1.00

Section XI. of Ordinance No. 5 of 1874, states that:

Upon every application for a certificate under article II. of the regulations contained in schedule *B* of the said Ordinance, a stamp duty of	$1.00
Upon every certificate granted under article I. of the said regulations, a stamp duty of	$1.00

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MACAO.

Historical Narrative.

(From Dungstedt's "Historical Sketch.")

A few years later (1560) Europeans settled at Macao; by what right is a topic of contention. At the arrival of the Portuguese, there issued from innumerable islands, rocks, and creeks, along the sea-coast of China, a daring set of adventurers, less intent on exercising lawful industry, than bent on plundering peaceful, industrious inhabitants. Merchants were particularly molested, because a successful attempt on them insures to the chief and his crew a valuable booty, to be shared among them. That the trade might be uninterrupted, the Portuguese determined to annoy and exterminate, if possible, this race, almost as vexatious to them as to the Chinese. Having cleared the gulf of China of the free-booters who had infested it, the Portuguese sought a quarrel with a Regulo, or potentate of the island Heang-shan. The grievances that provoked the war are not mentioned, nor is it known when the hostilities began, how long they continued, nor even the particulars of their termination. It is maintained that after a vigorous resistance, and Regulo was subdued, the island conquered, and the victors put in possession of their share. As no covenants or treaty of peace ever appeared in public, it remains an absolute impossibility to determine the ultimate limits of the conquest the Portuguese pretend to have made on that island. A rock towards the south-east, constituting the boundary of Heang-shan, was of course comprehended in the conquest, On that, the Portuguese fixed their abode, being particularly well suited for the carrying on of domestic and foreign trade. A town, called *Cidade nome de Deos de Macao*, rose by degrees on the peninsula; not by the grace and concession of any of the Emperors of China, for such is denied, but by the success of the chivalrous arms of Portugal. The above is copied from a ministerial *memorandum*, drawn up fifty years ago. It is contradicted by the subsequent assertion. Chinese chronologists have noted down that in the 30th year of the reign of Kea-tsing (1535), one foreign vessel appeared, and in 1537 another, on the coast of the gulf of China. The merchants required and obtained permission to land and to raise a few huts for temporary shelter, and the drying of goods which had been damaged on board the ships. That this accommodation was granted between 1522, when the Portuguese were driven from San-chan, and the time taken up for negociating a reconciliation, is by no means unlikely. During the lapse of eighteen or twenty years (1537 to 1557) the Chinese and the Portuguese met again, it seems for trade, either at Tamao or Lampacao. In 1557 the parties concurred at Macao, because the Mandarins permitted strangers to fix themselves on a desert island then known by the denomination of Amangao. Such is the statement Fernao Mendes Pinto has given us in his peregrinations or voyages. This assertion is not contradicted by any of the contemporary authors who wrote of the first exploits of their countrymen in China. The gentlemen to whom the terms could not be unknown were Jesuits, for a few of them came hither in 1562. With them, Mathew Ricci, coming (1528) from India, spent some time, and must have been intimate: being a man of learning and of an enquiring spirit—a Jesuit—he naturally enough asked on what footing foreigners stood in respect to China. Had they been settled by right of conquest, he would undoubtedly have recorded it in the Italian Journal he kept, the cause of the war, and the articles of pacification. Trigaulo, who gathered from it many interesting notices, contained in "Christiana expedito and apud Sinas," adverts merely to the impression the fleet under the command of Fernao Peres d'Andrade left on the mind of the Mandarins, whose duty it was to protect the coast from foreign invasion. John de Barros, who never saw Asia, wrote three *Decades of Asia*, a work continued by Diogo de Coute; both of these historians speak of the progress the Portuguese made in India and

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China. Alvaro Semedo, who governed in 1621 a Roman Catholic Church at Nan-chang-foo, in his "Relatione de la China," and Manoel de Faria e Sousa, in his "Asia Portuguesa," allege that the Portuguese obtained permission to inhabit Macao because they had cleared the island of pirates. Diogo de Couto came in 1556 to India; he had served eight years in the army, visited Lisbon, and came back to Goa. Phillipe I., proclaimed in 1581 King of Portugal, commanded him to continue de Barros' Asia, making him Royal Chronicler of India. The silence of Diogo, an accurate engineer, proves evidently the fallacy of the above allegation. According to De Guignes, in his "Voyage to Peking," the pirates were vanquished in 1563, an epoch at which the Portuguese had been six years in possession of Macao. The mighty sea-rover, denominated by him and others Chang-si-lao, kept the provincial capital, Canton, besieged, when Kea-tsing was on the throne—according to other writers, during the reign of Kang-he. May not Chang-si-lao be a corrupt and foreign pronunciation of Chin-chi-lung,* the father of Chin-chin-kiang, or Hoxinga, by changing Chun to *Chung*, chi to *si*, lung to *lao?* For in the historical abridgment by Duhalde of those sovereigns, the man with whom either one or the other must have been contemporary is not mentioned. However, one of these two Emperors rewarded, it is pretended, the Portuguese, by whose valour and victory the siege of Canton was raised, the pirates destroyed, and their chief slain, granting to them in perpetuity the island on which Macao is actually standing. But as no authentic act of donation ever was produced, the cession, resting merely upon traditional presumption, shall we not be justified in agreeing with Frigauld, that the Chinese, having by degrees overcome the panic at first sight excited by the tremendous Portuguese ships, petitioned the emperor to grant to foreign merchants a residence on a peninsula, or rather a rock, constituting a part of a greater island. "To this proposal the sovereign acceded, stipulating that the strangers should pay tribute or ground-rent, and duties on their merchandise." Of this opinion are both the Chinese and Tartars. Neither a few chops—official documents—suspended in the Senate house, nor those two hundred which Jesuits translated at Goa, by command of Marquis de Alorso, who governed Portuguese India in 1744, prove anything to the contrary; we therefore willingly side with La Clede, who, in his "Historia de Portugal," avers "the Portuguese demanded leave to move to a desert island, called Macao, it was granted, and sometime after liberty to build a few houses;" and we likewise agree with the opinion of Dom † Alexandre da Silva Pedroso Guimaraens, bishop of Macao, who, as acting governor, wrote (1777) to the Senate, "by paying ground-rent, the Portuguese acquired the temporary use and profit of Macao, *ad libitum*, of the emperor.

Unwilling to deprive its natural subjects of the advantages of trade, and still more unwilling to expose them to the violence of rapacious and unruly guests, the government resolved (it appears from the concession) to place the strangers in such situation that they may feel their dependence on the empire, without forcing it a third time to the extermination of men and the destruction of property. In my opinion it is safer to ascribe the possession of Macao to imperial bounty rather than to conquest; for the conquerors would be compelled to give up the place were the Chinese government but to command the tradesmen, mechanics, and servants, to leave off their business and retire and thereupon issue an order not to furnish the inhabitants with provisions. The first settlers were in a less precarious state, if it be true that many of them held, in the conquered part of Heang-shan, landed property, for its produce rendered them (the Portuguese) independent of China so far as the supply of the necessaries of life went. By whose hand the earth was cultivated is not mentioned in the memorandum we have noted; but it blames the owners for supineness, in not strenuously opposing the Chinese when they began to encroach upon the domain of Portugal. The intruders appropriated to themselves not only the whole of this fruitful island, but they likewise drew across the isthmus that separates it from Macao, a *wall*—it was constructed in 1573, for the protection of the country, and to prevent their children from being kidnapped. In the middle of the

* The Dutch and Spaniards, established on the island of Formosa, knew the man under the name of Ikoan Equan, Iquon Equam, and by the name of Nicolas, for he had been baptized, it is said.

† *Dom* is an honorary epithet in Portugal, written Dm.—*Don* is Spanish.

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barrier is a door of communication, called *porta do cerco*, guarded by a few Chinese soldiers and an officer, that no stranger may pass this boundary. In the beginning the door was, according to Dominio Navarette, * opened but twice a month, then, every fifth day for selling provisions to the secluded; at present it opens at daylight.

Topographical Description.

Macao is situated 22 deg. 11 min. 30 sec. north latitude, and 113 deg. 32 min. 30 sec. east of Greenwich, on a rocky peninsula, renowned, long before the Portuguese settled on it, for its safe harbour; then by foreign writers denominated Ama-ngao, port of Ama, in reference to an idol temple near the Bar Fort, the goddess of which is called Ama. In 1583 the Portuguese gave it the name "Porto do nome de Deos," and "Porto de Amacao," the etymology of Macao: later it was also called "Cidade do nome de Deos do porto de Macao," at present it is *Cidade do Santo nome de Deos de Macao.* The Mandarins, I am told, designated the use of the port by the character Gaou-mun, and that of the city by Gaou-king; Aou-mun is a provincial pronunciation of Gaou-mun.† This hilly settlement is dependent on the Keang-shan-keen, city of the third class, in the province of Kwang-tung, but separated from the large island Heang-shan by a wall drawn across the neck of land from shore to shore. The principal ranges of hills, one running from south to north, the other from east to west, may be considered as forming an angle, the base of which leans upon the river or anchoring place. Its level ground, with the exception of a few habitations of European achitecture, is filled by the Bazaar, and a great many Chinese shops for tradesmen and mechanics: the traveller's attention is roused by a variety of public and private buildings, raised on the declivities, skirts, and heights of hillocks. On the lofty mount eastward, called Charil, is a fort, enclosing the hermitage of Na. Sra. de Guia; westward is Nillau, on the top of which stands the hermitage of Na. Sra. de Penha: entering a wide simi-circular bay, which faces the east, on the right hand we have the fort San Francisco; on the left, that of Na. Sra. de Bom Parto; and before us, on landing, a broad, airy, spacious quay—"Praya Grande," and many pretty houses, among which is the residence of the Governor, and that of the Minister.‡ To the east of the town is a field, "Campo," which stretches itself out to the very boundary wall that closes the prison of Macao. The territory is scarcely eight miles in circuit. Its greatest length, from north-east to south-west, being under three miles, and its breadth less than a mile.|| The Portuguese estimate the Peninsula at a little more than a league in length; its mid breadth at less than a mile. The first geometrical delineation of Macao was undertaken and executed by Manuel de Agote, chief factor of the royal Spanish Philippine company in China, and Mr. De Guignes the younger. You will find Agoute's map inserted in the collection of drawings appertaining to the "Account of the embassy of Lord Macartney to China," and that of De Guignes in his "Voyage à Peking." In 1808, by command of the Supreme Government, a map was made by Joaquim Bento da Fonceca. The peninsula is nearly surrounded by sheets of water, subject to the influence of ebb and flood from the gulf of China. The regular monsoon-winds, the streams of salubrious water, bursting out at the foot of Charil and Nillau, and the benefit of a well stocked Bazaar, render Macao wholesome and comfortable, though now and then—but seldom—it is shaken by the convulsive motions of earthquakes; it is oftener visited by dreadful typhoons, a species of hurricanes.

* Tratados de la Monarchia de China, 1676.
† In books and manuscripts we have found it designated by the expressions Gau-kim, Ghau-kin, Gau-min.
‡ Chief Judge.
|| Embassy of Lord Macartney, by Sir G. Staunton.

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SHANGHAI.

General Condition of the Foreign Settlement.

Division of Settlement.—The foreign settlement is divided into three quarters—the French, English, and American, or Hongkew. These designations are given them for easy identification, and do not represent them as being quarters specially set apart for the location of the nationals whose names they take. Foreigners or Chinese can alike reside in any quarters they may elect.

The settlement is cosmopolitan, the community is cosmopolitan, as a reference to the enumeration of the population as given below will show.

Government.—The Government of the place may be divided under two heads: the judicial or paternal part, remaining entirely in the hands of the local foreign officials appointed by Western Governments, who deal with civil and criminal cases. The English Supreme Court is the only Imperial Court. The other Courts are Consular, with the exception of the Mixed Court. The Executive, or Local Government, is carried on by Municipal Councils, of which there are two.

In the extreme south of the settlement the French have a Council, while the affairs of the Anglo-American sections are managed by one Council. The first bears the title of "Conseil de l'Administration Municipale Français," while the official designation of the latter is the "Council for the Foreign Community of Shanghai."

The Land Regulations—Are the rules by which the Local Government is carried on. They were originally drawn up by—

1st, Captain Balfour, Her Britannic Majesty's Consul in 1845-46, and known as the "British Land Regulations."

2ndly, By Mr. (now Sir) Rutherford Alcock, Her Britannic Majesty's Consul, Mr. R. C. Murphy, United States' Consul, and M. Edan, French Consul, in 1854, with the assent of the foreign community of the time; and—

3rdly, more recently in 1865 and 1869 amended and enlarged by the foreign community, passed by the foreign local Consul, and finally approved of by the Foreign Ministers at Peking in 1869.

Thus these Regulations, which may be said to take the form of the Charter of Incorporation of western cities, form our local *lex tenæ*.

The French Consul, M. de Montigny, obtained in 1849 from the Chinese Government an assignment of space within which French subjects should be at liberty to acquire land and buy residences, &c.

In 1862, from an extension of the limits of the ground originally placed at the service of the French, the French Consul established a separate Council, which continued to administer its affairs under the Regulations framed jointly with his English and American colleagues by M. Edan, in 1854.

In 1868 a new code of regulations came into force on the French side.

There are therefore two sets of Regulations in force, viz., the "Réglement d'Organisation Municipale de la Concession Francaise," and the "Local Regulations and Bye Laws," for the division of the foreign settlement north of the Yang-King-Pang. Both regulations have the same end in view. The powers to elect a Committee or Council to levy taxes at public meetings, for the maintenance of the peace, good order, and government of the settlement.

The regulations for the French side, so far as I am aware, work well. In regard to those for the Anglo-American districts, the Municipal Council in their Report for the year ended 31st March, 1871, say:—

"The affairs of the Municipality are in a prosperous state. The financial condition is satisfactory; the expenditure is 1,120 taels in excess of the receipts. This

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was to be expected, seeing the unlooked-for burden falling upon the funds during the year just concluded. The affairs of the Municipality have been administered under the Land Regulations and Bye laws, 1870, and seeing the ease with which the rules have worked, the Council cannot refrain from congratulating the community upon having a code of local laws adapted to its requirements, as well as popular with the residents, both foreign and native.

These rules came into operation on the 15th March, 1870.

In Shanghai may be seen the essence of local self-government. They are, however, laws to which foreigner and native are alike amenable.

The foreign Councils administer the municipal affairs. They are elected by the community. They tax themselves, and, although Chinese do not sit at the Council meetings, their interests are largely represented and cared for by an influential and wealthy class of foreigners, having considerable interest in Chinese house property.

Composition and Constitution of Councils.

	French.	English.	American.	German.	Danish.	Total.
French Council...	5	...	3	1	...	9
Anglo-American ditto	...	4	2	2	1	9
	5	4	5	3	1	18

The Consul-General for France is President of the French Council.

The Anglo-American Council elects its own Chairman and Vice-Chairman, and is free from Consular influence in its deliberations.

One of the foreign Consuls is generally a Councillor, but then he takes his seat at the Board in the capacity of a ratepayer, not a Consul. The money qualification is necessary for a Councillor on the French side, while for the Anglo-American side a Councillor must be ratepayer to the amount of 50 taels annually. The Municipal Councillors on the French side are nominated for two years; half of the number retire each year. The Anglo-American Council holds office for one year only.

The election of Councillors for both districts takes place in April and May in each year.

To facilitate the transaction of business each Council appoints its own Sub-Committee, viz.:—Finance, Public Works, and Watch Committees.

The number of voters in the Anglo-American quarter is about 309, and for the French side 220, exclusive of Chinese. The qualification of voters differs in the two quarters. On the French side the qualification consists in the voter owning, in virtue of a regular title-deed granted by any foreign Consul, land within the limits of the French concession, or occupying as renter the whole or part of an estate on the Concession, and paying an annual rental of at least 1,000 francs, or residing on the Concession for more than three months, and being able to prove an annual income of 4,000 frs.; while the voter in the Anglo-American district must be an owner of land to the value of not less than 500 taels, whose annual payment of taxes must be 10 taels, or a householder paying an assessed rental of at least 500 taels. This latter franchise of course allows a preponderance of votes to the French side. The numbers of the voters at the late election of Councillors were as follows:—

French side.....204
Anglo-American district.....197

Communications between the Councils and the Chinese authorities pass through the hands of the foreign Consuls.

Foreign Consular Representatives.

The following Powers are represented by Consuls at this port:—Austria-Hungary, Belgium, Denmark, France, Italy, Netherlands, North German Confederation, Russia, Spain, Sweden and Norway, United States, Great Britain.

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THE PHILIPPINES.

MANILA.

Manila, the Capital of Luçonia, the largest of the Philippine Islands, and the principal settlement of the Spaniards in the East, is in lat. 14° 36' 8' N., lon. 120 53½ E. Population about 100,000, of whom from 4,000 to 5,000 may be Europeans. Manila is built on the shore of a spacious bay of the same name, at the mouth of a river navigable for small vessels a considerable way into the interior. The smaller class of ships anchor in Manila roads, in five fathoms, the north bastion bearing N. 37 E., the fishery stakes at the river's mouth N. 18° E., distant about a mile; but large ships anchor at Cavite, about three leagues to the southward, where there is a good harbour, well sheltered from the W. and S.W. winds. The arsenal is at Cavite; which is defended by Fort St. Philippe, the strongest fortress on the islands. The city is surrounded by a wall and towers, and some of the bastions are well furnished with artillery.

Though situated within the tropics, the climate of the Philippines is sufficiently temperate; the only considerable disadvantage under which they labour in this respect being that the principal part of the group come within the range of the typhoons. The soil is of very different qualities: but for the most part singularly fertile. They are rich in mineral, vegetable, and animal productions. It is stated in a statistical account of the Philippines, published at Manila in 1818 and 1819, the entire population of the islands amounted to 2,249,851, of which 1,376,222 belongs to Luçonia. But this return is believed to have been under-rated; and the population having increased very considerably in the interval, it is now estimated at about 4,000,000. There are some, but not many, Chinese settlers, and but few Europeans. The natives are said to be the most active, bold, and energetic of any belonging to the Eastern Archipelago. "These people," says a most intelligent navigator, "appear in no respect inferior to those of Europe. They cultivate the earth like men of understanding; are carpenters, joiners, smiths, goldsmiths, weavers, masons, &c. I have walked through their villages, and found them kind, hospitable, and communicative; and though the Spaniards speak of and treat them with contempt, I perceived that the vices they attributed to the Indians ought rather to be imputed to the government they have themselves established."—(*Voyage de M. de la Perouse, c.* 15)

The trade of the Philippines has increased very rapidly of late years. The imports principally consist of cotton stuffs and yarn, iron and hardware, woollens and worsteds, machinery, wines and spirits, furniture, arms and ammunition, apparel, slops, &c. By far the largest portion of the imports is supplied by the United Kingdom; but owing to the high discriminating duties in favour of goods imported on Spanish bottoms, a large proportion of the British goods are brought in Spanish ships from Singapore. In 1856 the imports of British produce were valued at £1,575,000, and the exports of Philippine produce on British account at £1,370,000. The Americans export produce worth about £1,000,000; and as their imports are a mere trifle, the balance is extinguished by drafts on London. Manila has also an extensive and increasing trade with China, Singapore, Java, Australia, India, &c.

The quantity of rice and paddy shipped to China from the islands cannot be ascertained with any degree of exactness; what goes from Manila is very small, because, before arriving there, it has, by its transport expense, added to the price at which it is obtained in the districts where it is produced, which, of course, prevents its being shipped from the capital. Probably, however, about a million coyans, each of which, one with another, weighs about a China picul, or 133⅓ lbs., may be annually exported. The export is regulated by the supposed scarcity or abundance of food in the country.—*M'Micking's Manila*, p. 270.

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The Philippine Islands contain an area of 52,647 English square miles, with a population, in 1873, of 4,319,269 souls, of whom about one-fourth are slaves. The islands, more than 500 in number, are divided into 27 provinces, 13 of which are on the isle of Luzon, 4 on the isle of Negros, 3 on Panáy and 3 on the isle of Mindanao.

The chief articles of produce of the Philippine Islands are sugar, hemp, and tobacco. The total exports to Great Britain in 1872 were of the value of £1,376,085, and the imports of British produce of £393,142. The chief article of export in 1872 was unrefined sugar, of the value of £734,946. Of the imports in 1872 the value of £207,245, or considerably more than one-half, was represented by cotton manufactures. The commercial intercourse between the Philippine Islands, as well as the rest of the Colonial Possessions of Spain, and the United Kingdom, has been steadily declining for a number of years.

Port Charge.—On foreign vessels, 2rs. per ton, and one-half on such as neither load nor unload cargo, besides fees amounting from $5 to $15, according to the size of vessels.

P.S.—On account of the Tariff of Import and Export Duties being under revision, it is omitted in this year's issue.

GENERAL ADMINISTRATION OF CUSTOMS OF THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

Customs Regulations to be observed by Masters, Supercargoes or Consignees of vessels arriving in Ports of the Philippine Islands, and penalties incurred for infringement thereof.

Rule I.—Masters of national or foreign vessels arriving at these islands from a foreign port will deliver their manifests to the visiting officer of the Customs on his arrival on board, under penalty of a fine of two hundred dollars. For all manifests not certified or attested to by the Spanish Consul of the port of their departure, a fine of one hundred dollars will be imposed; and if the manifests are not extended in conformity with the first Rule of the Royal Order of the 1st July, 1859, a fine of twenty-five dollars will be demanded.

Rule II.—The master or supercargo of every vessel is enjoined to be present at all the visits which may be made on board by the preventive service of the port, on entering or leaving, and on loading or discharging, and he must sign the document or certificate of such visit as well as the commander of the carbineers who makes the visit and his accompanying witnesses. Should it not be possible for such master or supercargo to go through this formality, it will devolve on the officer next in rank to act in his stead.

Rule III.—Masters of vessels arriving from foreign ports with any cargo on board are allowed 30 hours at Manila, and 48 at Cavite, after the entrance visit, to send in to the collector of Customs a manifest in triplicate, written in Spanish on plain paper and of uniform size, containing the name of the master, that of the ship, the number of Spanish tons burthen, the place whence the ship comes, a description by marks and numbers both in writing and in figures of each package of goods on board, the names of the consignees, the weight, measurement, and kind of goods stowed in bulk, their names, with every distinctness, those of the goods to remain in transit on board, and those to be discharged; specifying if possible the articles to be left in bond and those for consumption, the provisions, spare stores, armament, and coals, in case the vessel be a steamer, and, finally a note stating that the vessel does not carry any other goods, and that none of those manifested are prohibited from fear of contagion. After which the master will affix his signature making himself answerable to the Custom-house for the correctness of the manifest.

Rule IV.—If from stress of weather or other extraordinary cause, the master of a vessel may have been obliged, during the voyage, to throw overboard part of the cargo, a declaration to that effect must be made, and a specification will be required of the marks, numbers, and quantities, as far as possible, of the cargo so jettisoned, and

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if the Customs authorities demand it, the Log Book shall be presented to prove the facts.

Rule V.—Every master and supercargo subscribing a manifest is allowed four days after its delivery to augment or otherwise rectify the same, in case there be any omission or other error: this must also be done in triplicate. Should any omission be noticed in the manifest after this period and the one allowed, packages found to be omitted shall be seized, and the subscriber of the manifest fined an amount equal to the value of the goods omitted provided such value does not exceed four hundred dollars, and in case it does, and should the goods omitted belong or be consigned to the subscriber of the manifest, the fine will then be quadrupled. If on the contrary it should be found at the completion of the discharge that the number of packages noted in the manifest and in the subsequent corrections be in excess of the cargo actually on board, the master shall be fined one hundred dollars for each package found short, unless the same should be cargo in bulk: in which case the the duties thereon will be quadrupled. Finally, if on visiting the vessel any package be found, which is not declared and included in the manifest, it shall be confiscated, and the captain fined in a sum quadruple that of the duties which the said goods should pay to the Customs.

Rule VI.—The captains of vessels arriving from another Spanish port, and duly provided with a freight list from the Custom-house of that port, will deliver this document to the collector here immediately on his arrival, and will only manifest such the above freight list, explaining the reasons that have caused its omission, and specifying moreover the provisions and stores existing on board, unless the ship should have called in at a foreign port and there received cargo, in which case manifests shall be presented, and the same formalities observed as laid down in the preceding rules, for all documents in proof from the Spanish Consul at the port touched at.

Rule VII.—Whatever may be the nationality of a vessel, and whencesoever she comes either laden or in ballast, her captain, crew and passengers are not allowed on coming ashore to take with them anything without a special permission from the Collector of the Customs, except a writing case, and such wearing apparel as can be carried in an open travelling bag or bundle which is to be examined by the Carbineer on board, and by the one at the Captain of the Port's office.

Rule VIII.—The masters of national or foreign vessels who neglect to obey the provision made by Rule II. of this Regulations, shall forfeit fifty dollars, unless they can prove to the satisfaction of the Collector the causes which prevented it, and the master who shall present a manifest with any of the afore-mentioned requisites wanting, shall remedy the same as soon as the Collector of Customs orders it, otherwise the person who presents such manifest shall forfeit twenty-five dollars.

Rule IX.—Should the master of a vessel omit to include in the manifest the quantity of gold and silver, in coin or bullion, that may be on board, whatever its origin may be, or to give private information of it and its amount to the Collector of the Customs, he will be fined one per cent. on its value, always supposing the owners may not have declared it.

Rule X.—Any produce, goods, articles of use on board, or cargo of any kind whatsoever transferred from one ship to another in the bay, without permission of the Collector of the Customs, will be liable to seizure, as well as the lighter, launch, or other boat in which such transfer may be made, and the master of each vessel shall be fined five hundred dollars when the value of the merchandise or articles transferred does not exceed two hundred dollars; exceeding this sum, the fine will be one thousand dollars each, if the vessels are not the property of the masters, but being their property they will be confiscated, and the same course will be pursued when merchandise, or goods of any description are discharged without permission, and moreover the captains of vessels from which the merchandise or other effects are discharged shall be liable to the fine and penalties above-named.

Rule XI.—The master of every national or foreign ship entering a port open to trade in these Islands, in ballast or with cargo in distress or in transit, and those who may be obliged to put into a port not open to trade, are bound to produce their

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manifest or register as provided by the preceding Rule, and to fulfil the same duties as required by the Custom-house of Manila.

Rule XII.—Except in cases in which wrecks or unavoidable damage may occur, any foreign or national ship coming from sea discharging or loading any quantity of goods at a port not open to trade, will incur the confiscation of such goods, and in the contrary case he will incur the penalty provided by Rule X. for cases of fraudulent transhipment.

Rule XIII.—Masters of all vessels are obliged to supply the Custom-house officers during their stay on board with suitable lodgings, and allow them to have their meals at the second table, in compliance with the decree of the government of these Islands, dated 26th August, 1851.

SAILING DIRECTIONS FOR THE BAY OF MANILA.

At the entrances to the Bay the prevailing winds are, during the greater part of the year, from N. to E.; moderate during the first months of the monsoon but interrupted at times by strong Northerlies which last from one to three days: fresh when the monsoon is regularly established, particularly so from the outside of the entrances to the inside of Point Limay, from whence to the Bay they are more moderate, and it may be remarked that they are seldom light in the entrances and fresh in the Bay at the same time; calm at the latter end of the monsoon with squalls during the afternoon from S. E. S. and S. W., indicating the proximities of changeable weather, and winds from S. to W., which become established during the month of June; light N. E. and S. E. prevail now till 9 or 10 a.m. when the sea breeze sets in from S. and S. W. and W. during the intervals of the squalls, which are fresh from S. W., accompanied by thick cloudy weather and rain. These squalls last six, eight and ten days, and even as many as thirty, and from June to September, while they last, fine weather is seldom experienced.

At the beginning of the N. E. monsoon the land winds on the S. E. coast of the Bay are from the E.; from February they shift to S. E. and generally fresh enough to raise a swell and oblige reefs to be taken in the sails, especially in Boca Chica (the northerly entrance) on account of the strong gusts which come down from the ravines on the Island of Corregidor; they commence about four or five p.m., extending from Point Fuego on the southern coast outside the Bay to Point Limay on the northern coast inside the Bay, and cease before midnight; when these winds are unseasonably late they last longer, and sometimes till late on to the following morning; from April, they are generally very light. In the northern part of the Bay—entrance to Pampanga—the land wind shifts to the north about midnight, and when fresh at this spot it extends to all parts of the Bay; it ceases at sunrise, from which time the regular monsoon succeeds it according to the season.

Between the monsoons the winds are generally N. W. outside, but rarely extend inside the Bay, and during these times especially, from September to November, it is when the typhoons or hurricanes usually take place, and oftentimes without any previous warning, not even from the Barometers.

During strong N. or N. W. winds there are no land winds, but otherwise they may always be counted upon inside the Bay.

The tides are very moderate, and high water may always be counted upon between eleven and twelve o'clock at the entrance to Manila during conjunction or opposition, and half an hour earlier at the Island of Corregidor; during the rest of the month they are very irregular as to time and duration. The rise and fall never exceeds six feet. At the entrances to the Bay when the ebb tide is backed by River currents and strong N. E. winds together, a delay of 12 or 14 hours takes place in the flow.

During strong S. Easterly weather, the tides are also longer in flowing than in ordinary times. To the S. E. of the Island of Corregidor the waters meet and pass through both entrances, forming currents in direction of the Island of Cabra.

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With an ebb tide and winds N. E. Vessels should not hug the Island of Corregidor too closely, tacking when necessary between Points Fuego and Limbones—where the current is less, or to the West of Corregidor if entering by Boca Chica, which is the better entrance on a N. E. wind.

The Coast both N. and S. of the Corregidor is quite free from all dangers up to Point Luzon on the North and Point Fuego to the South. Vessels can tack well up to the land, avoiding of course too near an approach.

The Monja has deep water all around and close up to it.

The Lechones are clean with the exception of one rock, which has six feet of water on it, about a cable's length from shore, and bearing S. 8 deg. W. from the most Easterly rock.

Outside the Corregidor there are the ports of Mariveles and Hamilo. The first to the N. W. of the Island (a plan of it is to be found on the chart of the Bay) is generally used as a halting place for tide or wind-bound vessels, anchoring on the Eastern side, and a look-out must be kept for the strong gusts which are felt sometimes on entering; during S. W. winds it is necessary to anchor on the sheltered or Western side. The port of Hamilo is a safe port, with an easy entrance, at the beginning of a typhoon; it is on the Southern coast at the bottom of the first Bay, between Points Fuego and Limbones—about five miles south of the latter. To find the anchorage steer South from the entrance to Manila Bay till two small barren islands are sighted—the one to the North, near to the land, having the appearance of an old fort in ruins; proceed between these islands or to the South of them, and when near to the ridge of the small pointed islands that cover the entrance, leave these to starboard—steering East and keeping the centre of the passage, in which there are 18 to 20 fathoms of water, with sandy bottom, until you reach a suitable anchorage,—8 to 9 fathoms will be found inside with a mud bottom, and 4 fathoms close in to the shore. Caution is required in making this port from the sea, as two barren islands further to the South than those just described might be mistaken for them; these are close to Point Fuego, where the coast bends to the S. E.; they afford no shelter, and are surrounded by a rocky bottom.

The coast of Mariveles is free from danger until it diverges to the North, from whence towards Pampanga, and then only within 3 or 4 cables' length from the shore, some rocks have been touched by vessels venturing too near.

The island of Corregidor may be approached fearlessly on all sides but the Eastern, where a small pointed rock exists with a ridge, extending South about half-way between the Island and Pulo Caballo.

There is a passage between Pulo Caballo and Corregidor, but it is not recommended.

The Fraile has deep water all around, and close up to it.

The Southern coast, as far as the high land extends, is clean, with the exception of some rocks about half a mile from the beach off the second point E. of the small island Sinalan in a line with the Fraile. On leaving the high land the lead will show shallow water very often, and vessels should not approach too near the low land in this vicinity. During Easterly and South Easterly winds, it is safe to approach the coast between Point Fuego and Limbones, and in short tacks get past the small island of Sinalan, from whence a clear course opens to weather Pulo Caballo.

Vessels beating up Manila Bay should endeavour to reach the northern coast before night, so as to avail of the land breeze, which becomes weaker in proportion to the distance from the land.

St. Nicola's Bank is situated in a line with, and about half way between, the Corregidor and the steeples of the Cavite churches, it is about $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles in circumference, and its least depth of water, one fathom, is on the N. E., increasing towards the N. and N. W. to 3, 6, 12 and 18 fathoms within a distance of one cable's

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length. The shoal is rock covered with sand, and its bearings (shoalest port) are as follows:—

From Telegraph Station on Corregidor.....N. 72 35 E.
„ Pulo Caballo.....N. 62 — E.
„ Telegraph Station on Point Palibuyo (on S. E. coast)...N. 24 — W.
„ Mount Arayat.....S. 1 47 E.

With a free wind vessels may pass on the Southern side of the shoal—keeping Corregidor at West till the Telegraph Station on Point Palibuyo bears S. S. E., when a N. E. course must be followed, but all the coast line between Marigondon and Salinas is shallow water and foul.

The North and Eastern coasts are shallow, and the lead will indicate that the land, which is low and marshy, must be kept at a distance. Fishing stakes will be found here at long distances from the beach, but as long as the lead does not announce danger, the stakes, which are of Bamboo and harmless, need not be noticed.

On the west side of the Bay from Point Limay up to the parallel of Mount Orion, a good anchorage will be found, and shelter from the tempests of the S. W. monsoon. Without going too near the land, 10 to 12 fathoms will be found with a sandy bottom.

Vessels arriving at Cavite anchorage during Westerly gales, and desiring to communicate with the shore without delay should steer for Cañaco—which is the Bay between Point Sangley (a low sandy beach) and the town of Cavite. To find the anchorage—steer for Point Sangley; giving it a moderate berth, and let go the anchor in 4 fathoms. This is a secure position, where vessels can be visited, and assisted if necessary by the authorities, in weather that would render the Manila Bar impassable.

The only danger at Manila anchorage is at night, on nearing the Bar of the River Pasig. Eight fathoms will be found as long as the Lighthouse bears from N. to E., and continuing that course, vessels may choose their own anchorages, but in thick weather, it is advisable to anchor as soon as the lead marks under 8 fathoms. In the N. E. monsoon, vessels can anchor nearer in shore, because land winds prevail, but during the S. W. monsoon and between the monsoons when typhoons may be looked for, it is safer to anchor farther off, with two anchors N. and S., giving all vessels riding on one anchor only a wide berth.

Manila, 1st May, 1874.

RULES TO BE OBSERVED AT THE ANCHORAGES.

Captains must be careful when anchoring not to allow their anchors to become entangled with those of other vessels, and to leave these plenty of room for swinging; vessels infringing these rules will at once be required to change their berths.

Vessels occupying insecure or inconvenient berths must immediately change same on receiving notice to that effect from the Captain of the Port.

Vessels once at anchor must not change their berths without previous permission from the Captain of the Port, unless in case of urgent necessity, in which case notice of, and reasons for same, must be given to the Captain of the Port as soon afterwards as possible.

Boats proceeding from vessels at the anchorage to the shore should be provided with an anchor ready for use, in case it should be required.

No vessel is allowed to enter the River without previously obtaining permission from the Captain of the Port, who has to give the necessary instructions for the purpose, and provide Pilots and any other assistance that may be required.

A fine of $10 in each case will be imposed upon the Captain of any vessel leaving the River for Cavite without permission, and for not presenting himself at once on his arrival at, or before leaving, the anchorage of Cañaco.

Vessels at the anchorage or entering the Bay in want of assistance may make use of the following Signals, which will be attended to, if practicable, by the Consignees or by the Captain of the Port. The National flag should be used, and

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in case of two being required, any other will answer the purpose. When guns are fired as signals, a proper interval should be allowed to elapse between each discharge:—

SIGNALS.

Assistance required.	*Flags.*	*Number of Guns.*
A cable	1 on the bowsprit	1
An anchor	1 in the foreriggging	1
An anchor and a cable	1 in the bowsprit 1 in the foreriggging	1
A launch	2 at the foremast head	1
Mutiny on board	1 in the main rigging	1
Fire on board	2 at the mainmast head	2

Manila, 1st May, 1874.

RULES TO BE OBSERVED BY VESSELS ENTERING THE BAY OF MANILA AND ITS PORTS.

1st.—All vessels entering the Bay are to hoist their National flags at the Corregidor and immediately heave to, should a Government barge make for them. The Captain who, weather permitting, shall refuse to heave to on being signalized so to do by a Gun or otherwise, shall pay a fine equal in amount to double the cost of the ammunition expended. (N.B.—Vessels are not visited here in ordinary times).

All vessels sailing in sight of the Ports of Manila or Cavite shall display their National flags under a penalty of $8.

2nd.—Until a vessel shall have been visited by the Port and Health Authorities the Captain will be held strictly responsible for all the consequences that may arise from allowing anyone to board his vessel. Until admitted to free practique he shall keep a quarantine or other flag at his foremast head, and for the mere act of allowing anyone on board before being so admitted, he shall pay a fine of $250. Vessels already admitted to free practique that may afford assistance to vessels arriving will be in the same category, must hoist the flag, at the foremast head, be re-admitted to free practique and be liable to the same fine and penalty for the infringement of this Rule.

3rd.—On the arrival of the Port Authorities the Captain shall present his Bill of Health from the last Port he may have sailed from, and in case he should not have one, will have to extend a Certificate in which he must declare if any contagious disease existed at that Port on the date of sailing, as also the state of health of all on board.

Passengers with their baggage should be ready on arrival to be examined by the medical officer of the Port if considered necessary, and answer any questions that may be put to them.

The Captain will also be required to present his Register in order that the name, nationality, Captain, tonnage, &c., may be noted, and he will also be required to state his Port of sailing, Ports of call, dates of sailing, destination, armament, cargo, consignees, and anything remarkable that may have occurred on the voyage. He will deliver a list of his crew and passengers, giving the professions and destinations of the latter, and whether or not they have passports, which must be given to the Police officer who will be on hand to receive them, and any information the Captain can afford respecting them.

For all inaccuracies in the Health Certificate, number of crew and passengers, and for any false declaration as to the professions of the latter the Captain shall pay a fine of $250 for each offence, be held responsible for the result, and his vessel shall not be admitted to free practique until he shall have complied with this Regulation.

The Captain shall deliver any Letters he may have brought to the Post-office authorities.

4th.—All vessels not admitted to free practique, or that may be put in quarantine, will abide by the laws which will be explained to the Captain, who will see that the

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yellow or other flag be kept at his foretopmast head, and any infraction of this Regulation will subject the Captain to an immediate fine of $500, and to be tried judicially for the offence.

5th.—The first duty of the Captain on landing is, under a penalty of $5, to present himself to the Captain of the Port, who will direct him and his passengers to the proper authorities. Passengers of distinction are exempted from accompanying the Captain, and will be advised of the Customs of the Port on board.

6th.—At the anchorages no vessels are allowed to keep their guns loaded, and no firearms of any kind can be discharged without previous permission except when done to ask for assistance, as explained in the Anchorage Regulations. Captains will pay a fine of $20 for each discharge, besides the expenses occasioned by sending off assistance, &c., in response from the shore.

7th.—All vessels must have a Consignee, who will guarantee the fulfilment of these Regulations to the extent of $500, and the Captain must give in the name of such Agents within 30 hours of his arrival in Manila, or 48 hours if in Cavite or Cañaco, otherwise pay a fine of $50, and be admonished.

8th.—To take in or discharge ballast, Captains must first obtain permission from the Captain of the Port, and will pay a fine as expressed in the annexed Tariff, No. 1, should said permission not be applied for and obtained before doing so, as also for discharging ballast in unauthorized places, and throwing it or any kind of rubbish overboard.

9th.—Any individual found boarding a vessel before it shall have been admitted to free practique shall pay a fine of $25, and the Captain of any vessel who shall allow his boats to be used for such a purpose shall be fined $50, and be liable for any other penalty the act may subject him to.

10th.—From 11 p.m. till daybreak no boats or bancas are allowed to traffic at the anchorages, unless with previously obtained permission or in case of urgent necessity. The Captain of the vessel whose boat shall be so used, and passenger by, or owner of, banca so offending shall pay a fine of $25.

Vessels at anchor are at liberty to stop and detain all suspicious looking boats or bancas that may be found infringing this Regulation.

Sailors found on shore loafing, between 10 o'clock at night and daybreak, will be detained and punished in accordance with the laws, and be held responsible for any disturbances they may cause.

11th.—Vessels entering the river must deliver up for safe keeping any Gunpowder they may have on board, and for every pound of Powder they may retain on board in opposition to this regulation, a fine of $1 will be imposed.

12th.—After 8 o'clock at night, no fires or naked lights will be allowed on board vessels in the river, under a penalty of $5.

It is absolutely prohibited to heat pitch, tar, tallow or any other inflammable substance on board vessels, launches or boats inside the river, and any person found infringing this Regulation will be fined $25.

13th.—The armaments of vessels or any part of them, and cannons when brought as ballast, cannot be landed, and he who shall attempt to infringe this Regulation will be fined and punished in proportion to the gravity of the offence.

14th.—The Captain of the Port being the proper authority for the chastisement of delinquents, any other person who shall inflict punishment on a native or other resident of the country, for faults committed on board, shall be fined in favor of the sufferer in proportion to the amount of punishment inflicted.

15th.—No native can be detained on board against his will, and no contract entered into for the purpose of securing the services of a deserter or covering his retreat shall be considered binding.

16th.—A fine of $100 in each case will be imposed upon any Captain who shall introduce or carry away a passenger without a passport.

No one is allowed to exchange from one vessel to another without authority from the Captain of the Port, and each person found infringing this regulation will be fined $10, and be liable for the damages caused to the vessel he may have left.

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The Consignees or Agents of vessels are responsible for any of the crew, who, on account of illness or any other cause, remain in the country with permission.

The Captains of vessels are bound, under a penalty of $10 for each case, to notify the Captain of the Port of any desertions that may take place on board in order to their arrest, and should such notification be made on the eve of the departure of the vessel, the Consignees or Agents become responsible for all expenses incurred for their arrest and transportation from the country.

17th.—In case of the death of any individual on board a vessel, the Captain is bound to notify the Captain of the Port, state the cause of death, and ask permission for interment. A fine of $24 will be imposed for the burial of a body without permission, and a like fine for throwing a body overboard, and the Captain will likewise be responsible for the consequences such an act may lead to.

18th.—The Captain of the Port will not despatch any vessel until he shall know that the Regulations of the Custom-house and Post-office have been attended to.

Any vessels leaving Port without being properly despatched, shall pay a fine of $2 per ton.

Vessels about to sail must indicate the intention with anticipation by hoisting a flag at the maintopmast head, under a penalty of $5.

19th.—Captains of vessels shall answer personally any summonses for their attendance that they may receive from the Civil authorities.

20th.—All vessels are bound to keep their anchor lights burning from Sunset to Sunrise, and delinquents will be fined $5, and held responsible for the damages their carelessness in this respect may cause.

21st.—After a vessel's departure, the general intent of these Regulations will remain in force as against the Consignees or Agents, who may have guaranteed their fulfilment; the amount guaranteed will be collected and distributed in proportion to the amount of claims arising, and claimants will retain their action against delinquents should they return to this country.

22nd.—The penalties imposed under these Regulations will be doubled in case of a repetition of the offence, and offenders will be liable for all expenses incurred, and be subject to indictment should aggravating circumstances render such a course necessary.

23rd.—All former Regulations and Tariffs not in accordance with the present are hereby abrogated.

Manila, 1st May, 1874.

ILOILO.

OBSERVATIONS ON THE TRADE AND NAVIGATION OF ILOILO.

By Nicolas Loney, Esq., Her Majesty's Vice-Consul.

Vessels bound from Manila, or from Ports to the Northward, during the N.E. Monsoon, safely proceed towards Iloilo by the Maricaban passage between Luzon and Mindoro, and through the chain of Islands off N.E. coast of Panay. For this route, the charts of the Spanish "*Commission Idrografica*," compiled by Don Claudio Monteros in 1857, would be useful. After passing Tablas and Remblon (which latter island possesses an excellent harbour, much frequented by coasting vessels as a port of refuge and for obtaining supplies), steer for the group of small islands called collectively the "*Silanga*," lying off the N.E. of Panay, a good mark for which is the high conical island called Pan de Azucar, or Sugar-loaf, which is visible from a great distance. In approaching these islands during the N.E. monsoon, vessels should pass between the islets of Jintotolo and Zapato-Major, and during the S.W. monsoon more in towards the Panay shore, between Olutaty and Zapato-Minor. After leaving the Zapato, the course is to the south of the Gigantes, and the channel through the group of islands is generally entered between Snogon and Calanan, from whence the route is continued between Culebre and the main Pan de Azucar and Malangaban, inside Ygbon Bulabadingan and Tagubanhan islands. Through the passage between these islands there is safe anchorage. The Estancia affords excellent

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anchorage and shelter at all times, and at Apiton opposite Yogubanham, there is also good anchorage in both monsoons. In the S.W. monsoon there is safe anchorage between Pan de Azucar and Sobrero islands, and in the bay of Malagonoes. In the N.E. monsoon, in addition to the Estancia and Apiton, there is good anchorage under Pan de Azucar, in the small bay or indent looking S.E. At Bacauan or La Conception, is the residence of the Commandant of the district, and from hence assistance and supplies may be had, if needed, and at the place marked Apiton (Aguada) on the charts, good water is easily obtainable.

The broader channel between the islands of Panay and Negros, although apparently good, and though formerly adoptes by several ships bound to Iloilo, is now found not to be safe, there being large patches of shoal water with coral, imperfectly surveyed, extending off the Batayan and Negros shore. Vessels have occasionally touched in coming through this passage, and it should not therefore be taken.

After passing Tagubanhan and Apiton, and emerging into the broad channel between Panay and Negros, the best course is to steer direct for the highest land visible on the island of Guimarás, care being taken to clear Pepitas rocks, which lie some distance off the shore and are awash.

Leaving the Calabazas islets and Pepitas, the route after making the small block-house near Banate, is due south, until a group of seven remarkable rocks, which lie between the N.E. end of Guimarás and Panay shore, called the Siete Pecados, are sighted. On opening the channel between the Guimarás and Panay and getting the Siete Pecados to bear W. $\frac{1}{4}$ N., steer direct for the passage between these rocks and the Panay shore. This course will clear the *Iguana Bank*, lying to the S.E., of the Pecados, with 1 to 2 fathoms of water on it, and Point Dumanges to the N.E., the shoal water of which extends to a considerable distance.

The lead is a good guide through the Siete Pecados channel, giving $4\frac{1}{2}$, 7, 8, 11 and 15 fathoms until the Pecados are passed to the southward, when the water deepens to 18 and 19 fathoms. The channel between these rocks and Guimarás is not good. On passing the Pecados the south shore should be kept on board, to avoid the shoal water on the Panay side. When the fort, which is half-a-mile to the west of the river Iloilo, bears W.S.W., steer for it, anchoring as convenient in 10 to 12 fathoms, a little more than a quarter of a mile off shore to the eastward of the river.

Though the northern passage just described is safe and convenient in the northerly monsoon, and is always used by coasters in both seasons, strangers will probably prefer the route along the west coast of Panay, making Iloilo from the south. This route should always be adopted in the S.W. monsoon. Making the western coast of Panay from the Mindoro Straits, this coast, comprising the province of Antique, should be closed, as the westerly monson is not very regular, and does not often blow strongly between the Cuyos Island and Panay, or the north of Basiland. It may be approached with safety anywhere to the southward of the islands of Barbatan and Maralison, which latter has a reef to the east and west. Barbatan, which is very steep, affords, with Lipata (under this latter point), the only available anchorage on the Antique coast during the S.W. monsoon, but in the N.E. monsoon the harbour of San José de Buena Vista is quite safe, and affords good supplies of provisions and water, being not unfrequently visited by whalers for that purpose.

The south coast of Panay is free from dangers till near the town of Otong. The coast of Guimarás to the north of Point Balingasag, or the north of Port St. Anna, is likewise safe. This port is capable of admitting vessels of large tonnage, and affords shelter under almost any circumstances. The Bights along the coast have deep water, and vessels can work close in shore, or from point to point, with perfect safety; but generally there is no good anchorage, as the coast is steep and the holding ground not good.

In passing the S.W. point of Panay during the night, the islands of Juraojurao and Nogas should not be closed, as both have reefs round them to the southward. When clear of these islands on rounding the S.W. point of Panay, vessels may safely steer N.E. by E. 32 miles without any danger, but after running that distance they should heave-to during the night, or if the night is very clear run towards the Panay

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shore keeping the lead going, and when the water shoals, anchoring till daylight, as by keeping over to the Guimarás shore (particularly in the N. E. monsoon), they will find no anchorage, and will lose ground.

It is necessary to follow the above instructions carefully, because the Otong Bank extends more to the west and south-west than is shown on the present published chart, and is yearly increasing, and also because the tide runs very strongly on both sides of it. With the flood tide (against the N.E. monsoon), vessels can easily work up in short tacks under the Guimarás shore.

The Otong Bank is 8 miles in length N.E. and S.W., by 2½ miles N.W. by W., and S.E. by E. at its broadest part. It is of fine sand, with depths varying from ½ to 3 fathoms. The edges in some places are steep, and in others shoal gradually. To avoid this danger, vessels should, after closing Guimarás, keep that shore on board, and be careful in beating up not to close the Panay side to less than four fathoms, and not to stand further from the Guimarás shore than half-a-mile, until Point Cabalig bears S. by W. ½ W. 2¾ miles, when they should stand across and open the port of Iloilo clear of Point Bondulan, which kept open will clear the Guimarás Bank lying between Points Cabalig and Bondulan. Care should be taken in standing across towards the Otong Bank, to tack as soon as the water shoals to 6 fathoms, as the Bank is steep-to. After passing Point Bondulan, the fort should not be brought to the eastward of N.E. by E.

Guimarás Bank, with 11 feet on its shoalest part, extends in a N.E. by E., and S.W. by S. direction a little over a mile, and about three cables east and west, with deep water all round. The S.W. head bears from Point Bondulan N.N.E. ½ E. 1½ miles. Iloilo fort kept open off Point Bondulan will clear this danger.

These banks have been recently surveyed, in May, 1864, by the officers of the Spanish "*Hydrographical Commission*," but the charts have not yet been published. It is intended to place two lights in such a position as will greatly facilitate the entrance from the south.

Anchorage.—The island of Guimarás forms in front of Iloilo a sheltered passage, running nearly N. and S. about 2½ miles broad, with deep water and good holding ground except immediately to the eastward of the fort, where the sand is loose. In mid-channel the depths exceeds 20 fathoms. The best anchorage, least exposed to the sweep of the tides, is to bring the Bantay (guard house) off the south point of the river to bear N.W. ½ N., with the fort bearing S.W. ½ W. Here a ship is out of the strongest current, with the advantage that cargo-boats can easily reach her and return.

To Enter the River and Inner Port of Iloilo.—Although the land is low at the entrance, the mouth of the river is distinctly seen, being marked by beacons on the port and starboard sides. On entering, keep the port beacon close on board, after passing which and the watch house, steer for the second point on the starboard hand, giving it a berth of forty feet. The east bank, with 16 feet, should be closed to this distance until after the first sharp bend of the creek is passed, and then the port side to the wharf or anchorage. Vessels usually bring up at jetties, about half-a-mile to one mile from the entrance, and have the advantage, if of moderate size, of discharging and loading at the stores without employing boats. The creek, or rather tidal river, varies in breadth from a quarter to half-a-mile, and reaches beyond the town of Melo, meeting the sea again near Iloilo; and another branch continues as far as Otong.

Depth of Water.—The depth at the entrance to the river is nearly 5 fathoms at low water, but at a short distance within it decreases to 15 feet, and than deepens. The rise of tide being 6½ feet, vessels drawing 16 to 18 feet can casily enter and leave; and when, as is proposed, a dredging-machine is employed to clear away the mud which has been allowed to accumulate, vessels of almost any draught will be able to complete their cargo inside. Ships of 1,000 tons register have loaded part cargoes alongside the jetties. The custom is to load to 14½ to 15 feet in the river and complete loading outside.

Tides.—It is high water at Iloilo, full and change, at noon; springs rise 6½ feet. The stream runs at spring quite 3 to 4 knots through Iloilo. The flood sets to the

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northward. The ebb tide to the north of Pepitas rocks runs to the eastward, but to the south of these rocks, to the westward.

VARIATION OF THE COMPASS.—1° 15' E.

PROVISIONS AND WATER.—Fresh beef is cheap and good. Good water can always be got a little to the north and south of the village of Pilator Buena Vista on Guimaras. It is best to take up the casks at high water on the beach, and with the aid of the natives fill them, so as to be ready to go off with the following tide. Take care to leave a little before high water, so as to be sure of reaching the ship, as the tide changes suddenly, and runs down with great strength.

REPAIRS.—The river of Iloilo affords considerable facilities for heaving vessels down. At the fine port of Santa Anna, on the island of Guimarás, is a building-yard.

PORT DUES.—On foreign vessels arriving and leaving in ballast, 12½ cents per ton; with cargo inwards or outwards, or both, 25 cents per ton. Payment at one port clears for the other open ports of the Philippines in a proportional extent.

MANIFEST.—This document must be certified by the Spanish Consul at the port from which the vessels arrive, under penalty of a fine of $200. This also applies to vessels in ballast.

MONEY.—The currency in confined to Spanish and South American dollars and subdivisions, and to the $1, $2 and $4 gold pieces coined in Manila.

WAGES.—The wages of labourers for shipping average from 25 to 30 cents a day; Carpenters 31¾ to 50 cents; Caulkers 37½ cents.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.—The picul of 110 catties, or 140 lbs. English; the quintal of 4 arrobas, or 100 lbs. Spanish, equal to 100 lbs. English; the arroba of 25 lbs. Spanish.

PRODUCE.—The country around Iloilo and in the province and island generally is very fertile and extensively cultivated. It is well peopledr, and there are towns of 18, 20, 30, and 40 thousand inhabitants in the vicinity and interior, and on the coast. Nearly all tropical productions can be grown on the island, but the chief articles of export are Sugar (which is at present the most important), Tobacco, Sapanwood, Rice, Hides, Hemp (imported coastwise), Cattle, and a large quantity of available native textures, made of the fibre of the pineapple leaf, Silk, Hemp, and other fibres. These textures are mostly for native consumption in the Archipelago. The quantity of sugar has increased rapidly since the opening of the port to direct foreign trade.

At the fine island of Negros the planting of cane is being much extended. The bulk of the plantations is owned by natives, but a number of Europeans have formed estates there, and several steam mills for crushing cane have recently been erected. Very productive land in good positions is to be had; labour is not scarce; conveyance of produce by sea to the Iloilo market is safe and expeditious, and intending planters could scarcely find a more eligible district.

COFFEE—Thrives well, but is not yet cultivated on a scale to allow of export.

Additional Note, regarding Lighthouses to be erected at Iloilo.

Two lights are to be placed by the Spanish Government in the south-western entrance of the port of Iloilo. One, a third-class light, is to be situated at the point marked G in the plan of the recently made survey, a mile S. 30° W., of point Galalg. The other will be of the fourth-class, and placed at the fort in the port of Iloilo. The point marked G is of rock, about 160 bears N. 85° W., consequently any vessel entering the port from the south, by keeping well in to the Light before taking up that course towards the north, will completely clear the bank.

The south point of Panay bears from the point G, S. 70° W. The light of the Iloilo fort determines by its position all the S.E. edge of the Otong bank, and by it vessels can pass safely through all the channel formed by the bank and Guimarás coast, with the advantage that it (the light) gives also the N.W., edge of the Guimarás bank, in the south of Point Bondulan. On this account a vessel beating up should not lose sight of the south light.

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General Post-Office, Hongkong.

RATES OF POSTAGE, NOTIFICATIONS, &c.

REVISED AND CORRECTED BY THE POSTMASTER-GENERAL ON THE 11TH DECEMBER, 1874.

POST-OFFICE NOTIFICATIONS.

Colonial Postage Stamps may be purchased at the General Post-Office.

The Stamps represent the following amounts in value:—

2 Cents	1 Penny.	18 Cents	9 Pence.	2 Dollars	Duty Stamps to be available for the payment of postage.
4 „	2 Pence.	24 „	1 Shilling.	3 „	
6 „	3 „	30 „	15 Pence.	10 „	
8 „	4 „	48 „	2 Shillings.		
12 „	6 „	96 „	4 „		

It must be understood that the Postage Labels of this Colony are alone available for the payment of postage on correspondence posted at the General Post-office in Hongkong, or the Agencies thereof at Canton, Macao, Swatow, Amoy, Foochow-foo, Shanghai, Ningpo, Hankow, Hiogo, Nagasaki, and Yokohama, and that except in the case of correspondence sent by Officers and Seamen serving on board Her Majesty's Ships, British Postage Stamps are not available for the payment of postage.

The Postage Stamps of Hongkong may be used on correspondence addressed to places to which the prepayment of postage is either compulsory or optional, no credit will be given to these Stamps on correspondence addressed to places to which the postage cannot be prepaid in Hongkong.

All correspondence for places to which prepayment is compulsory, must be prepaid in Hongkong Postage Stamps.

Insufficiently Stamped Letters addressed to the United Kingdom will be sent on, charged with a fine of One Shilling in addition to the Postage.

All transactions in fractional parts of a Dollars will be conducted in the Coins prescribed by Ordinance No. 1 of 1866, and in the Proclamation of the 22nd January, 1864, and no other Coins but those therein specified will either be received or given in charge as fractional parts of a Dollar.

Payment for Postage Stamps must be made in the current Dollars of the Colony or Bank Notes.

ENGLISH PACKETS.

Letters for registration will be received until 10 A.M. on the day of departure.

Letters posted after 10 A.M. will not be forwarded unless the *Late Fee* of 18 Cents each, as well as the postage, is prepaid. The latest time of posting Letters at this Office is 11 A.M. and for Newspapers, Books, or Patterns 10 A.M. Late Letters (but Letters only) addressed to the United Kingdom, *via Brindisi*, or to Singapore, may be posted on board the Packet from 11.30 A.M. to the time of sailing, on payment of a *Late Fee* of 48 cents each in addition to the postage.

FRENCH PACKETS.

The Post-office will be open for the reception of Ordinary Letters, Newspapers, Books, &c., until 11 A.M. on the day of departure of the packet, after which no Letters can be received. Letters for Registration will be received until 10 A.M.

UNITED STATES' PACKETS,

The Post-office will be open for the reception of Ordinary Letters, Books, Newspapers, &c., until 2.30 P.M. on the advertised day of departure.

Letters can be posted on board the Packet from 2.30 P.M. to 2.50 P.M., on payment of a Late Fee of 12 cents in addition to the Postage.

The prepayment of the Postage to all places by this route is compulsory. Correspondence insufficiently prepaid will be forwarded by the following English or French Packet.

Correspondence addressed to Yokohama, and the United States, must be superscribed per....., and that addressed to the United Kingdom must be superscribed "*via San Francisco.*"

MONEY ORDERS.

Money Orders will be granted until 5 P.M. of the day previous to the departure of the English and French Packets.

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Rates of Postage Chargeable in Hongkong, upon Letters, Newspapers, Prices Current, Books and Patterns, forwarded to the undermentioned Countries and Places.

Countries, &c.	Letter. Under ½ oz.	Under 1 oz.	Every additional.	* Newspaper or Price Current.	* Book Packet. Under 2 oz.	Under 4 oz.	Every additional.	* Packet of Patterns.	* Registration Fee.
	c.	c.	oz. c.	cts.	c.	c.	oz. c.		cents.
*Aden, per Brit. Packet,	—	8	½ 8	2	—	6	4 6	Book Rate.	12
*Do., „ French „	—	14	½ 14	2	—	6	4 6	do.	12
*Africa, West Coast of, via Southampton,	—	34	½ 34	6	—	12	4 12	do.	None.
* Do. „ Brindisi or M'seilles,	—	40	½ 40	8	—	18	4 18	do.	do.
*Africa, East Coast of, „ Aden,	—	20	½ 20	2	—	8	4 8	do.	12
Alexandria, * per Brit. Packet.,	—	12	½ 12	2	—	6	4 6	do.	8
Do., „ French „	12	24	½ 12	2	—	6	4 6	do.	12 cts. per ½ oz.
*Amoy,	—	8	½ 8	2	—	6	4 6	do.	8
*Ascension, via Aden,	—	20	½ 20	2	—	8	4 8	do.	12
					1oz 2oz				
*Australia, „ Ceylon,	—	24	½ 24	2	2 4	8	4 8	do.	12
Austria, † „ Southampton,	—	34	½ 34	8	8 16	2	8	do.	16
Do., „ Brindisi, per Brit. Pkt.,	—	24	½ 24	4	—	8	4 8	do.	24 cts. per ½ oz.
Do., per French Packet,	24	48	¼ 24	C't be pd.	Can't be paid			Can't be sent.	24 cts. per ½ oz.
*Batavia „ Brit. Pkt. pd. to S'pore,	—	8	½ 8	2	—	6	4 6	Book Rate.	None.
* Do., „ French „	—	8	½ 8	2	—	6	4 6	do.	do.
* Do., „ Fren. pd. to destination,	—	18	½ 18	—	Letter Rate.			—	18 cts. per ½ oz.
Belgium, † via Southampton,	—	30	½ 30	4	4	8	2 4	Book Rate.	16
Do., „ Brindisi, per Brit. Pkt.,	—	24	½ 24	4	—	12	4 12	do.	24 cts. per ½ oz.
Do., per French Packet.,	20	40	¼ 20	C't be pd.	Can't be paid			Can't be sent.	20 cts. per ½ oz.
Bermuda, via Southampton,	—	34	½ 34	6	—	12	4 12	Book Rate.	16
Do., „ Brindisi, or M'seilles,	—	40	½ 40	8	—	18	4 18	do.	16
*Bolivia, „ Southampton,	—	58	½ 58	6	—	14	4 14	do.	None.
* Do., „ Brindisi or M'seilles,	—	64	½ 64	8	—	20	4 20	do.	do.
*Brazil, „ Southampton,	—	46	½ 46	6	—	12	4 12	do.	do.
* Do., „ Brindisi or M'seilles,	—	52	½ 52	8	—	18	4 18	do.	do.
†Brunswick (Germany,) „ Southampton,	—	34	½ 34	8	8	16	2 8	do.	16
Do., „ Brindisi, per Brit. Pkt.,	—	24	½ 24	4	—	8	4 8	do.	24 cts. per ½ oz.
Do., per French Packet,	24	48	¼ 24	C't be pd.	Can't be paid			Can't be sent.	24 cts. per ½ oz.
*Buenos Ayres, via Southampton,	—	46	½ 46	6	—	12	4 12	Book Rate.	None.
* Do., „ Brindisi or M'seilles,	—	52	½ 52	8	—	18	4 18	do.	do.
Calcutta, * per Brit. Packet,	—	8	½ 8	2	—	6	4 6	do.	12
Do., * „ French Packet,	—	14	½ 14	2	—	6	4 6	do.	12
Do., „ Indian Packet,	—	8	½ 8	2	—	6	4 6	do.	12
*Canton,	—	8	½ 8	2	—	6	4 6	do.	8
*Cape of Good Hope, via Aden,	—	20	½ 20	2	—	8	4 8	do.	12
*Canada & Van C'ver's I'ld. via Southampton,	—	28	½ 28	6	—	12	4 12	do.	16
* Do., „ Brindisi or M'seilles,	—	34	½ 34	8	—	18	4 18	do.	16
*Canary Islands, „ Southampton,	—	46	½ 46	Book Rate	8	16	2 8	do.	None.
* Do., „ Brindisi or M'seilles,	—	52	½ 52	do.	—	22	4 22	do.	do.
Cape de Verde Islands, „ Southampton,	—	34	½ 34	do.	6	12	2 6	do.	16
Do., „ Brindisi or M'seilles,	—	40	½ 40	do.	—	18	4 18	do.	16
*Ceylon, per Brit. Packet,	—	8	½ 8	2	—	6	4 6	do.	12
* Do., „ French Packet,	—	14	½ 14	2	—	6	4 6	do.	12
*Chili, via Southampton,	—	58	½ 58	6	—	14	4 14	do.	None.
* Do., „ Brindisi or M'seilles,	—	64	½ 64	8	—	20	4 20	do.	do.
*Columbia, U. States of „ Southampton,	—	46	½ 46	6	—	12	4 12	Can't be sent.	16
* Do., „ Brindisi or M'seilles,	—	52	½ 52	8	—	18	4 18	do.	16
*Costa Rica, „ Southampton,	—	46	½ 46	6	—	12	4 12	Book Rate.	None.
* Do., „ Brindisi or M'seilles,	—	52	½ 52	8	—	18	4 18	do.	do.
*Constantinople, Smyrna, and Beyrout. per Brit. Packet,	—	20	½ 20	2	2	4	2 2	do.	8
„ French Packet,	12	24	½ 12	C't be pd.	Can't be paid			Can't be sent.	12 cts. per ½ oz.
*Curaçoa via Southampton,	—	46	½ 46	6	—	12	4 12	Book Rate.	16
* Do., „ Brindisi, or M'seilles,	—	52	½ 52	8	—	18	4 18	do.	16
Denmark, † „ Southampton,	—	28	½ 28	8	8	16	2 8	do.	16
Do., „ Brindisi per Brit. Pkt.,	—	32	½ 32	4	—	12	4 12	do.	32 cts. per ½ oz.
Do., per French Packet,	26	52	¼ 26	C't be pd.	Can't be paid			Can't be sent.	26 cts. per ½ oz.
*Ecuador. via Southampton,	—	58	½ 58	6	—	14	4 14	Book Rate.	None.
* Do., „ Brindisi, or M'seilles,	—	64	½ 64	8	—	20	4 20	do.	do.
*Falkland Islands, „ Southampton,	—	34	½ 34	6	—	12	4 12	do.	16
Do., „ Brindisi or M'seilles,	—	40	½ 40	8	—	18	4 18	do.	16
*Foochow,	—	8	½ 8	2	—	6	4 6	do.	8
France, per Brit. Pkt., via Brindisi,	18	36	½ 18	C't be pd.	Can't be paid			Can't be paid.	18 cts. per ½ oz
Do., „ Do. via M'seilles,	12	24	½ 12	do.	do.			do.	12 cts. per ½ oz,
Do., „ French Packet,	12	24	½ 12	do.	do.			do.	do.

* Denotes that pre-payment is compulsory, it being in all other cases voluntary.—† Denotes that if sent unpaid, the Letter will be liable to an extra charge on delivery.

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Countries, &c.	Letter. Under ¼ oz.	Letter. Under ½ oz.	Letter. Every additional.	* Newspaper or Price Current.	* Book Packet. Under 2 oz.	* Book Packet. Under 4 oz.	* Book Packet. Every additional.	* Packet of Patterns.	* Registration Fee
	c.	c.	oz c.	cts.	c.	c.	oz. c.		cents.
Gambia, . . Southampton,	—	34	½ 34	6	—	12	4 12	Book Rate.	16
Do., . B'disi or M'seilles,	—	40	½ 40	8	—	18	4 18	do.	16
German States:—									
Baden, . . .									
Saxe-Altenburg, .									
Bavaria . . .									
Hesse, . . .									
Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, †S'ton.,	—	34	½ 34	8	8	16	2 8	do.	16
Hohenzollern, . . B'disi BP	—	24	½ 24	4	—	8	4 8	do.	24 cts. per ½ oz.
Saxe-Weimar . . F'ch Pkt.,	20	40	¼ 20	Can't be paid.	Can't be paid.			Can't be sent.	20 cts. per ¼ oz.
Nassau, ...									
Schwartzburg, . .									
Reuss, ...									
Wurtemburg, . .									
Gibraltar, . . . *Brit. Pkt.	—	24	½ 24	2	—	8	4 8	Book Rate.	8
Do., . . . French Pkt.,	18	36	¼ 18	Can't be sent.	Can't be sent.			Can't be sent.	None.
Gold Coast & Liberia, . S'ton.,	—	34	½ 34	6	—	12	4 12	Book Rate.	16
Do., . . B'disi or M'seilles,	—	40	½ 40	8	—	18	4 18	do.	16
*Greece, & Ionian Islands, Alex.,	12	24	¼ 12	Can't be paid.	Can't be paid.			Can't be sent.	None.
*Guadaloupe, S'ton	—	46	½ 46	6	—	12	4 12	Book Rate.	do.
*Guatemala, and Brindisi or	—	52	½ 52	8	—	18	4 18	do.	do.
*Grey Town, M'seilles									
Hanover, . . † Southampton,	—	34	½ 34	8	8	16	2 8	do.	16
Do., B'disi *per* Brit. Pkt.,	—	24	½ 24	4	—	8	4 8	do.	24 cts. per ½ oz.
Do., M'seilles *per* F'ch Pkt.,	24	48	¼ 24	Can't be paid.	Can't be paid.			Can't be sent.	24 cts. per ¼ oz.
*Hayti, . . . Southampton,	—	46	½ 46	6	—	12	4 12	Book Rate.	None.
Do., . B'disi or M'seilles,	—	52	½ 52	8	—	18	4 18	do.	do.
Heligoland, . † Southampton,	—	38	½ 38	8	8	16	2 8	do.	16
Do., . . . Brindisi,	—	32	½ 32	4	—	12	4 12	do.	32 cts. per ½ oz.
Do., . . . French Pkt.,	26	52	¼ 26	Can't be paid.	Can't be paid.			Can't be sent.	26 cts. per ¼ oz.
*Hiogo . . . . Brit. Pkt.,	—	8	½ 8	2	—	6	4 6	Book Rate.	8
* Do., . . . French Pkt.,	—	14	½ 14	2	—	6	4 6	do.	8
Holland, . . † Southampton,	—	28	½ 28	6	4	8	2 4	do.	16
Do., B'disi *per* Brit. Pkt.,	—	24	½ 24	4	—	12	4 12	do.	24 cts. per ½ oz.
Do., . . . French Pkt.,	20	40	¼ 20	Can't be paid	Can't be paid.			Can't be sent.	20 cts. per ¼ oz.
Honduras, . . Southampton,	—	46	½ 46	6	—	14	4 14	Book Rate.	16
Do., . B'disi or M'seilles,	—	52	½ 52	8	—	20	4 20	do.	16
India, . , . * Brit. Pkt.,	—	8	½ 8	2	—	6	4 6	do.	12
Do., . . * French Pkt.,	—	14	½ 14	2	—	6	4 6	do.	12
Do., . . . Indian Pkt.,	—	8	½ 8	2	—	6	4 6	do.	12
Italy, ... Brit. Pkt.,	—	16	½ 16	2	—	6	4 6	do.	16 cts. per ½ oz.
Do., . . . French Pkt.,	20	40	¼ 20	Can't be paid.	Can't be paid.			Can't be sent.	20 cts. per ¼ oz.
*La Guayra, . . Southampton,	—	46	½ 46	6	—	12	4 12	do.	None.
* Do. . B'disi or M'seilles,	—	52	½ 52	8	—	18	4 18	do.	do.
Lagos, . . Southampton,	—	34	½ 34	6	—	12	4 12	Book Rate.	16
Do., B'disi or M'seilles,	—	40	½ 40	8	—	18	4 18	do.	16
*Macao, ... ———	—	8	½ 8	2	—	6	4 6	do.	8
*Madeira, . . Southampton,	—	34	½ 34	6	—	12	4 12	do.	None.
* Do., . B'disi or M'seilles,	—	40	½ 40	8	—	18	4 18	do.	do.
*Manila, ... ———	—	8	½ 8	2	—	6	4 6	do.	8
Malta, . . . Brit. Pkt.,	—	8	½ 8	2	—	8	4 8	do.	8
*Mauritius, . . . *via* Aden,	—	22	½ 22	2	—	6	4 6	do.	12
Mecklenburg, . † Southampton,	—	34	½ 34	8	8	16	2 8	do.	16
Do., B'disi *per* Brit. Pkt.,	—	24	½ 24	4	—	8	4 8	do.	24 cts. per ½ oz.
Do., . . . French Pkt.,	24	48	¼ 24	Can't be paid	Can't be paid.			Can't be sent.	24 cts. per ¼ oz.
*Mexico, . . Southampton,	—	46	½ 46	6	—	12	4 12	Book Rate.	None.
Do., . B'disi or M'seilles,	—	52	½ 52	8	—	18	4 18	do.	do.
*Monte Video . . Southampton,	—	46	½ 46	6	—	12	4 12	do.	do.
* Do., . B'disi or M'seilles,	—	52	½ 52	8	—	18	4 18	do.	do.
*Nagasaki, . . . Brit. Pkt.,	—	8	½ 8	2	—	6	4 6	do.	8
* Do., . . . French Pkt.,	—	14	½ 14	2	—	6	4 6	do.	8
*Natal, ... *via* Aden,	—	20	½ 20	2	—	8	4 8	do.	12

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Countries, &c.	Letter. Under ½ oz.	Letter. Under 1 oz.	Letter. Every additional.	* Newspaper or Price Current.	* Book Packet. Under 2 oz.	* Book Packet. Under 4 oz.	* Book Packet. Every additional.	* Packet of Patterns.	* Registration Fee.
	c.	c.	oz c.	cts.	c.	c.	oz. c.		cents.
*New Granada, . Southampton,	—	46	½ 46	6	—	12	4 12	Can't be sent.	None.
* Do., . B'disi or M'seilles,	—	52	½ 52	8	—	18	4 18	do.	do.
†New B'wick, †N'foundland, and †Nova Scotia, S'ton, B'disi or M'seilles,	—	28	½ 28	6	—	12	4 12	Book Rate.	16
	—	34	½ 34	8	—	18	4 18	do.	16
*New Caledonia, . French Pkt.,	18	36	¼ 18	2	Letter Rate.			Can't be sent.	None.
*New Zealand, . . *via* Ceylon,	—	24	½ 24	2	2oz 2 4	2oz 4 8	4 8	Book Rate.	12
*Ningpo, ...	—	8	½ 8	2	—	6	4 6	do.	8
†Norway, . . . Southampton,	—	34	½ 34	8	8	16	2 8	do.	16
Do., B'disi *per* Brit. Pkt.,	—	46	½ 46	4	—	12	4 12	do.	46 cts. per ½ oz.
Do., . . French Pkt.,	38	76	¼ 38	Can't be paid.	Can't be paid.			Can't be sent.	38 cts. per ¼ oz.
*Panama, . . Southampton,	—	46	½ 46	6	—	12	4 12	do.	None.
* Do., . B'disi or M'seilles,	—	52	½ 52	8	—	18	4 18	do.	do.
*Paraguay and Uraguay, S'ton.,	—	46	½ 46	6	—	12	4 12	do.	do.
* Do., . B'disi or M'seilles.	—	52	½ 52	8	—	18	4 18	do.	do.
Penang, . . . * Brit. Pkt.,	—	8	½ 8	2	—	6	4 6	Book Rate.	12
Do., . . * French Pkt.,	—	8	½ 8	2	—	6	4 6	do.	12
Do., . . . Indian Pkt.,	—	8	½ 8	2	—	6	4 6	do.	12
*Peru, . . . Southampton,	—	58	½ 58	6	—	14	4 14	do.	None.
* Do., . B'disi or M'seilles.	—	64	½ 64	8	—	20	4 20	do.	do.
Pondicherry, . . French Pkt.,	—	14	½ 14	2	—	6	4 6	Can't be sent.	14 cts. per ½ oz.
*Porto Rico, . . Southampton,	—	46	½ 46	6	—	12	4 12	Book Rate.	None.
* Do., . B'disi or M'seilles.	—	52	½ 52	8	—	18	4 18	do.	do.
Portugal, . . . *via* Gibraltar,	—	24	½ 24	4	Letter Rate.			Can't be sent.	do.
Do., . . . *Southampton,	—	46	½ 46	6	6	12	2 6	do.	16
Do., ... Brindisi.	26	52	¼ 26	Can't be sent.	Can't be sent.			do.	26 cts. per ¼ oz.
Do., ... French Pkt.,	20	40	¼ 20	Can't be paid.	Can't be paid.			do.	20 cts. per ¼ oz.
Prince Edward Island. † S'ton.,	—	28	½ 28	6	—	12	4 12	Book Rate.	16
Do., . B'disi or M'seilles,	—	34	½ 34	8	—	18	4 18	do.	16
Prussia, . . . † Southampton,	—	34	½ 34	8	8	16	2 8	do.	16
Do., . B'disi *per* Brit. Pkt.,	—	24	½ 24	4	—	8	4 8	do.	24 cts. per ½ oz.
Do., ... French Pkt.	24	48	¼ 24	Can't be paid.	Can't be paid.			Can't be sent.	24 cts. per ¼ oz.
Prussia, Rhenish, †Southampton,	—	34	½ 34	8	8	16	2 8	Book Rate.	16
Do., B'disi *per* Brit. Pkt.,	—	24	½ 24	4	—	8	4 8	do.	24 cts. per ½ oz.
Do., French Pkt.,	20	40	¼ 20	Can't be paid.	Can't be paid.			Can't be sent.	20 cts. per ¼ oz.
Russia and Poland, . † S'ton.,	—	40	½ 40	8	8	16	2 8	Book Rate.	16
Do., B'disi *per* Brit. Pkt.,	—	46	½ 46	4	—	12	4 12	do.	46 cts. per ½ oz.
Do., French Pkt.,	38	76	¼ 38	Can't be paid.	Can't be paid.			Can't be sent.	38 cts. per ¼ oz.
Saigon, ... Do.	—	14	½ 14	2	—	6	4 6	do.	14 cts. per ½ oz.
Saxony, Schleswig & Holstein †S	—	34	½ 34	8	8	16	2 8	Book Rate.	16
Do., B'disi *per* Brit. Pkt.,	—	24	½ 24	4	—	8	4 8	do.	24 cts. per ½ oz.
Do., . . . French Pkt.	24	48	¼ 24	Can't be paid.	Can't be paid.			Can't be sent.	24 cts. per ¼ oz.
*Shanghai . . . . Brit. Pkt.,	—	8	½ 8	2	—	6	4 6	Book Rate.	8
Do., . . . French Pkt.,	—	14	½ 14	2	—	6	4 6	do.	8
*Sierra Leone, . . Southampton,	—	34	½ 34	6	—	12	4 12	do.	16
* Do., B'disi or M'seilles.	—	40	½ 40	8	—	18	4 18	do.	16
Singapore, . . * Brit. Pkt.,	—	8	½ 8	2	—	6	4 6	do.	12
Do , . * French Pkt.,	—	8	½ 8	2	—	6	4 6	do.	12
Do., . . Indian Pkt.,	—	8	½ 8	2	—	6	4 6	do.	12
*Smyrna and Beyrout, Brit. Pkt.,	—	20	½ 20	2	2	4	2 2	do.	8
* Do., . French Pkt.,	12	24	¼ 12	2	Can't be paid.			Can't be sent.	12 cts. per ¼ oz.
Spain, ... *via* Gibraltar,	—	24	½ 24	4	Letter Rate.			do.	None.
Do., . . . *Southampton,	—	—	— —	8	8	16	2 8	Book Rate.	do.
Do., . . . * Brindisi,	24	48	¼ 24	Can't be sent.	Can't be sent.			Can't be sent.	do.
Do., . . . * French Pkt.,	18	36	¼ 18	Can't be paid.	do.			do.	do.
*St. Helena, . . . *via* Aden	—	20	½ 20	2	—	8	4 8	Book Rate.	12
*Suez, ... Brit. Pkt.,	—	12	½ 12	2	—	6	4 6	do.	12
Do., . . . French Pkt.,	12	24	¼ 12	2	—	6	4 6	Can't be sent.	12 cts. per ¼ oz.
*Swatow, ...	—	8	½ 8	2	—	6	4 6	Book Rate.	8
Sweden, . . † Southampton	—	34	½ 34	8	8	16	2 8	do.	16
Do., . B'disi *per* Brit. Pkt.,	—	46	½ 46	4	—	12	4 12	do.	46 cts. per ½ oz.
Do., . . . French Pkt.,	38	76	¼ 38	Can't be paid.	Can't be paid.			Can't be sent.	38 cts. per ¼ oz.

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Countries, &c.	Letter. Under ½ oz.	Letter. Under ½ oz.	Letter. Every additional.	* Newspaper or Price Current.	* Book Packet. Under 2 oz.	* Book Packet. Under 4 oz.	* Book Packet. Every additional.	* Packet of Patterns.	* Registration Fee.
	c.	c.	oz c.	cts.	c.	c.	oz. c.		cents.
Switzerland, . . . Brit. Pkt.,	24	½	24	4	—	8	4 8	Book Rate.	24 cts. per ½ oz.
Do., . . French Pkt.,	20	40	½	20	Can't be paid.	Can't be paid.		Can't be sent.	20 cts. per ½ oz.
*Turkey, ... Brit. Pkt.,	—	20	½	20	2	4	2 2	Book Rate.	8
Do., ... French Pkt.,	12	24	½	12	2	Can't be paid.		Can't be sent.	12 cts. per ½ oz.
*United Kingdom, Southampton,	—	24	½	24	4	for 2oz 2 4	8 4 8	Book Rate.	8
* Do., ... Brindisi,	—	30	½	30	6	4 8	14 4 14	do.	8
* Do., . . . *via* M'seilles,	—	30	½	30	6	4 8	12 4 12	do.	8
* Do., . *via* San Francisco,	—	24	½	24	4	2 4	8 4 8	do.	8
* Do., . Private Ship,	—	12	½	12	2	2 4	8 4 8	do.	8
* Do., . do. Brindisi,	—	24	½	24	6	4 6	12 4 12	do.	8
*U. S. of America, . U.S. Pkt.,	—	8	½	8	2	—	6 4 6	do.	None.
* Do., . . Southampton,	—	28	½	28	6	—	12 4 12	do.	16
* Do., . B'disi or M'seilles,	—	34	½	34	8	—	18 4 18	do.	16
*Venezuela, . . Southampton,	—	46	½	46	6	—	12 4 12	do.	None.
* Do., . B'disi or M'seilles,	—	52	½	52	8	—	18 4 18	do.	do.
West Indies, (British) . S'ton.,	—	46	½	46	6	—	12 4 12	do.	16
Do., . B'disi or M'seilles,	—	52	½	52	8	—	18 4 18	do.	16
*West Indies (Foreign) . S'ton.,	—	46	½	46	6	—	12 4 12	do.	None.
* Do., . B'disi or M'seilles,	—	52	½	52	8	—	18 4 18	do.	do.
* Yokohama, . . Brit. Pkt.,	—	8	½	8	2	—	6 4 6	do.	8
* Do., . French Pkt.,	—	14	½	14	2	—	6 4 6	do.	8
* Do., . U.S. Pkt.,	—	8	½	8	2	—	6 4 6	do.	None.
*Zanzibar, . . . *viâ* Aden,	—	20	½	20	2	—	8 4 8	do.	do.

* Denotes that pre-payment is compulsory, it being in all other cases voluntary.—† Denotes that if sent Unpaid, the Letter will be liable to an extra charge on delivery.

Unpaid or insufficiently Prepaid Letters cannot be forwarded by *United States' Packets*. Correspondence sent by *Private Ship* to India and the Straits Settlements cannot be Prepaid. Prepayment is compulsory on Letters sent by *Private Ship* to all other places (the United Kingdom excepted) at 8 cents for every ½ ounce. Newspapers and Prices Current, 2 cents each.

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POST OFFICE CIRCULARS.

It is hereby notified for general information, that henceforward Letters containing coin posted in the United Kingdom, addressed to Hongkong, or posted in Hongkong addressed to the United Kingdom, on which the Fee for Registration has not been paid, will be compulsorily registered and charged on delivery with a double Registration Fee: and further, any Letters having the word "Registered" written upon them, which may be posted without Registration, will be forwarded, charged in like manner with a double Registration Fee.

In the event of a Letter being supposed to contain coin and being consequently thus treated, and proof being afterwards afforded that the Letter did not contain coin, the amount charged will be refunded.

It is hereby notified for general information, that henceforward Correspondence intended to be forwarded to the United Kingdom in the mails by the French Packets, may be posted at the *British* Post Office at Shanghai and Yokohama, and that the same will be forwarded in closed Mails to London.

The rates of postage on such Correspondence, which must be paid in the Postage Stamps of this Colony are the same as those which govern the Correspondence forwarded in the mails by the British Contract Packets.

Many persons are in the habit of addressing Letters, &c., for well-known Firms and Individuals, "London" only; but this practice not unfrequently occasions delay in such Letters, &c., reaching their rightful owners. In all cases, however well the Firm or Individual for whom a letter is intended may be known, it is most essential, to ensure its correct and prompt delivery, that the streets in which they reside, and the number of the house, should form a part of the address.

The undersigned solicits the Bankers and Mercantile community to post all Letters, &c., as early as practicable, especially when sent in large numbers, as facility is given to the Post-office in the discharge of its duties, and greater security afforded to the public by such a course: whereas great inconvenience, and frequently confusion, occurs through the whole of the correspondence from many of the large Firms being sent to the Post-office at the last moment before closing the mails for Europe, by both the English and French Packets.

F. W. MITCHELL, *Postmaster-General.*

POST OFFICE NOTIFICATION.

I.—On the 1st of October next, and thenceforward, Money Orders will be issued at this office, and at the agencies thereof at Shanghai and Yokohama, on all the Money Order-offices in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland for amounts not exceeding £10, at the rate of Exchange current for each mail, and charged with commission according to the following scale, viz:—

For sums not exceeding	£ 2	.....	18 cents.
Above £2 and not exceeding	£ 5	.....	36 „
„ £5 „	£ 7	.....	54 „
„ £7 „	£10	.....	72 „

II.—No Money Order to include a fractional part of a penny.

III.—Orders drawn in the United Kingdom upon Hongkong, Shanghai and Yokohama, will be paid at the rate of Exchange of the day of the receipt of the advices of such Orders at the places named.

IV.—Alphabetical Lists of over 3,700 Money Order offices in the United Kingdom, shewing the counties in which they are situated, are hung up for public reference at this office, and also at Shanghai and Yokohama.

V.—Applicants for Money Orders must furnish, in full, the surname, and, at least, the initial of one Christian name, both of the remitter and the payee; if the remitter or payee be a Peer or a Bishop, his ordinary title will be sufficient, if a firm,

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the usual designation of such firm, such as "Baring Brothers" will suffice, but the mere term Messrs., such as "Messrs. Rivington," or the name of a Company trading as "Carron Co.," is inadmissible.

VI.—The remitter on stating that the Order is to be paid only through a Bank, to have the option of giving or withdrawing the name of the payee, in such case the Order will be crossed in the same way that Cheques are commonly crossed when they are intended to be paid through a Bank.

VII.—When an Order is presented through a Bank, a receipt by any person will be sufficient, provided the Order be crossed with the name of the receiving Bank, and be presented by some person known to be in the employ of such Bank.

VIII.—The signature of the payee of a Money Order to be affixed on the Order in the place provided for the purpose. If the payee be unable to write, he must sign the receipt by making his mark in the presence of a witness, who must sign his name with his address in the presence of the officer who pays the order.

IX.—Should the payee of a Money Order desire to receive payment in the country in which the Order was issued, at some other office than that in which the Order was originally drawn, the transfer will be granted, provided the Order be inclosed to the Postmaster of the office in which it was drawn. In such case a new Order will be issued, the commission chargeable upon which will be deducted from the amount of the new Order.

X.—In the event of a Money Order miscarrying or being lost, a duplicate will be granted on a written application from the payee, (containing the necessary particulars, and accompanied by an additional commission) to the office where the original Order was payable.

XI.—On the receipt of a similar application, orders will be given to stop payment of a Money Order, or to renew a lapsed Order. The additional commission in the last case will be deducted from the amount of the new Order. Lapsed Orders must be presented with the application for a new Order.

XII.—But when it is desired that any error in the name of the remitter or payee should be corrected, or that the amount of a Money Order should be repaid to the remitter, or that a lapsed Order should be renewed for payment in the country in which the Order was originally drawn, application must be made to the Chief Money Order-office of such country. This application must be accompanied by an additional commission, unless it have reference to a lapsed Order, in which case the commission will be deducted from the amount of the new Order.

XIII.—Repayment, whether of an original, or renewed or a duplicate Order will not be made to the remitter, until it has been ascertained that the advice has been cancelled at the office on which the Order was originally drawn.

XIV.—Payment of an Order must be obtained before the end of the sixth calendar month after that in which it was drawn; for instance, if drawn in January, payment must be obtained before the end of July, otherwise the Order will become lapsed, and a new Order (for which a second commission to be deducted from the amount of the Order, will be charged) will become necessary.

XV.—If an Order be not paid before the end of the twelfth calendar month after that in which it was drawn,—for instance, if drawn in January, and not paid before the end of the following January—all claim to the money will be forfeited, unless, under peculiar circumstances, the Post-office of the country in which the Order was drawn think proper to allow it.

XVI.—After once paying a Money Order, by whomsoever presented, the paying office will not be liable to any further claim. If a wrong payment, however, be made, owing to the negligence on the part of any officer of the Post-office, the Postmaster-General of the country or colony in which the negligence occurs will, if he see fit, require the officer in fault to make good the loss.

XVII.—No Money Order will be paid unless the advice has been previously received.

XVIII.—Additional rules for greater security against fraud, and for the better working of the system generally, will be made as occasion may require.

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XIX.—Should it appear that Money Orders are used by mercantile men, or others, either in the United Kingdom or at Hongkong, Shanghai or Yokohama, for the transmission of large sums of money, the British or Colonial Post-office, as the case may be, will consider the propriety of increasing the commission, and will exercise the power of wholly suspending for a time the issue of Money Orders.

By Command,
F. W. MITCHELL,
Postmaster General.

1.—With reference to the Notification of the 22nd ultimo, it is hereby further notified by direction of His Excellency the Governor, that on and after Monday, the 2nd November next, Money Orders will be granted at this office on the Post-offices at Shanghai and Yokohama, and in like manner Money Orders will be granted at Shanghai and Yokohama upon this office, for sums not exceeding Fifty Dollars, at the ruling rates for Dollars, charged with the following rates of commission, viz :—

On Order not exceeding $25.....15 cents.
Above $25 and not exceeding $50.....30 „

2.—The Money Orders will in each case be drawn in Dollars and Cents.

3.—All payments for Money Orders, whether by the Public to the Post-office, or by the Post-office to the Public, will be made in Current Dollars.

4.—The stipulations contained in the Notification of the 22nd August 1868, so far as they are applicable, will be enforced in conducting the local Money Order system between Hongkong and Shanghai and Yokohama.

As some misapprehension exists regarding the transmission of Packets of Patterns and Samples through the Post, it is hereby notified for general information, that the privilege of sending such articles through the Post at the rates of postage applicable to them is restricted to *bonâ fide Trade Patterns or Samples of Merchandize.* Goods sent for sale, or in execution of an order (however small the quantity may be), or any articles sent by *one private individual to another* which are not actually patterns or samples, are not admissible.

It is hereby notified that arrangements have been concluded under which correspondence addressed to Austria, and the several States of the Continent, may henceforward be transmitted by means of the *British Mail Packets* between this Office and the Austrian Post-offices at Trieste and Alexandria at the following Rates of Postage, viz. :—

For Letters.

Addressed to
Austria, Germany, and Turkey.....22 cents per each half ounce.
Belgium, Denmark, Holland, Switzerland, Moldavia, Wallachia, and Servia.....24 „ „ „
Norway, Sweden, and Russia.....26 „ „ „

For Newspapers and Prices Current.

Addressed to
Austria, Germany, Turkey, Belgium, Switzerland, Moldavia, Wallachia, and Servia.....4 cents each.
Denmark, Holland, Norway, Sweden, and Russia.....6 „ „

For Book Packets and Packets of Patterns.

Addressed to
Austria, Germany, and Turkey.....10 cents for each four ounces.
Belgium, Switzerland, and Austrian Provinces.....12 „ „ „
Denmark, Holland, Norway, Sweden, and Russia.....14 „ „ „

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Letters may be registered to all the above-named places for a fee of twelve cents each in addition to the postage.

The postage and registration fee on registered letters must be prepaid.

The prepayment of the postage on ordinary letters is optional.

The prepayment of the postage on Newspapers, other printed papers, and packets of patterns is compulsory.

Correspondence intended to be forwarded by this route must be superscribed "via Trieste."

F. W. MITCHELL,
Postmaster General.

TIME TABLE

OF

TORRES STRAITS MAIL SERVICE 1874-75 (21 DAYS.)

(*Continuation of present Time Table, not yet sanctioned.*)

BRISBANE.	SINGAPORE.		SINGAPORE.		BRISBANE.
Leave.	Arrive.	P. & O. For London Leave.	P. & O. From London Arrive.	Leave.	Arrive.
January 6	January 27	January 28	January 12	January 13	February 3
February 3	February 24	February 25	February 9	February 10	March 3
March 3	March 24	March 25	March 8	March 9	March 30
March 31	April 21	April 22	April 5	April 6	April 27
April 24	May 15	May 16	May 3	May 4	May 25
May 22	June 12	June 13	May 31	June 1	June 22
June 19	July 10	July 11	June 28	June 29	July 20
July 17	August 7	August 8	July 26	July 27	August 17
August 14	September 4	September 5	August 23	August 24	September 14
September 11	October 2	October 3	September 20	September 21	October 12
October 13	November 3	November 4	October 18	October 19	November 9
			November 16	November 17	December 8

Postmaster General's Office,
Brisbane, 18th September, 1874.

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RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY FROM HONG

	Macao.	Canton.	Swatow.	Amoy.	Foochow.	Ningpo.	Shanghai.	Yokohama.	Hiogo.	Nagasaki.	Manila	Saigon.	Singapore.	Batavia.	Penang.
P. & O. S. N. Co.,—	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
Ordinary	...	...	24	28	50	...	75	80	...	...	...	...	100	148	100
Reserved 1 person	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ 2 „	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Children over 3 and under 10 years	...	...	12	14	25	...	38	40	...	...	...	...	50	74	50
Native Passengers victualling themselves	...	...	20	20	40	...	60	60	...	...	...	...	75	...	75
Second class Passengers	...	...	15	15	30	...	40	45	...	...	...	...	70	100	70
Servants (natives) with 1st class Passengers.	...	...	Free	Free	Free	...	Free	Free	...	...	...	...	20	...	20
Native Passengers, deck	...	...	crrt. rates	crrt. rates	crrt. rates	...	crrt. rates	crrt. rates	...	...	...	...	crrt. rates	...	crrt. rates
Messageries Maritimes,—															
First class, for one person	...	...	...	...	...	...	75	80	...	...	...	75	114	168	...
Second „ „	...	...	...	...	...	...	57	65	...	...	...	57	86	126	...
Third „ „	...	...	...	...	...	...	33	45	...	...	...	33	51	75	...
Deck Passengers,—(European with food)	...	...	...	...	...	...	23	25	...	...	...	23	35	50	...
Pacific Mail S. S. Co.,—															
First class	...	...	...	...	...	...	155	75	105	130	...	...	...	...	...
Return Ticket	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	120	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Steerage	...	...	...	...	...	...	85	50	70	80	...	...	...	...	...
Eastern & Australian Mail Co., Limited,—															
First class	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	60	...	80	110	...
Second class	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	50	75	...
Steerage	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
H. K. C. & M. S. B. Co.—(A. Heard & Co.)—															
First class	3.00	5.00	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Return Ticket	5.00	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Second class, Chinese saloon	1.00	1.50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Steerage	0.50	1.00	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Season Ticket, for 3 months	145	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
A. Heard & Co.,—															
First class	...	...	...	...	...	...	95	...	...	...	80	...	...	...	...
Steerage	...	...	...	...	...	...	crrt. rates	...	...	...	crrt. rates	...	...	...	...
O. S. S. Co.—(Butterfield & Swire, Agents,)	...	...	...	...	...	...	60	...	...	...	...	...	80	...	100
Jardine, Matheson & Co.,—															
First Class	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100	...	150
Native	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	crrt. rates	...	crrt rate
D. Lapraik & Co.,—															
First class	...	...	25	30	60	...	...	...	...	...	80	...	...	...	...
Return Ticket, available 2 months	...	...	37	45	90	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
European Deck	...	...	10	14	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chinese Cabin	...	...	20	25	45	...	...	...	...	...	crrt.	crrt.	crrt.	...	crrt
„ Deck	...	...	4	7	14	...	...	...	...	...	rates	rates	rates	...	rate
W. Pustau & Co.,—															
First class	...	...	...	...	...	...	75	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
European Deck	...	...	...	...	...	...	25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Native	...	...	...	...	...	...	crrt. rates	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
D. Sassoon, Sons & Co.,—															
First class	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	80	...	10
Native (deck)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	crrt. rates	...	crr rat
Siemssen & Co.,—															
First class	...	...	...	...	...	60	60	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Native (deck)	...	...	...	...	...	7	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

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KONG TO THE UNDERMENTIONED PLACES.

Galle.	King George's Sound.	Melbourne.	Sydney.	Pondicherry.	Madras.	Calcutta.	Bombay.	Aden.	Suez.	Port Said.	Ismalia.	Alexandria.	Brindisi.	Ancona.	Venice.	Malta.	Gibraltar.	Marseilles.	Southampton.	San Francisco.	New York.	London.	Liverpool.	Paris.
$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
175	288	312	312	...	200	200	200	234	348	...	...	...	394	394	394	394	394	...	447	...	...	...	...	...
..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	696	...	...	...	783	773	773	773	773	...	879	...	...	...	...	...
..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	928	...	...	...	1026	1026	1026	1026	1026	...	1167	...	...	...	...	...
88	144	156	156	...	100	100	100	117	174	...	...	...	198	198	198	198	198	...	224	...	...	...	...	...
132	216	234	234	...	150	150	150	176	260	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
105	168	192	192	...	120	120	120	140	220	...	...	...	234	234	234	234	234	...	274	...	...	...	...	...
53	84	96	96	...	60	60	60	72	113	...	...	...	125	125	125	125	125	...	137	...	...	...	...	...
53	84	96	96	...	60	60	60	72	113	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
193	...	...	...	222	222	222	...	234	348	366	357	...	...	...	...	...	...	394	...	...	...	...	...	...
145	...	...	...	167	167	167	...	175	261	274	268	...	...	...	...	...	...	296	...	...	...	...	...	...
87	...	...	...	100	100	100	...	105	157	165	160	...	...	...	...	...	...	177	...	...	...	...	...	...
58	...	...	...	67	67	67	...	71	105	111	108	...	...	...	...	...	...	none.	...	...	...	...	...	...
..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	250	350	435	430	445
..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100	125	165	165	...
...	...	264	240	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	176	160	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	47	47	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	275	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	330	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	200 crrt. rates	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	160 crrt. rates	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

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DISTANCES IN NAUTICAL MILES, BY THE SHORTEST ROUTE, FROM HONGKONG TO SHANGHAI.

By Geo. E. Lane, Master, American Steam-ship "*ORIFLAMME.*"

| Hongkong to | | |

DISTANCE IN NAUTICAL MILES FROM *SHANGHAI* TO TOWNS, &c., ON THE *YANG-TSE-KIANG*.

SHANGHAI																						
12	Woosung																					
23	11	Blonde Shoal																				
46	34	23	Plover Point																			
54	42	31	8	Commence't of Langshan C'g.																		
61	49	38	15	7	End of Langshan C'g.																	
70	58	47	24	16	9	Couper Bk.																
90½	78½	67½	44½	36½	29½	20½	Kiang Yin															
150½	138½	127½	104½	96½	89½	80½	60	CHINKIANG														
194	182	171	148	140	133	124	103½	43½	NANKING													
233½	221½	210½	187½	179½	172½	163½	143	83	39½	Taiping												
250	238	227	204	196	189	180	159½	99½	56	16½	Woo-hoo											
247	262	251	228	220	213	204	183½	123½	80	40½	24	Kienkien										
355	343	332	309	301	294	285	264½	184½	161	121½	105	81	Nganking									
380	368	357	334	326	319	310	289½	229½	186	146½	130	106	25	Tungliu								
430	418	407	384	376	369	360	339½	279½	236	196½	180	156	75	50	Hukau							
445	433	422	399	391	384	375	354½	294½	251	211½	195	171	90	65	15	KIUKIANG						
472	460	449	426	418	411	402	381½	321½	278	238½	222	198	117	92	42	27	Wuhutsien					
491	479	468	445	437	430	421	400½	340½	297	257½	241	217	136	111	61	46	19	Kechau				
536	524	513	490	482	475	466	445½	385½	342	302½	286	262	181	156	106	91	64	45	Hwangchow			
582	570	559	536	528	521	512	491½	431½	388	348½	332	308	227	202	152	137	110	91	46	HANKOW		
601.8	589.8	578.8	555.8	547.8	540.8	531.8	511.3	451.3	407.8	368.3	351.8	327.8	246.8	221.8	171.8	156.8	129.8	110.8	65.8	19.8	Kingkau	
639.8	627.8	616.8	593.8	585.8	578.8	569.8	549.3	489.3	445.8	406.3	389.8	365.8	284.8	259.8	209.8	194.8	167.8	148.8	103.8	57.8	38	Paichau
738.9	726.9	715.9	692.9	684.9	677.9	668.9	648.4	588.4	544.9	505.4	488.9	464.9	383.9	358.9	308.9	293.9	266.9	247.9	202 9	156.9	137.1	99.1	Y'HAMA.

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POLYMETRICAL TABLE OF DISTANCES PER PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY'S STEAMERS.

																		London		
																	Paris.	266	Paris
																Southampton.	308	71	Southampton
															Lisbon.	903	1211	974	Lisbon
														Gibraltar.	321	1151	1459	1222	Gibraltar
													Marseilles	...	...	...	431	697	Marseilles
													Malta.	659	981	1202	2132	1090	2203	Malta
												Constantinople.	855	1514	1836	2157	2987	1945	3058	Constantinople
											Alexandria.	...	819	1478	1800	2121	2951	1909	3922	Alexandria
										Cairo.	164	...	983	1642	2629	2940	3870	4178	3941	Cairo
									Suez.	82	246	...	1065	1724	2705	3026	3856	4264	3227	Suez
								Aden.	1308	1390	1554	...	2373	3032	4013	4434	5164	5472	5035	Aden
							Galle.	2134	3442	3525	3688	...	4507	5266	6247	6568	7398	7706	7469	Galle
						Bombay.	911	1664	2972	3054	3218	...	4037	4696	5677	5998	6828	7136	6899	Bombay
					Madras.	1456	545	2679	3987	4069	4233	...	5052	5711	6692	7013	7843	8151	7914	Madras
				Calcutta.	700	2226	1315	3449	4757	4832	4996	...	5815	6474	7455	7776	8606	8914	8677	Calcutta
			Penang.	1286	...	2124	1213	3347	4655	4737	4901	...	5720	6379	7360	7681	8511	8819	8582	Penang
		Singapore.	381	1667	...	2505	1594	3728	5036	5118	5282	...	6101	6760	7741	8062	8892	9200	8963	Singapore
	Hongkong.	1437	1818	3104	...	3942	3031	5165	6473	6555	6719	...	7538	8197	9178	9499	10429	10617	10400	Hongkong
	Amoy.	280	1717	2098	3384	...	4222	3311	5445	6753	6835	6999	...	7816	8475	9456	9777	10607	10915	10678	Amoy
Shanghai.	520	800	2237	2618	3904	...	4462	3831	5965	7273	7355	7519	...	8338	8997	9978	10299	11129	11437	11200	Shanghai

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P. & O. TIME TABLE

OF THE INDIA, CHINA, AUSTRALIA AND JAPAN MAIL PACKET SERVICES,

FOR THE YEAR 1875.

OUTWARD ROUTE.

Southampton to Port Said.				Venice and Brindisi to Alexandria.					Suez to Bombay.		
Leave	Arrive at			Leave				Arrive at	Leave	Arrive at	
South-ampton.	Gibral-tar.	Malta.	Port Said	London.	Venice.	Ancona	Brindisi.	Alex-andria.	Suez.	Aden.	Bombay
Thursday 2 p.m.	Tuesday	Saturday	Wednesd	Friday 8.50 p.m.	Friday morning.	Saturday	Monday 5 a.m.	Thursday	Friday	Thursday	Thursday 7 p.m.
	6 h. port	12 h. port			*	6 h. port				10 h. port	
7	12	16	20	15	15	16	18	21	22	28	4
Jan	Jan	Jan	Jan	Jan	Jan	Jan	Jan	Jan	Jan	Jan	Feb
14	19	23	27	22	22	23	25	28	29	4	11
Jan	Jan	Jan	Jan	Jan	Jan	Jan	Jan	Jan	Jan	Feb	Feb
21	26	30	3	29	29	30	1	4	5	11	18
Jan	Jan	Jan	Feb	Jan	Jan	Jan	Feb	Feb	Feb	Feb	Feb
28	2	6	10	5	5	6	8	11	12	18	25
Jan	Feb	Feb	Feb	Feb	Feb	Feb	Feb	Feb	Feb	Feb	Feb
4	9	13	17	12	12	13	15	18	19	25	4
Feb	Feb	Feb	Feb	Feb	Feb	Feb	Feb	Feb	Feb	Feb	Mar
11	16	20	24	19	19	20	22	25	26	4	11
Feb	Feb	Feb	Feb	Feb	Feb	Feb	Feb	Feb	Feb	Mar	Mar
18	23	27	3	26	26	27	1	4	5	11	18
Feb	Feb	Mar	Mar	Feb	Feb	Feb	Mar	Mar	Mar	Mar	Mar
25	2	6	10	5	5	6	8	11	12	18	25
Feb	Mar	Mar	Mar	Mar	Mar	Mar	Mar	Mar	Mar	Mar	Mar
4	9	13	17	12	12	13	15	18	19	25	1
Mar	Mar	Mar	Mar	Mar	Mar	Mar	Mar	Mar	Mar	Mar	April
11	16	20	24	19	19	20	22	25	26	1	8
Mar	Mar	Mar	Mar	Mar	Mar	Mar	Mar	Mar	Mar	April	April
18	23	27	31	26	26	27	29	1	2	8	15
Mar	Mar	Mar	Mar	Mar	Mar	Mar	Mar	April	April	April	April
25	30	3	7	2	2	3	5	8	9	15	22
Mar	Mar	April	April	April	April	April	April	April	April	April	April
1	6	10	14	9	9	10	12	15	16	22	29
April	April	April	April	April	April	April	April	April	April	April	April
8	13	17	21	16	16	17	19	22	23	29	6
April	April	April	April	April	April	April	April	April	April	April	May
15	20	24	28	23	23	24	26	29	30	6	13
April	April	April	April	April	April	April	April	April	April	May	May
22	27	1	5	30	30	1	3	6	7	13	20
April	April	May	May	April	April	May	May	May	May	May	May
29	4	8	12	7	7	8	10	13	14	20	27
April	May	May	May	May	May	May	May	May	May	May	May
6	11	15	19	14	14	15	17	20	21	27	3
May	May	May	May	May	May	May	May	May	May	May	June
13	18	22	26	21	21	22	24	27	28	3	10
May	May	May	May	May	May	May	May	May	May	June	June
20	25	29	2	28	28	29	31	3	4	10	17
May	May	May	June	May	May	May	May	June	June	June	June
27	1	5	9	4	4	5	7	10	11	17	24
May	June	June	June	June	June	June	June	June	June	June	June
3	8	12	16	11	11	12	14	17	18	24	1
June	June	June	June	June	June	June	June	June	June	June	July
10	15	19	23	18	18	19	21	24	25	1	8
June	June	June	June	June	June	June	June	June	June	July	July
17	22	26	30	25	25	26	28	1	2	8	15
June	June	June	June	June	June	June	June	July	July	July	July
24	29	3	7	2	2	3	5	8	9	15	22
June	June	July	July	July	July	July	July	July	July	July	July

* The Line from Venice to Brindisi is under Contract with the Italian Government.

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Southampton to Port Said.				Venice and Brindisi to Alexandria.					Suez to Bombay.		
Leave	Arrive at			Leave				Arrive at	Leave	Arrive at	
South-ampton.	Gibral-tar.	Malta.	Port Said	London.	Venice.	Ancona.	Brindisi.	Alex-andria.	Suez.	Aden.	Bombay
Thursday 2 p.m.	Tuesday	Saturday	Wednesd	Friday 8.50 p.m.	Friday morning.	Saturday	Monday 5 a.m.	Thursday	Friday	Thursday	Thursday 7 p.m.
	6 h. port	12 h. port			*	6 h. port				10 h. port	
1	6	10	14	9	9	10	12	15	16	22	29
July	July	July	July	July	July	July	July	July	July	July	July
8	13	17	21	16	16	17	19	22	23	29	5
July	July	July	July	July	July	July	July	July	July	July	Aug
15	20	24	28	23	23	24	26	29	30	5	12
July	July	July	July	July	July	July	July	July	July	Aug	Aug
22	27	31	4	30	30	31	2	5	6	12	19
July	July	July	Aug	July	July	July	Aug	Aug	Aug	Aug	Aug
29	3	7	11	6	6	7	9	12	13	19	26
July	Aug	Aug	Aug	Aug	Aug	Aug	Aug	Aug	Aug	Aug	Aug
5	10	14	18	13	13	14	16	19	20	26	2
Aug	Aug	Aug	Aug	Aug	Aug	Aug	Aug	Aug	Aug	Aug	Sept
12	17	21	25	20	20	21	23	26	27	2	9
Aug	Aug	Aug	Aug	Aug	Aug	Aug	Aug	Aug	Aug	Sept	Sept
19	24	28	1	27	27	28	30	2	3	9	16
Aug	Aug	Aug	Sept	Aug	Aug	Aug	Aug	Sept	Sept	Sept	Sept
26	31	4	8	3	3	4	6	9	10	16	23
Aug	Aug	Sept	Sept	Sept	Sept	Sept	Sept	Sept	Sept	Sept	Sept
2	7	11	15	10	10	11	13	16	17	23	30
Sept	Sept	Sept	Sept	Sept	Sept	Sept	Sept	Sept	Sept	Sept	Sept
9	14	18	22	17	17	18	20	23	24	30	7
Sept	Sept	Sept	Sept	Sept	Sept	Sept	Sept	Sept	Sept	Sept	Oct
16	21	25	29	24	24	25	27	30	1	7	14
Sept	Sept	Sept	Sept	Sept	Sept	Sept	Sept	Sept	Oct	Oct	Oct
23	28	2	6	1	1	2	4	7	8	14	21
Sept	Sept	Oct	Oct	Oct	Oct	Oct	Oct	Oct	Oct	Oct	Oct
30	5	9	13	8	8	9	11	14	15	21	28
Sept	Oct	Oct	Oct	Oct	Oct	Oct	Oct	Oct	Oct	Oct	Oct
7	12	16	20	15	15	16	18	21	22	28	4
Oct	Oct	Oct	Oct	Oct	Oct	Oct	Oct	Oct	Oct	Oct	Nov
14	19	23	27	22	22	23	25	28	29	4	11
Oct	Oct	Oct	Oct	Oct	Oct	Oct	Oct	Oct	Oct	Nov	Nov
21	26	30	3	29	29	30	1	4	5	11	18
Oct	Oct	Oct	Nov	Oct	Oct	Oct	Nov	Nov	Nov	Nov	Nov
28	2	6	10	5	5	6	8	11	12	18	25
Oct	Nov	Nov	Nov	Nov	Nov	Nov	Nov	Nov	Nov	Nov	Nov
4	9	13	17	12	12	13	15	18	19	25	2
Nov	Nov	Nov	Nov	Nov	Nov	Nov	Nov	Nov	Nov	Nov	Dec
11	16	20	24	19	19	20	22	25	26	2	9
Nov	Nov	Nov	Nov	Nov	Nov	Nov	Nov	Nov	Nov	Dec	Dec
18	23	27	1	26	26	27	29	2	3	9	16
Nov	Nov	Nov	Dec	Nov	Nov	Nov	Nov	Dec	Dec	Dec	Dec
25	30	4	8	3	3	4	6	9	10	16	23
Nov	Nov	Dec	Dec	Dec	Dec	Dec	Dec	Dec	Dec	Dec	Dec
2	7	11	15	10	10	11	13	16	17	23	30
Dec	Dec	Dec	Dec	Dec	Dec	Dec	Dec	Dec	Dec	Dec	Dec
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1876
9	14	18	22	17	17	18	20	23	24	30	6
Dec	Dec	Dec	Dec	Dec	Dec	Dec	Dec	Dec	Dec	Dec	Jan
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1876	...
16	21	25	29	24	24	25	27	30	31	6	13
Dec	Dec	Dec	Dec	Dec	Dec	Dec	Dec	Dec	Jan	Jan	Jan
...	...	1876	1876	...	...	1876	1876	1876	1876	...	...
23	28	1	5	31	31	1	3	6	7	13	20
Dec	Dec	Jan	Jan	Dec	Dec	Jan	Jan	Jan	Jan	Jan	Jan
...	1876	...	...	1876	1876	...	...	...	...	...	...
30	4	8	12	7	7	8	10	13	14	20	27
Dec	Jan	Jan	Jan	Jan	Jan	Jan	Jan	Jan	Jan	Jan	Jan

* The Line from Venice to Brindisi is under Contract with the Italian Government.

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Suez to Calcutta.

Leave	Arrive at			
Suez.	Aden.	Galle.	Madras.	Calcutta.
Friday	Thursday	Saturday 9 p.m.	Wednes.	Sunday 8 a.m.
	10 h port	24 h. port	12 h. port	
29	4	13	17	21
Jan	Feb	Feb	Feb	Feb
12	18	27	3	7
Feb	Feb	Feb	Mar	Mar
26	4	13	17	21
Feb	Mar	Mar	Mar	Mar
12	18	27	31	4
Mar	Mar	Mar	Mar	April
26	1	10	14	18
Mar	April	April	April	April
9	15	24	28	2
April	April	April	April	May
23	29	8	12	16
April	April	May	May	May
7	13	22	26	30
May	May	May	May	May
21	27	5	9	13
May	May	June	June	June
4	10	19	23	27
June	June	June	June	June
18	24	3	7	11
June	June	July	July	July
2	8	17	21	25
July	July	July	July	July
16	22	31	4	8
July	July	July	Aug	Aug
30	5	14	18	22
July	Aug	Aug	Aug	Aug
13	19	28	1	5
Aug	Aug	Aug	Sept	Sept
27	2	11	15	19
Aug	Sept	Sept	Sept	Sept
10	16	25	29	3
Sept	Sept	Sept	Sept	Oct
24	30	9	13	17
Sept	Sept	Oct	Oct	Oct
8	14	23	27	31
Oct	Oct	Oct	Oct	Oct
22	28	6	10	14
Oct.	Oct	Nov	Nov	Nov
5	11	20	24	28
Nov	Nov	Nov	Nov	Nov
19	25	4	8	12
Nov	Nov	Dec	Dec	Dec
3	9	18	22	26
Dec	Dec	Dec	Dec	Dec
		1876	1876	1876
17	23	1	5	9
Dec	Dec	Jan	Jan	Jan

Point de Galle to Melbourne.

Leave	Arrives at			
Galle.	King George's Sound.	Adelaide or Glenelg.	Hobson's Bay	
Sunday 9 p.m.	Monday 5 p.m.	Saturday 8 p.m.	Tuesday 9 a.m.	
†	12 h. port	12 h. port	40 h. sea	
14	1	6	9	
Feb	Mar	Mar	Mar	
.....	.....	.....	.....	
14	29	3	6	
Mar	Mar	April	April	
.....	.....	.....	.....	
11	26	1	4	
April	April	May	May	
.....	.....	.....	.....	
9	24	29	1	
May	May	May	June	
.....	.....	.....	.....	
6	21	26	29	
June	June	June	June	
.....	.....	.....	.....	
4	19	24	27	
July	July	July	July	
.....	.....	.....	.....	
1	16	21	24	
Aug	Aug	Aug	Aug	
.....	.....	.....	.....	
29	13	18	21	
Aug	Sept	Sept	Sept	
.....	.....	.....	.....	
26	11	16	19	
Sept	Oct	Oct	Oct	
.....	.....	.....	.....	
24	8	13	16	
Oct	Nov	Nov	Nov	
.....	.....	.....	.....	
21	6	11	14	
Nov	Dec	Dec	Dec	
.....	.....	.....		
	1876	1876	1876	
19	3	8	11	
Dec	Jan	Jan	Jan	
.....	.....	.....	.....	

Bombay to Shanghai.

Leave	Arrive at				Leave	Arrive a
Bombay.	Galle.	Penang.	S.pore.	H'kong.	H'kong.	Shanghai
Tuesday 4 p.m.	Monday	Saturday	Monday	Monday	Tuesday	Saturday 10 a.m.
	25 h. port	6 h. port	24 h. port			
9	15	Sunday 21	Tuesday 23	Thursday 4	Friday 5	Wednesd 10 *
Feb	Feb	Feb	Feb	Mar	Mar	Mar
23	1	7	9	18	19	24 *
Feb	Mar	Mar	Mar	Mar	Mar	Mar
9	15	Saturday 20	Monday 22	Monday 29	Tuesday 30	Saturday 3
Mar	Mar	Mar	Mar	Mar	Mar	April
23	29	3	5	12	13	17
Mar	Mar	April	April	April	April	April
6	12	17	19	26	27	1
April	April	April	April	April	April	May
20	26	1	3	10	11	15
April	April	May	May	May	May	May
Monday 3	10	15	17	24	25	29
May	May	May	May	May	May	May
17	24	29	31	7	8	12
May	May	May	May	June	June	June
31	7	12	14	21	22	26
May	June	June	June	June	June	June
14	21	26	28	5	6	10
June	June	June	June	July	July	July
28	5	10	12	19	20	24
June	July	July	July	July	July	July
12	19	24	26	2	3	7
July	July	July	July	Aug	Aug	Aug
26	2	7	9	16	17	21
July	Aug	Aug	Aug	Aug	Aug	Aug
9	16	21	23	30	31	4
Aug	Aug	Aug	Aug	Aug	Aug	Sept
23	30	4	6	13	14	18
Aug	Aug	Sept	Sept	Sept	Sept	Sept
6	13	18	20	27	28	2
Sept	Sept	Sept	Sept	Sept	Sept	Oct
20	27	2	4	11	12	16
Sept	Sept	Oct	Oct	Oct	Oct	Oct
Tuesday 5	11	16	18	25	26	30
Oct	Oct	Oct	Oct	Oct	Oct	Oct
19	25	30	1	8	9	13
Oct	Oct	Oct	Nov	Nov	Nov	Nov
2	8	Sunday 14	Tuesday 16	Thursday 25	Frid ay 26	Wednesd. 1 *
Nov	Nov	Nov	Nov	Nov	Nov	Dec
16	22	28	30	9	10	15 *
Nov	Nov	Nov	Nov	Dec	Dec	Dec
30	6	12	14	23	24	29 *
Nov	Dec	Dec	Dec	Dec	Dec	Dec
14	20	26	28	1876	1876	1876
Dec	Dec	Dec	Dec	6	7	12 *
		1876	1876	Jan	Jan	Jan
28	3	9	11	20	21	26 *
Dec	Jan	Jan	Jan	Jan	Jan	Jan

MONSOON ALLOWANCES—OUTWARDS.

* On these trips the Packets are allowed Four days extra for the passage to Shanghai, which are taken in the Table. One Day extra is allowed from Hongkong to Yokohama, and this allowance is taken in the Table.

† The Line from Point de Galle to Melbourne is under Contract with the Government of Victoria.

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Suez to Calcutta.

Leave	Arrive at			
Suez.	Aden.	Galle.	Madras.	Calcutta.
Friday	Thursday	Saturday 9 p.m.	Wednes.	Sunday 3 a.m.
	10 h. port	24 h. port	12 h. port	
	1876			
31 Dec	6 Jan	15 Jan	19 Jan	23 Jan
1876				
14 Jan	20 Jan	29 Jan	2 Feb	6 Feb

Point de Galle to Melbourne.

Leave	Arrive at			
Galle.	King George's Sound.	Adelaide off Glenelg.	Hobson's Bay.	
Sunday 9 p.m.	Monday 5 p.m.	Saturday 8 p.m.	Tuesday 9 a.m.	
†	12 h. port	12 h. port	48 h. sea	
1876				
16 Jan	31 Jan	5 Feb	8 Feb	

Bombay to Shanghai.

Leave	Arrive at				Leave	Arrive at
Bombay.	Galle.	Penang	S'pore.	H'kong.	H'kong.	Shanghai.
Tuesday 4 p.m.	Monday	Saturday	Monday	Monday	Tuesday	Saturday 10 a.m.
	35 h. port	6 h. port	24 h. port			
1876						
11 Jan	17 Jan	23 Jan	25 Jan	3 Feb	4 Feb	9 Feb *
25 Jan	31 Jan	6 Feb	8 Feb	17 Feb	18 Feb	23 Feb *

† The Line from Point de Galle to Melbourne is under Contract with the Government of Victoria.

OUTWARD ROUTE.

Hongkong to Yokohama.

Leave	Arrive at
Hongkong.	Yokohama.
Tuesday. 2 p.m.	Tuesday. 4 p.m.
	170 h. sea
Friday. 5 Mar	Saturday. 13* Mar
19 Mar	27* Mar
Tuesday 30 Mar	Tuesday 6 April
13 April	20 April
27 April	4 May
11 May	18 May
25 May	1 June
8 June	15 June
22 June	29 June
6 July	13 July
20 July	27 July
3 Aug	10 Aug
.....	.....
17 Aug	24 Aug

Hongkong to Yokohama.

Leave	Arrive at
Hongkong.	Yokohama.
Tuesday. 2 p.m.	Tuesday. 4 p.m.
	170 h. sea
31 Aug	7 Sept
14 Sept	21 Sept
28 Sept	5 Oct
12 Oct	19 Oct
26 Oct	2 Nov
9 Nov	16 Nov
Friday. 26 Nov	Saturday. 4 * Dec
10 Dec	18* Dec
.....	1876
24 Dec	1 * Jan
1876	.....
7 Jan	15* Jan
21 Jan	29 * Jan
4 Feb	12* Feb
18 Feb	26* Feb

HOMEWARD ROUTE.

Yokohama to Hongkong.

Leave	Arrive at
Yokohama.	Hongkong.
Tuesday. Daylight.	Tuesday.
	170 h. sea
1874	1874
15 Dec	22 Dec
.....	1875
29 Dec	5 Jan
1875	.....
12 Jan	19 Jan
26 Jan	2 Feb
9 Feb	16 Feb
23 Feb	2 Mar
9 Mar	16 Mar
23 Mar	30 Mar
6 April	13 April
Wednesday. 14 April	Thursday. 22* April
28 April	6* May
12 May	20* May
26 May	3* June

Yokohama to Hongkong.

Leave	Arrive at
Yokohama.	Hongkong.
Tuesday Daylight.	Tuesday.
	170 h. sea
1875	1875
9 June	17 * June
23 June	1 * July
7 July	15 * July
21 July	29 * July
4 Aug	12 * Aug
18 Aug	26 * Aug
1 Sept	9 * Sept
15 Sept	23 * Sept
Tuesday. 5 Oct	Tuesday. 12 Oct
19 Oct	26 Oct
2 Nov	9 Nov
16 Nov	23 Nov
30 Nov	7 Dec
.....	.....

MONSOON ALLOWANCES—OUTWARDS.

* On these trips the Packets are allowed Four days extra for the passage to Shanghai, which are taken in the Table. One Day extra is allowed from Hongkong to Yokohama, and this allowance is taken in the Table.

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Shanghai to Bombay.

Leave Shanghai.	Arrive at Hongkong	Leave H.kong	Arrive at S.pore	Penang	Ceylon	Bombay
Friday 11 a.m.	Tuesday	Thursday	Wednesd. 24 h. port	Saturday 6 h. port	Thursday 24 h. port	Tuesday 10 p.m.
1874	1874	1874	1874	...	...	...
18	22	24	30	2	7	12
Dec	Dec	Dec	Dec	Jan	Jan	Jan
1875	1875	1875	1875	...	...	...
1	5	7	13	16	21	26
Jan	Jan	Jan	Jan	Jan	Jan	Jan
15	19	21	27	30	4	9
Jan	Jan	Jan	Jan	Jan	Feb	Feb
29	2	4	10	13	18	23
Jan	Feb	Feb	Feb	Feb	Feb	Feb
12	16	18	24	27	4	9
Feb	Feb	Feb	Feb	Feb	Mar	Mar
26	2	4	10	13	18	23
Feb	Mar	Mar	Mar	Mar	Mar	Mar
12	16	18	24	27	1	6
Mar	Mar	Mar	Mar	Mar	April	April
26	30	1	7	10	15	20
Mar	Mar	April	April	April	April	April
9	13	15	21	24	29	4
April	April	April	April	April	April	May
Sunday 18	Thursday 22	Saturday 24	Saturday 1	Tuesday 4	Tuesday 11	Sunday 16*
April	April	April	May	May	May	May
2	6	8	15	18	25	30*
May	May	May	May	May	May	May
16	20	22	29	1	8	13*
May	May	May	May	June	June	June
30	3	5	12	15	22	27*
May	June	June	June	June	June	June
13	17	19	26	29	6	11*
June	June	June	June	June	July	July
27	1	3	10	13	20	25*
June	July	July	July	July	July	July
11	15	17	24	27	3	8*
July	July	July	July	July	Aug	Aug
25	29	31	7	10	17	22*
July	July	July	Aug	Aug	Aug	Aug
8	12	14	21	24	31	5*
Aug	Aug	Aug	Aug	Aug	Aug	Sept
22	26	28	4	7	14	19*
Aug	Aug	Aug	Sept	Sept	Sept	Sept
5	9	11	18	21	28	3*
Sept	Sept	Sept	Sept	Sept	Sept	Oct
19	23	25	2	5	12	17*
Sept	Sept	Sept	Oct	Oct	Oct	Oct
Friday 8	Tuesday 12	Thursday 14	Wednesd 20	Saturday 23	Thursday 28	Tuesday 2
Oct	Oct	Oct	Oct	Oct	Oct	Nov
22	26	28	3	6	11	16
Oct	Oct	Oct	Nov	Nov	Nov	Nov
5	9	11	17	20	25	30
Nov	Nov	Nov	Nov	Nov	Nov	Nov
19	23	25	1	4	9	14
Nov	Nov	Nov	Dec	Dec	Dec	Dec
...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	7	9	15	18	23	28
Dec	Dec	Dec	Dec	Dec	Dec	Dec

Melbourne to Point de Galle.

Leave Hobson's Bay.	Arrive at Alle off Glenelg.	K. G. Sound	Galle
† Thursday 3 p.m.	Saturday 3 p.m.	Thursday 2 p.m.	Friday 7 a.m.
	49 h. sea 12 h. port	107 h. sea 24 h. port	329 h. sea
.....	.....	.....	.....
1874	.....	.....	.....
Dec	.....	.....	.....
1875	.....	.....	.....
31	2	7	22
Dec	Jan	Jan	Jan
1875	.....	.....	.....
28	30	4	19
Jan	Jan	Feb	Feb
.....	.....	.....	.....
25	27	4	19
Feb	Feb	Mar	Mar
.....	.....	.....	.....
25	27	1	16
Mar	Mar	April	Apr
.....	.....	.....	.....
Tuesday 20	Thursday 22	Tuesday 27	W'day 12
April	April	April	May
4	6	11	18
May	May	May	May
18	20	25	9
May	May	May	June
1	3	8	15
June	June	June	June
15	17	22	7
June	June	June	July
29	1	6	13
July	July	July	July
13	15	20	4
July	July	July	Aug
27	29	3	10
Aug	Aug	Aug	Aug
10	12	17	1
Aug	Aug	Aug	Sept
.. ..	.....	.....	.....
7	9	14	29
Sept	Sept	Sept	Sept
.....	.....	.....	.....
Thursday	Saturday	Thursday	Friday

Calcutta (Sandheads) to Suez.

Leave Calcutta Sheals	Arrive Madras	Leave Ceylon	Arrive at Aden	Suez
Friday 6 p.m.	Monday	Sat'day 3 a.m.	‡ Monday	Monday
	24 h. port	24 h. port	20 h. port	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1	4	9	18	25
Jan	Jan	Jan	Jan	Jan
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
29	1	6	15	22
Jan	Feb	Feb	Feb	Feb
12	15	20	1	8
Feb	Feb	Feb	Mch	Mch
26	1	6	15	22
Feb	Mch	Mar	Mch	Mch
12	15	20	29	5
Mar	Mch	Mar	Mar	Apr
26	29	3	12	19
Mar	Mar	Apr	Apr	Apr
9	12	17	26	3
Apr	Apr	Apr	Apr	May
23	26	1	10	17
Apr	Apr	May	May	May
W'day 5	Sat'day 8	Th'day 13	24	31*
May	May	May	May	May
19	22	27	7	14*
May	May	May	June	June
2	5	10	21	28*
June	June	June	June	June
16	19	24	5	12*
June	June	June	July	July
30	3	8	19	26*
July	July	July	July	July
14	17	22	2	9*
July	July	July	Aug	Aug
28	31	5	16	23*
July	July	Aug	Aug	Aug
11	14	19	30	6*
Aug	Aug	Aug	Aug	Sept
25	28	2	13	20*
Aug	Aug	Sept	Sept	Sept
8	11	16	27	4*
Sept	Sept	Sept	Sept	Oct
22	25	30	11	18*
Sept	Sept	Sept	Oct	Oct
6	9	14	25	1*
Oct	Oct	Oct	Oct	Nov
Friday 22	Monday 25	Sat'day 30	8	15
Oct	Oct	Oct	Nov	Nov
5	8	13	22	29
Nov	Nov	Nov	Nov	Nov
19	22	27	6	13
Nov	Nov	Nov	Dec	Dec
3	6	11	20	27
Dec	Dec	Dec	Dec	Dec
.....	.....	.....	1876	187
17	20	25	3	10
Dec	Dec	Dec	Jan	Jan

* For particulars of this note see 4th page.

† The Line from Melbourne to Point de Galle is under Contract with the Government of Victoria.

‡ This stoppage of 20 hours at Aden is understood to be the maximum time, and the Company's Agent is, however, to use every effort to reduce the stay of the Packet to the shortest time actually necessary for Coaling.

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Bombay to Suez.			Alexandria and Brindisi to Venice.					Port Said to Southampton.			
Leave	Arrive at		Leave	Arrive at	Leave	Arrive at	Arrive in	Leave	Arrive at		
Bombay †	Aden ‡	Suez.	Alex'dria §	Brindisi	Ancona	Venice	London.	Port Said ‖	Malta	Gibraltar	Southampton.
Monday 7 p.m.	Tuesday	Monday	Tuesday 8 a.m.	Friday 11 a.m.	Sunday	Monday	Monday 2 a.m.	Tuesday	Friday	W'day	Monday 1 p.m.
	20 h. port			12 h. port	6 h. port				12 h. port	6 h. port	
4	12	18	19	22	24	25	25	19	22	27	1
Jan	Jan	Jan	Jan	Jan	Jan	Jan	Jan	Jan	Jan	Jan	Feb
11	19	25	26	29	31	1	1	26	29	3	8
Jan	Jan	Jan	Jan	Jan	Jan	Feb	Feb	Jan	Jan	Feb	Feb
18	26	1	2	5	7	8	8	2	5	10	15
Jan	Jan	Feb	Feb	Feb	Feb	Feb	Feb	Feb	Feb	Feb	Feb
25	2	8	9	12	14	15	15	9	12	17	22
Jan	Feb	Feb	Feb	Feb	Feb	Feb	Feb	Feb	Feb	Feb	Feb
1	9	15	16	19	21	22	22	16	19	24	1
Feb	Feb	Feb	Feb	Feb	Feb	Feb	Feb	Feb	Feb	Feb	Mar
8	16	22	23	26	28	1	1	23	26	3	8
Feb	Feb	Feb	Feb	Feb	Feb	Mar	Mar	Feb	Feb	Mar	Mar
15	23	1	2	5	7	8	8	2	5	10	15
Feb	Feb	Mar	Mar	Mar	Mar	Mar	Mar	Mar	Mar	Mar	Mar
22	2	8	9	12	14	15	15	9	12	17	22
Feb	Mar	Mar	Mar	Mar	Mar	Mar	Mar	Mar	Mar	Mar	Mar
1	9	15	16	19	21	22	22	16	19	24	29
Mar	Mar	Mar	Mar	Mar	Mar	Mar	Mar	Mar	Mar	Mar	Mar
8	16	22	23	26	28	29	29	23	26	31	5
Mar	Mar	Mar	Mar	Mar	Mar	Mar	Mar	Mar	Mar	April	April
15	23	29	30	2	4	5	5	30	2	7	12
Mar	Mar	Mar	Mar	April	April	April	April	Mar	April	April	April
22	30	5	6	9	11	12	12	6	9	14	19
Mar	Mar	April	April	April	April	April	April	April	April	April	April
29	6	12	13	16	18	19	19	13	16	21	26
Mar	April	April	April	April	April	April	April	April	April	April	April
5	13	19	20	23	25	26	26	20	23	28	3
April	April	April	April	April	April	April	April	April	April	April	May
12	20	26	27	30	2	3	3	27	30	5	10
April	April	April	April	April	May	May	May	April	April	May	May
19	27	3	4	7	9	10	10	4	7	12	17
April	April	May	May	May	May	May	May	May	May	May	May
26	4	10	11	14	16	17	17	11	14	19	24
April	May	May	May	May	May	May	May	May	May	May	May
3	11	17	18	21	23	24	24	18	21	26	31
May	May	May	May	May	May	May	May	May	May	May	May
10	18	24	25	28	30	31	31	25	28	2	7
May	May	May	May	May	May	May	May	May	May	June	June
17	25	31	1	4	6	7	7*	1	4	9	14*
May	May	May	June	June	June	June	June	June	June	June	June
24	1	7	8	11	13	14	14	8	11	16	21
May	June	June	June	June	June	June	June	June	June	June	June
31	8	14	15	18	20	21	21*	15	18	23	28*
May	June	June	June	June	June	June	June	June	June	June	June
Friday	15	21*	22	25	27	28	28*	22	25	30	5*
4 June	June	June	June	June	June	June	June	June	June	July	July
11	22	28*	29	2	4	5	5*	29	2	7	12*
June	June	June	June	July	July	July	July	June	July	July	July

* For particulars of this note see 424th page.

† The hour of departure from Bombay during the S. W. Monsoon will be 5.30 P.M.

‡ This stoppage of 20 hours at Aden is understood to be the maximum time, and the Company's Agent is, however, to use every effort to reduce the stay of the Packet to the shortest time actually necessary for Coaling.

‖ The Steamers may occasionally leave Alexandria and Port Said earlier than these dates.

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Bombay to Suez.			Alexandria and Brindisi to Venice.					Port Said to Southampton.			
Leave	Arrive at		Leave	Arrive at	Leave	Arrive at	Arrive in	Leave	Arrive at		
Bombay †	Aden ‡	Suez.	Alex'dria §	Brindisi	Ancona	Venice	London.	Port Said §	Malta	Gibraltar.	Southampton.
Monday 7 p.m.	Tuesday	Monday	Tuesday 8 a.m.	Friday 11 a.m.	Sunday	Monday	Monday 3 a.m.	Tuesday	Friday	W'day	Monday 1 p.m.
	20 h. port			12 h. port	6 h. port				12 h. port	6 h. port	
18	29	5*	6	9	11	12	12*	6	9	14	19*
June	June	July	July	July	July	July	July	July	July	July	July
25	6	12*	13	16	18	19	19*	13	16	21	26*
June	July	July	July	July	July	July	July	July	July	July	July
2	13	19*	20	23	25	26	26*	20	23	28	2*
July	July	July	July	July	July	July	July	July	July	July	Aug
9	20	26*	27	30	1	2	2*	27	30	4	9*
July	July	July	July	July	Aug	Aug	Aug	July	July	Aug	Aug
16	27	2*	3	6	8	9	9*	3	6	11	16*
July	July	Aug	Aug	Aug	Aug	Aug	Aug	Aug	Aug	Aug	Aug
23	3	9*	10	13	15	16	16*	10	13	18	23*
July	Aug	Aug	Aug	Aug	Aug	Aug	Aug	Aug	Aug	Aug	Aug
30	10	16*	17	20	22	23	23*	17	20	25	30*
July	Aug	Aug	Aug	Aug	Aug	Aug	Aug	Aug	Aug	Aug	Aug
6	17	23*	24	27	29	30	30*	24	27	1	6*
Aug	Aug	Aug	Aug	Aug	Aug	Aug	Aug	Aug	Aug	Sept	Sept
13	24	30*	31	3	5	6	6*	31	3	8	13*
Aug	Aug	Aug	Aug	Sept	Sept	Sept	Sept	Aug	Sept	Sept	Sept
20	31	6*	7	10	12	13	13*	7	10	15	20*
Aug	Aug	Sept	Sept	Sept	Sept	Sept	Sept	Sept	Sept	Sept	Sept
27	7	13*	14	17	19	20	20*	14	17	22	27*
Aug	Sept	Sept	Sept	Sept	Sept	Sept	Sept	Sept	Sept	Sept	Sept
3	14	20*	21	24	26	27	27*	21	24	29	4*
Sept	Sept	Sept	Sept	Sept	Sept	Sept	Sept	Sept	Sept	Sept	Oct
10	21	27*	28	1	3	4	4*	28	1	6	11*
Sept	Sept	Sept	Sept	Oct	Oct	Oct	Oct	Sept	Oct	Oct	Oct
17	28	4*	5	8	10	11	11*	5	8	13	18*
Sept	Sept	Oct	Oct	Oct	Oct	Oct	Oct	Oct	Oct	Oct	Oct
24	5	11*	12	15	17	18	18*	12	15	20	25*
Sept	Oct	Oct	Oct	Oct	Oct	Oct	Oct	Oct	Oct	Oct	Oct
Monday	12	18	19	22	24	25	25*	19	22	27	1*
4 Oct	Oct	Oct	Oct	Oct	Oct	Oct	Oct	Oct	Oct	Oct	Nov
11	19	25	26	29	31	1	1	26	29	3	8
Oct	Oct	Oct	Oct	Oct	Oct	Nov	Nov	Oct	Oct	Nov	Nov
18	26	1	2	5	7	8	8*	2	5	10	15*
Oct	Oct	Nov	Nov	Nov	Nov	Nov	Nov	Nov	Nov	Nov	Nov
25	2	8	9	12	14	15	15	9	12	17	22
Oct	Nov	Nov	Nov	Nov	Nov	Nov	Nov	Nov	Nov	Nov	Nov
1	9	15	16	19	21	22	22	16	19	24	29
Nov	Nov	Nov	Nov	Nov	Nov	Nov	Nov	Nov	Nov	Nov	Nov
8	16	22	23	26	28	29	29	23	26	1	6
Nov	Nov	Nov	Nov	Nov	Nov	Nov	Nov	Nov	Nov	Dec	Dec
15	23	29	30	3	5	6	6	30	3	8	13
Nov	Nov	Nov	Nov	Dec	Dec	Dec	Dec	Nov	Dec	Dec	Dec
22	30	6	7	10	12	13	13	7	10	15	20
Nov	Nov	Dec	Dec	Dec	Dec	Dec	Dec	Dec	Dec	Dec	Dec

* For particulars of this note see 424th page.

† The hour of departure from Bombay during the S.W. Monsoon will be 5.30 p.m.

‡ This stoppage of 20 hours at Aden is understood to be the maximum time, and the Company's Agent is, however, to use every effort to reduce the stay of the Packet to the shortest time actually necessary for Coaling.

§ The Steamers may occasionally leave Alexandria and Port Said earlier than these dates.

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Bombay to Suez.			Alexandria and Brindisi to Venice.					Port Said to Southampton.			
Leave	Arrive at		Leave	Arrive at	Leave	Arrive at	Arrive in	Leave	Arrive at		
Bombay †	Aden ‡	Suez.	Alexandria §	Brindisi	Ancona	Venice	London.	Port Said §	Malta	Gibraltar	Southampton
Monday 7 p.m.	Tuesday	Monday	Tuesday 8 a.m.	Friday 11 a.m.	Sunday	Monday	Monday 2 a.m.	Tuesday	Friday	W'day	Monday 1 p.m.
	20 h. port			12 h. port	6 h. port				12 h. port	6 h. port	
29 Nov	7 Dec	13 Dec	14 Dec	17 Dec	19 Dec	20 Dec	20 Dec	14 Dec	17 Dec	22 Dec	27 Dec
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1876
6 Dec	14 Dec	20 Dec	21 Dec	24 Dec	26 Dec	27 Dec	27 Dec	21 Dec	24 Dec	29 Dec	3 Jan
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1876	1876	1876	.....	.....	1876	.....
13 Dec	21 Dec	27 Dec	28 Dec	31 Dec	2 Jan	3 Jan	3 Jan	28 Dec	31 Dec	5 Jan	10 Jan
.....	.....	1876	1876	1876	.....	.....	.....	1876	1876	.....	.....
20 Dec	28 Dec	3 Jan	4 Jan	7 Jan	9 Jan	10 Jan	10 Jan	4 Jan	7 Jan	12 Jan	17 Jan
.....	1876	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
27 Dec	4 Jan	10 Jan	11 Jan	14 Jan	16 Jan	17 Jan	17 Jan	11 Jan	14 Jan	19 Jan	24 Jan

MONSOON ALLOWANCES—HOMEWARD.

* On these trips, Four days extra are allowed for the Bombay and Suez packets, but only There are taken in the Table. Eight days extra are allowed for the Packets from Shanghai, but as Five days only are taken in the Table the arrivals at Brindisi and Southampton may be Three days later than the dates set down, One day extra is also allowed for the voyage from Yokohama to Hongkong, which is taken in the Table.

† The hour of departure from Bombay during the S.W. Monsoon will be 5.30 p.m.

‡ This stoppage of 20 hours at Aden is understood to be the maximum time, and the Company's Agent is, however, to use every effort to reduce the stay of the Packet to the shortest time actually necessary for Coaling.

§ The Steamers may occasionally leave Alexandria and Port Said earlier than these dates.

NOTE 1.—In the event of the Packet bringing the mails from China, Ceylon, &c., failing to reach Suez in due course, whilst the corresponding Packet from Bombay has arrived, the Brindisi Packet is to remain at Alexandria for 48 hours after the appointed time for departure, that is, until 8 A.M. on Thursday; and if the China, &c., mails are known to be in transit, her stay may be prolonged until 5 P.M. on that day, but not so that daylight is lost.

NOTE 2.—The maximum detention of the homeward Calcutta Packet at Point de Galle, in the event of the Packet from China or from Australia being late, is fixed at 48 hours, counting from the appointed hour of departure.

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ADVERTISEMENTS.

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HONGKONG & WHAMPOA DOCK COMPANY, LIMITED.

OFFICE, 1, CLUB CHAMBERS, D'AGUILAR STREET,

HONGKONG.

BANKERS:

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:

Hon. J. WHITTALL, Chairman.

R. DEACON, Esq., Vice-Chairman. | S. D. SASSOON, Esq.
J. S. LAPRAIK, Esq., „ „ | A. McIVER, Esq.

R. DUNCAN, Esq., Secretary.

THE COMPANY'S DOCKS at Aberdeen, Kowloon, and Whampoa, are in full working order, and the attention of Captains and Shipowners is respectfully solicited to the advantages which this Establishment offers for the Docking and Repair of Vessels. The Docks are the largest in China, and they are fitted with every appliance in the way of Caissons, powerful Steam Pumps, &c., to ensure safety and despatch in work.

WORKSHOPS.

The Workshops at Aberdeen, Kowloon, and Whampoa, possess every appliance necessary for the Repairs of Ships or Steam Machinery. The Engineers' Shops are supplied with Lathes, Planing, Screwing, Cutting, and Punching Machines, &c., &c., capable of executing work on the largest scale, and driven by steam. The Shipwrights' and Blacksmiths' Shops are equally well supplied, and are under the Supervision of experienced Europeans.

Powerful Lifting Shears at all their Establishments stand on a Jetty, alongside which vessels can lie drawing 24 feet of water, and take in or out boilers, &c.

BOILERMAKERS' DEPARTMENT.

The Company, in addition to executing Repairs, are prepared to tender for supplying new Boilers to Steamships, for constructing which they have great facilities.

FOUNDRY.

Iron and Brass Castings, either for Ships or general purposes, are executed with the utmost despatch.

STORES.

The Company's Stores will (when required) supply at moderate rates all the necessaries for Ship-work, such as Paint, Copper, Canvas, &c.

The Company's Steam Tugs *Fame* and *Pilot Fish* are always in readiness to berth Vessels, and Tow them to or from Sea at moderate Rates.

For further particulars, apply to the Office of the Company, 1, D'Aguilar Street, Hongkong.

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HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID UP CAPITAL.....5,000,000 OF DOLLARS.
RESERVE FUND..... 775,000 OF DOLLARS.

COURT OF DIRECTORS:

CHAIRMAN—W. H. FORBES, ESQ.

DEPUTY CHAIRMAN—HON. R. ROWETT.

AD. ANDRE, ESQ. | J. F. CORDES, ESQ.
E. R. BELILIOS, ESQ. | H. HOPPIUS, ESQ.
A. F. HEARD, ESQ. | S. D. SASSOON, ESQ.

MANAGERS:

HONGKONG.....JAMES GREIG, ESQ., CHIEF MANAGER.
SHANGHAI.....EWEN CAMERON, ESQ.
YOKOHAMA.....HERBERT COPE, ESQ.
BOMBAY.....G. E. NOBLE, ESQ.
CALCUTTA.....E. MORRISS, ESQ.
FOOCHOW.....A. LEITH, ESQ., Acting.
HIOGO.....JOHN WALTER, ESQ.
SAIGON.....JOHN MORRISON, ESQ., Acting.
HANKOW.....A. M. TOWNSEND, ESQ.
AMOY.....H. ABENDROTH, ESQ.

London Bankers—London and County Bank.

HONGKONG.

INTEREST ALLOWED

On Current Deposit Accounts at the rate of 1 per cent. per annum on the daily balance.

On Fixed Deposits :—

For 3 months' 2 per cent. per annum.
6 „ 4 „ „
12 „ 5 „ „

LOCAL BILLS DISCOUNTED.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on London, and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

JAMES GREIG,
Chief Manager.

OFFICES OF THE CORPORATION,
No. 1, QUEEN'S ROAD EAST.

Hongkong, 1st January, 1875.

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CHARTERED BANK

OF

INDIA, AUSTRALIA, & CHINA,

HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

PAID-UP CAPITAL, £800,000.

COURT OF DIRECTORS, 1874-75.

WILLIAM PATERSON, Esq., Chairman.

FREDERICK W. HEILGERS, Esq. | EMILE LEVITA, Esq.
JOHN JONES, Esq. | WILLIAM MACNAUGHTAN, Esq.
THOMAS LANCASTER, Esq. | WILLIAM CHRISTIAN, Esq.

LUDWIG WIESE, Esq.

Manager—JOHN HOWARD GWYTHER.
Sub-Manager—JAMES MACDONALD.
Secretary—WILLIAM CHARLES MULLINS.

AUDITORS.

JONATHAN THORP, Esq. | OWEN LEWIS, Esq.

SOLICITORS.

Messrs. LINKLATER, HACKWOOD, ADDISON, AND BROWN.

BANKERS.

London..... { THE BANK OF ENGLAND. / THE CITY BANK.
Scotland.....THE NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND.

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES.

BOMBAY.	SINGAPORE.	HONGKONG.
CALCUTTA.	PENANG.	SHANGHAI.
AKYAB.	BATAVIA.	HANKOW.
RANGOON.	MANILA.	

Agents in Holland.

Amsterdam { Messrs. Hope & Co. / Messrs. Wertheim & Gompertz.
Rotterdam.....The Bank of Rotterdam.

Agents in Paris.

The Caisse Commerciale de Paris.

Agents in Australia.

The Commercial Banking Company of Sydney.
The London Chartered Bank of Australia.
The Union Bank of Australia.

Agents in California and British Columbia.

The Bank of British Columbia.

Agents in New Zealand.

The Bank of New Zealand.

THE Bank's Branch in Hongkong grants Drafts on its Head Office and London Bankers, as well as on the other Agencies and Branches; buys and receives for collection Bills of Exchange, and conducts all kinds of Banking Business.

The Bank also draws upon the Head Office and Branches of the National Bank of Scotland, and on the Caisse Commerciale de Paris.

Deposits of Money are received at call and for Fixed Periods, on terms which may be learned on application.

M. W. BOYD,
Manager, in Hongkong.

Hongkong, 1st January, 1875.

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The National Bank of India,

LIMITED.

REGISTERED IN LONDON UNDER THE COMPANIES' ACT OF 1862, ON THE 23RD MARCH, 1866.

—o—

ESTABLISHED IN CALCUTTA

29TH SEPTEMBER, 1863.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL,.....£928,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL,..... 464,000
RESERVE FUND 25,000

HEAD OFFICE:

80, KING WILLIAM STREET, LONDON, E.C.

BRANCHES & AGENCIES.

BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, KURRACHEE, MADRAS, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, FOOCHOW, AND YOKOHAMA.

DIRECTORS:

R. O. CAMPBELL, ESQ., *Chairman.*

SETH A. APCAR, ESQ. | W. S. FITZWILLIAM, ESQ.
JOHN BORRADAILE, ESQ. | W. E. FRERE, ESQ.
J. R. BOYSON, ESQ. | R. P. HARRISON, ESQ.

E. W. WINGROVE, ESQ.

R. O. SAWERS, ESQ.—CHIEF MANAGER.

LONDON BANKERS:

THE BANK OF ENGLAND, THE NATIONAL PROVINCIAL BANK OF ENGLAND, THE NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND.

AGENTS IN SCOTLAND:

THE NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND, BRITISH LINEN COMPANY.

AGENTS IN IRELAND:

THE PROVINCIAL BANK OF IRELAND.

HONGKONG.

THE Bank grants Drafts on its Head Office, Branches, and Agencies at the current rates of Exchange. It also negotiates and collects Bills payable at those places.

The Bank receives money on deposit, subject to 12 months' notice of withdrawal, and allows interest thereon at 5 per cent. per annum.

JAMES CAMPBELL,

Manager.

Queen's Road, 1st January, 1875.

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CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK
OF
INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

Capital Paid-up £750,000, with power to Increase to £1,500,000.
RESERVE FUND, £50,000.

Head-Office—No. 65, Old Broad Street, London.

COURT OF DIRECTORS:

GEORGE GARDEN NICOL, ESQ.—CHAIRMAN.

CLAUDIUS JAMES ERSKINE, Esq.
EDMUND JAMES DANIELL, Esq.
JAMES MURRAY ROBERTSON, Esq.
J. N. BULLEN, Esq.
DAVID TRAIL ROBERTSON, Esq., ex-officio.

DAVID TRAIL ROBERTSON, Esq.—*Chief-Manager.*
WILLIAM BEATTIE, Esq.—*Assistant Manager.*
WALTER ORMISTON, Esq.—*Secretary.*
WILLIAM JACKSON, Esq.—*Inspector of Branches and Agencies.*

LONDON BANKERS:
BANK OF ENGLAND; LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK.

SOLICITORS:
MESSRS. CLARKE, SON, AND RAWLINS.

AUDITORS:
MESSRS. COLEMAN, TURQUAND, YOUNGS & CO., PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS.

BRANCHES.

BOMBAY.	SINGAPORE.	HANKOW.
CALCUTTA.	PENANG.	YOKOHAMA.
MADRAS.	BATAVIA.	FOOCHOW.
CEYLON.	HONGKONG.	MAURITIUS.
	SHANGHAI.	SOURABAYA.

EDINBURGH DEPOSIT AGENCY, 128, GEORGE STREET.

HONGKONG BRANCH.

Current Deposits.—Accounts are kept on which no interest is allowed, and no charge made for collecting Bills, Cheques, &c.

Fixed Deposits—Are received, viz.:—
Repayable at 12 months.....5 per cent. per annum.
Repayable at 6 months.....4 per cent. per annum.

The Bank discounts Local Bills and Notes payable in Hongkong, having at least two approved names unconnected in general partnership, and makes advances on approved Banking Securities.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank issues drafts on the London Joint Stock Bank at six months' sight, also on its Head Office and Branches, Bank of England, and Agents in Scotland, Ireland, Melbourne, Sydney, and Towns in Australia, New Zealand, &c., and grants Circular Notes for the use of travellers negotiable in all Towns of importance throughout the world.

Bills payable in Europe or in any of the above mentioned places are purchased or remitted for collection.

Further information as to the rules of business may be obtained at the office, or on application by letter to the Manager.

Office hours:—10 to 3, Saturday 10 to 1.

H. H. NELSON,
Manager, Hongkong.

2, QUEEN'S ROAD.

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HONGKONG & CHINA GAS COMPANY, LIMITED.

OFFICE, WEST POINT, HONGKONG.

GAS SUPPLIED AT $4 PER 1,000 CUBIC FEET.

REGULATIONS TO BE OBSERVED AND CONDITIONS UNDER WHICH GAS IS SUPPLIED.

The Company furnish Meters, which may be purchased by the Consumers, or lent to them at a monthly rental. The Meter is to be kept in good working order, and not to be unconnected without previous communication with the Office.

The Meters will be examined and adjusted monthly, and the Company's Officers are to have free access at all reasonable hours to examine and inspect the same together with the fittings.

Any Meter receiving damage beyond fair wear and tear, to be repaired at the expense of the Renter.

The accounts will be rendered monthly, and interest at the rate of 12 per cent. will be charged on all remaining overdue beyond the expiration of the month in which they are rendered.

The account is to be paid according to the Meter's registered quantity, as the Meter is moved by the Gas itself passing through it, and cannot indicate a greater quantity of Gas consumed than the quantity so allowed to pass through it. As no deductions can be made, the Renters are solicited to watch the Index of the Meter weekly, or as may be convenient; the consumption of an Argand, Bat-wing, or Fish-tail Burner will not usually exceed 5 to 6 Cubic Feet per hour of its use.

In the event of a Meter ceasing to register, notice thereof is to be given to the Office, a new Meter will then be forwarded, and the charge made for Gas will be averaged in accordance with that made in previous months.

The Company hereby give notice that they will not be responsible for any waste of Gas arising either from neglect on the part of Consumers, or the defective state of the fittings in the interior of the building or anywhere beyond the Meter outlet.

Renters wishing to discontinue the use of Gas, must send a written notice of that effect to the Office.

In case of removal, the incoming Tenant is requested to see the Company's Receipt to the previous Tenant up to that date, or to retain the unpaid arrears in his own hands; also to give written notice to the Office of his intention to continue the Gas before he commence using it, as in the event of not doing so the new occupant will be held responsible for all accounts due by the previous Tenant.

The accounts are collected monthly, and the Engraved Receipt of the Company can only be recognized.

Upon breach of any of the above Regulations, the Company are at liberty, without previous notice, to discontinue the supply.

If, without the Gas passing through the Meter, any person should surreptitiously procure a supply, clandestinely increase it, or supply any person with Gas, such proceedings will subject the party to a Prosecution.

Fittings erected by the Company will be kept in a state of efficiency for 12 months from date of completion, provided that such repairs only become necessary in the course of fair wear and tear.

All letters and complaints (which must be in writing to ensure attention) to be addressed to the Manager, Office, West Point.

TARIFF OF CHARGES FOR FIXING & HIRE OF METERS.

Size of Meter.	Cost of Fixing.	Rent per Month.	Size of Meter.	Cost of Fixing.	Rent per Month.
3 light,.....	$ 2.50	$ 0.24	50 light,.....	$ 8.00	$ 1.04
5 ,, ...	,, 3.50	,, 0.32	80 ,, ...	,, 10.00	,, 1.76
10 ,, ...	,, 4.50	,, 0.40	100 ,, ...	,, 12.00	,, 2.24
20 ,, ...	,, 5.00	,, 0.52	150 ,, ...	,, 13.50	,, 3.20
30 ,, ...	,, 7.00	,, 0.72	250 ,, ...	,, 25.00	,, 5.00

In the event of a shelf or box being required for the Meter, the same to be provided at Consumer's expense.

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東部洲及澳斯利亞電報公司

THE

Eastern Extension, Australasia, and China Telegraph Co.,

LIMITED,

IN CONNECTION WITH

THE EASTERN SUBMARINE TELEGRAPH COMPANY, LIMITED,

THE ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH COMPANY, LIMITED,

AND

BRAZILIAN SUBMARINE TELEGAPH COMPANY, LIMITED.

DIRECT SUBMARINE ROUTE TO

INDIA, EUROPE, UNITED STATES, AND SOUTH AMERICA

Via Singapore.

DIRECT SUBMARINE ROUTE TO

AUSTRALIA, TASMANIA AND NEW ZEALAND

VIA SINGAPORE AND JAVA.

Chairman, JOHN PENDER, ESQ., M.P., F.R.G.S.
Managing Director, COLONEL GLOVER, R.E.
HEAD OFFICES: 66, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C.
Secretary, GEORGE LYONS, ESQ.
CENTRAL OFFICES: 6, PRINCES STREET, SINGAPORE.
General Manager, BENNETT PELL, ESQ.
Electrician, H. T. FISHER, ESQ.
HONGKONG OFFICES: BURD'S LANE.
J. ENSTON SQUIER, Superintendent.

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THE

VICTORIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY

OF

HONGKONG, LIMITED.

Capital $1,500,000, in 3,000 Shares of $500 each.

PAID UP CAPITAL.....$300,000.
RESERVE FUND..... 100,000.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS,

G. F. HEARD, Esq., (Messrs. Augustine Heard & Co.)—*Chairman.*
A. ANDRE, Esq. (Messrs. Melchers & Co.)
S. D. SASSOON, Esq., (Messrs. David Sassoon, Sons & Co.)
Hon. R. ROWETT, (Messrs. Holliday, Wise & Co.)
M. W. BOYD, Esq., (Manager, Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China.)

BANKERS,

THE HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

AUDITORS,

F. W. MITCHELL, ESQ.
A. NOEL BLAKEMAN, ESQ.

HEAD OFFICE: HONGKONG.

SECRETARIES,

MESSRS. AUGUSTINE HEARD & CO.

AGENTS AT OUT PORTS.

SHANGHAI...	Messrs.	AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.
NINGPO	„	Wm. REES & Co.
HANKOW	„	RUSSELL & Co.
KIUKIANG	„	RUSSELL & Co.
CHEFOO	„	WILSON, CORNABÉ & Co.
TIENTSIN	„	RUSSELL & Co.
NAGASAKI...	„	VAN DELDEN & Co.
HIOGO	„	AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.
YOKOHAMA	„	AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.
FOOCHOW	„	AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.
AMOY	„	BROWN & Co.
SWATOW	„	DIRCKS & KRÜGER.
MANILA	„	RUSSELL & STURGIS.
SAIGON	„	Wm. G. HALE & Co.
BANGKOK	„	PICKENPACK, THIES & Co.
SINGAPORE	„	BOUSTEAD & Co.

THE Company is Registered under the "Companies' Ordinance, 1865," and is prepared to accept Risks against Fire, on Buildings and Merchandise Stored therein, at the current rates.

Twenty per centum of the profits of the Company will be distributed annually as a Bonus among Contributing Shareholders, proportionately to the amount of premia paid by them.

AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co., *Secretaries.*

Hongkong, 1st January, 1875.

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THE

CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

REGISTERED UNDER THE COMPANIES' ORDINANCE No. 1, OF 1865.

CAPITAL—TWO MILLION DOLLARS,

IN 4,000 SHARES OF 500 DOLLARS EACH.

PAID-UP CAPITAL.....400,000 DOLLARS.
RESERVE FUND, 1st JANUARY, 1874.....187,661 DOLLARS.

DIRECTORS.

HENRY LOWCOCK, ESQ.....of Messrs. GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co., *(Chairman.)*
A. MCGLASHAN HEATON, ESQ.
THE HON. P. RYRIE.....of Messrs. TURNER & Co.
W. H. FORBES, ESQ.....of Messrs. RUSSELL & Co.
H. HOPPIUS, ESQ.....of Messrs. SIEMSSEN & Co.
A. MCIVER, ESQ.....of The P. & O. Company.

AUDITORS.

RICHARD DEACON, ESQ., HONGKONG.
C. MORLAND KERR, ESQ., do.

BANKERS.

THE CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON & CHINA.

HEAD OFFICE AT HONGKONG.

AGENTS.

SWATOW	Messrs. BRADLEY & Co.
AMOY	Messrs. ELLES & Co.
FOOCHOW	Messrs. OLYPHANT & Co.
NINGPO	Messrs. DAVIDSON & Co.
SHANGHAI	Messrs. GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.
KIUKIANG	Messrs. R. FRANCIS & Co.
HANKOW	Messrs. GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.
CHEFOO	Messrs. FERGUSSON & Co.
TIENTSIN	
NAGASAKI	Messrs. ALT & Co.
YOKOHAMA	Messrs. SMITH, ARCHER & Co.
KOBE	Messrs. BROWNE & Co.
SAIGON	Messrs. WM. G. HALE & Co.
SINGAPORE	Messrs. GILFILLAN, WOOD & Co.
PENANG	Messrs. A. A. ANTHONY & Co.

Risks accepted and Policies of Insurance granted at established rates. Twenty-five per cent. of the net profits of the Company will be divided annually among Contributing Shareholders, in proportion to the amount of premia paid by them.

JAS. B. COUGHTRIE,
Secretary.

48, Queen's Road,
Hongkong, 1st January, 1875.

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Yang-tsze Insurance Association of Shanghai.

CAPITAL AND SURPLUS 800,000 TAELS.

POLICIES GRANTED ON "MARINE RISKS" TO ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD, AT CURRENT RATES.

THIS Association will, until further notice, provide out of the earnings, first, for an interest dividend of 15 per cent. for Shareholders on Capital, and thereafter distribute among Policy holders annually, in cash, ALL THE PROFITS of the Underwriting Business, *pro rata* to amount of premium contributed.

AGENTS.

AMOY	Messrs.	BROWN & Co.
BOMBAY	„	FINLAY, SCOTT & Co.
BOSTON	„	J. M. FORBES & Co.
CHEFOO	„	WILSON, CORNABE & Co.
CALCUTTA	„	GISBORNE & Co.
FOOCHOW	„	RUSSELL & Co.
HANKOW	„	RUSSELL & Co.
HIOGO	„	WALSH, HALL & Co.
HONGKONG	„	RUSSELL & Co.
KIUKIANG	„	RUSSELL & Co.
LONDON	„	BARING BROTHERS & Co.
LIVERPOOL	„	BARING BROTHERS & Co.
MANILA	„	PEELE, HUBBELL & Co.
MELBOURNE	„	STUART, COUCHE & Co.
NEWCHWANG	„	KNIGHT & Co.
NINGPO	„	RUSSELL & Co.
NAGASAKI	„	EDWARD FISCHER & Co.
NEW YORK	„	J. M. FORBES & Co., Boston.
PENANG	„	SANDILANDS, BUTTERY & Co.
SWATOW	„	E. VINCENT & Co.
SINGAPORE	„	GILFILLAN, WOOD & Co.
SYDNEY	„	R. TOWNS & Co.
SAN FRANCISCO	„	MACONDRAY & Co.
SHANGHAI	„	RUSSELL & Co.
TIENTSIN	„	RUSSELL & Co.
YOKOHAMA	„	WALSH, HALL & Co.

RUSSELL & CO.,
Secretaries,
HONGKONG AND CHINA.

Hongkong, 1st January, 1875.

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CHINA TRADERS' INSURANCE COMPANY,

LIMITED.

COMMITTEE:

M. W. BOYD, Esq.; *Chairman.*

A. MacG. HEATON, Esq.

J. J. dos REMEDIOS, Esq.

AUGUSTINE HEARD & CO.,

General Agents.

AGENTS FOR THE COMPANY.

Akyab	Messrs.	
Amoy	„	BOYD & Co.
Bangkok	„	PICKENPACK, THIES & Co.
Batavia	„	TIDMAN, BALFOUR & Co.
Bombay	„	EWART, LATHAM & Co.
Boston and New York	„	EVERETT & Co., Boston
Calcutta	„	WHITNEY BROTHERS & Co.
Canton	„	AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.
Chefoo	„	HOLMES, WADMAN & Co.
Foochow	„	AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.
Hamburg	„	W. A. LEPPER & Co.
Hankow	„	DRYSDALE, RINGER & Co.
Kiukiang	„	R. FRANCIS & Co.
London	„	FEARON & Co.
Madras	„	ARBUTHNOT & Co.
Manila	„	RUSSELL & STURGIS.
Marseilles	„	ULYSSE PILA & Co.
Newchwang	„	KNIGHT & Co.
Ningpo	„	WM. REES & Co.
Penang	„	BOUSTEAD & Co.
Rangoon	„	TODD, FINDLAY & Co.
Samarang and Sourabaya	„	TIDMAN, BALFOUR & Co.
Saigon	„	WM. G. HALE & Co.
San Francisco	„	WILLIAMS, BLANCHARD & Co.
Shanghai	„	AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.
Singapore	„	BOUSTEAD & Co.
Swatow	„	BRADLEY & Co.
Tientsin	„	J. LIVINGSTON & Co.
Yokohama	„	AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.
Hiogo	„	Do.
Lima	„	E. LA CHAMBRE, GAUTREAU & Co.
Callao	„	Do.
Valparaiso	„	Do.
Chinkiang	„	J. M. CANNY & Co.
Odessa		

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THE
Swiss Lloyd Transport Insurance
COMPANY, WINTERTHUR.

Subscribed Capital	$1,000,000.
Reserve Fund	115,000.
And Co-insures with French Lloyd, Paris, Capital	1,400,000.
And with French Company „ „	1,000,000.
Aggregate Capital	$3,515,000.

VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co.,
AGENTS,—HONGKONG AND CHINA,

Will grant policies at current rates on Marine Risks to all parts of the World, allowing a Brokerage of:—

45 per cent. on risks East of Singapore.
and 20 per cent. on risks to Europe and America.

AGENCIES:

At	AMSTERDAM	Wm. Breitenstein, Esq.
„	BATAVIA	Messrs. Niederer & Co.
„	BOMBAY	„ Volkart Brothers.
„	BREMEN	„ Ed. von Heyman, Esq.
„	CALCUTTA	„ Huber & Co.
„	CANTON	„ Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.
„	HAMBURG	William Lazarus, Esq.
„	HAVRE	Messrs. A. Fol and V. Lichtenstein.
„	HONGKONG	„ Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.
„	LONDON	Septimus Merriman, Esq.
„	MACASSAR	Messrs. J. F. van Leeuwen & Co.
„	MADRAS	Messrs. Arbuthnot & Co.
„	MANILA	Chas. German, Esq.
„	MARSEILLES	Camille Roussler, Esq.
„	MELBOURNE	Messrs. T. Jacques, Martin & Co.
„	MOULMAIN	„ Francois Burot & Co.
„	NEW YORK	Hugo Menzel, Esq.
„	PADANG	Messrs. Van Houten, Steffan & Co.
„	PENANG	„ Friederichs & Co.
„	RANGOON	„ Todd, Findlay & Co.
„	SAIGON	„ Kaltenbach, Engler & Co.
„	SAN FRANCISCO	„ Morris, Speyer & Co.
„	SHANGHAI	„ Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.
„	SINGAPORE	„ Stahelin and Stahlknecht.
„	SOURABAYA	„ E. Moormann & Co.
„	YOKOHAMA	„ Ziegler & Co.

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The Chinese Insurance Company,

(LIMITED.)

CAPITAL 1,500,000 DOLLARS, IN 1,500 SHARES OF 1,000 DOLLARS EACH.

PAID-UP CAPITAL.....300,000 DOLLARS.

Directors.

ADOLF ANDRE, Esq., (Messrs. Melchers & Co.) Chairman.
E. R. BELILIOS, Esq.
S. E. BURROWS, Esq., (Messrs. S. E. Burrows & Sons.)
C. MORLAND KERR, (Acting manager Oriental Bank Corporation.)
H. SEYMOUR GEARY, Esq., (Messrs. Olyphant & Co.)

Bankers.

THE HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

General Agents.

MESSRS. OLYPHANT & Co.

Solicitors.

MESSRS. CALDWELL & BRERETON.

London Agents.

MESSRS. FORBES, FORBES & Co.

HEAD OFFICE: HONGKONG.

Agents.

Amoy,	Messrs.	H. A. Petersen & Co.	*London*,	Messrs.	Forbes, Forbes & Co.
Bangkok,	,,	Windsor, Redlich & Co.	*Madras*,	,,	Byard, Gair & Co.
Batavia,		The Borneo Co., Limited.	*Manila*,	,,	Findlay, Richardson & Co.
Bombay,	,,	Sir Charles Forbes & Co.	*Nagasaki*,	,,	Holme, Ringer & Co.
Calcutta,	,,	Ernsthausen & Oesterley	*Newchwang*	,,	Knight & Co.
Canton,	,,	Olyphant & Co.	*New York*,	,,	Olyphant & Co. (of China)
Chefoo,	,,	Fergusson & Co.	*Ningpo*,		F. Coit, Esq. (acting)
Chinkiang,	,,	J. M. Canny & Co.	*Penang*,	Messrs.	Sandilands, Buttery & Co.
Colombo,	,,	Delmege, Reid & Co.	*Saigon*,	,,	A. G. Hogg & Co.
Foochow,	,,	Olyphant & Co.	*San Francisco*,	,,	Rich. B. Irwin & Co.
Galle,	,,	Delmege, Reid & Co.	*Shanghai*,	,,	Olyphant & Co.
Hakodadi,	,,	Howell & Co.	*Singapore*,		The Borneo Co., Limited,
Hankow,	,,	Evans, Pugh & Co.	*Swatow*,	,,	Dircks & Krüger
Hiogo,	,,	Smith, Baker & Co.	*Tientsin*,	,,	Hatch & Co.
Kiukiang,	,,	R. Francis & Co.	*Yhama*,	,,	E. Fischer & Co.

POLICIES granted at current rates on Marine Risks to all parts of the World. In accordance with the Company's Articles of Association, Two-thirds of the Profits are distributed annually to Contributors, whether Shareholders or not, in proportion to the net amount of Premia contributed by each, the remaining third being carried to Reserve Fund.

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THE QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL—TWO MILLIONS STERLING.

THE Undersigned, having been appointed Agents for the above Company at this port, are prepared to

GRANT POLICIES AGAINST

FIRE

To the extent of £10,000, on Buildings or on Goods Stored therein.

THE following rates will be charged for SHORT PERIOD INSURANCE, viz.:—

Not exceeding 10 days.....	$\frac{1}{8}$ of the annual rate.	
Not exceeding 1 month.....	$\frac{1}{4}$ do.	do.
Above 1 month and not exceeding 3 months.....	$\frac{1}{2}$ do.	do.
Above 3 months and not exceeding 6 months.....	$\frac{3}{4}$ do.	do.
Above 6 months, the full annual rate.		

A Discount of Twenty per cent. (20%), upon current local rates of Premia, will be returned on Insurances against Fire, effected with this Office.

EDWARD NORTON & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, 1st January, 1875.

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NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY,

LONDON AND EDINBURGH.

ESTABLISHED 1809.

(INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.)

Subscribed Capital		£2,000,000 : 0 : 0
Paid-up Capital		250,000 : 0 : 0
Fire Reserve Fund	£463,295 : 0 : 0	
Fire Premium Reserve	254,213 : 0 : 0	
		717,508 : 0 : 0
Income of the Fire Department, Premiums, and Interest		804,320 : 0 : 0

President.

HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF ROXBURGHE, K.T.

Vice-Presidents.

HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF SUTHERLAND, K.G.
HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF ABERCORN, K.G.

Chairman of General Court of Directors.

THE RIGHT HON. LORD LAWRENCE, G.C.B. AND G.C.S.I.

Ordinary Directors.

LONDON.

JOHN WHITE CATER, Esq.—J. W. Cater, Sons, & Co.
CHARLES MORRISON, Esq.
RICHARD BARING, Esq.—James Cook & Co.
RICHARD BRANDT, Esq., Merchant.
EDWARD COHEN, Esq.—Kleinwort, Cohen & Co.
JOHN FLEMING, Esq.—Smith, Fleming & Co.
P. DU PRE GRENFELL, Esq.—Morton, Rose & Co.
ADOLPHUS KLOCKMANN, Esq.
Right Hon. LORD LAWRENCE, G.C.B. & G.C.S.I.
Hon. HUGH M'CULLOCH—Jay Cook, M'Culloch & Co.
JUNIUS S. MORGAN, Esq.—J. S. Morgan & Co.
GEORGE GARDEN NICOL, Esq., Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London, and China.
BARON J. H. W. SCHRÖDER—J. H. Schröder & Co.
GEORGE YOUNG, Esq.—Begbie, Young & Begbies.

Manager of Fire Department.—G. H. BURNETT.
Foreign Sub-Manager.—PHILIP WINSOR
Manager of Life Department—J. OWEN.
Secretary.—F. W. LANCE.

The Undersigned are prepared to grant Policies against FIRE, at the following Rates, *allowing the usual return of 20 per cent. to Insurers:*—

Detached and semi-detached Dwelling Houses, removed from town, and their Contents	½ per cent. per Annum.
Other Dwelling Houses, used strictly as such, and their Contents	¾ „ „
Godowns, Offices, Shops, &c., and their Contents	1 „ „

SHORT PERIOD RATES.

Not exceeding 10 days, ⅛ of the Annual rate.
Above 10 days and not exceeding 1 month, ¼ of the Annual rate.

Do.	1 Month	do.	3 months	½	do.
Do.	3 Months	do.	6 do.	¾	do.
Do.	6 do.	the full Annual rate.			

GILMAN & CO.,—*Agents.*

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The Union Insurance Society of Canton.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

THOS. PYKE, Esq., *(Chairman.)*	of Messrs.	Birley & Co.
The Hon. P. RYRIE	„	Turner & Co.
The Hon. JAS. WHITTALL	„	Jardine, Matheson & Co.
S. D. SASSOON, Esq.	„	David Sassoon, Sons & Co.
H. LOWCOCK, Esq.	„	Gibb, Livingston & Co.
The Hon. R. ROWETT	„	Holliday, Wise & Co.
H. HOPPIUS, Esq.	„	Siemssen & Co.

N. J. EDE.....Secretary.

SHANGHAI BRANCH.

COMMITTEE.

A. G. WOOD, Esq.	of Messrs.	Gibb, Livingston & Co.
JOHN DENT, Esq.	„	Dent & Co.
J. HART, Esq.	„	Turner & Co.

DOUGLAS JONES, Esq.....*Agent.*

LONDON BRANCH.

82, Old Broad Street, E.C.

COMMITTEE.

ARTHUR SMITH, Esq.	of Messrs.	Birley & Co. (of China.)
ELDRED HALTON, Esq.	„	T. A. Gibb & Co.
H. W. CAREY, Esq.	„	Adamson & Co.

M. P. JUKES, Esq.....*Agent.*

AGENTS.

Manchester / Liverpool	Messrs.	Escombe Brothers & Co.	Kiukiang	Robt. Anderson, Esq.	
Calcutta	„	John Elliott & Co.	Chinkiang	Messrs.	David Sassoon, Sons & Co.
Madras	„	C. Shand & Co.	Canton	„	Deacon & Co.
Bombay	„	Forbes & Co.	Macao	„	Deacon & Co.
Kurrachee	„	Finlay & Co.	Swatow	„	Bradley & Co.
Colombo	„	George Wall & Co.	Amoy	„	Tait & Co.
Penang	„	A. A. Anthony & Co.	Foochow	„	Gibb, Livingston & Co.
Singapore	„	A. L. Johnston & Co.	Tamsui	„	Elles & Co.
Saigon	„	Wm. G. Hale & Co.	Ningpo	„	David Sassoon, Sons & Co.
Bangkok	„	Windsor, Redlich & Co.	Chefoo	„	Hatch & Co.
Manila	„	Peele Hubbell & Co.	Tientsin	„	Hatch & Co.
Melbourne	„	Fanning, Nankivell & Co.	Newchwang	„	Knight & Co.
Sydney	„	Fanning, Griffiths & Co.	Yokohama	„	Gilman & Co.
Hankow	„	Gibb, Livingston & Co.	Kobé	„	Browne & Co.
			Nagasaki	„	Maltby & Co.

CORRESPONDENTS.

Batavia, Messrs. Dummler & Co.; *Samarang*, Messrs. van den Broek & Veeckens; *Sourabaya*, Messrs. Bultzingslöwen & Co.; *San Francisco*, W. H. Foster, Jr., Esq; *New York*, James W. Hayward, Esq., 47, *William Street*.

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CHINA AND JAPAN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THIS COMPANY GRANTS POLICIES ON

Marine Risks

AT THE ESTABLISHED LOCAL RATES, TO ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

THE ATTENTION OF SHIPPERS is called to the future distribution of the Profits of this Company, two-thirds (2/3rds) of which, after payment of interest, will now be divided amongst all Contributors of business, whether Shareholders or not, rateably in proportion to the amount of Nett Premia contributed No Policy Fees charged.

WM. PUSTAU & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, 1st January, 1875.

HAMBURG, BREMEN, FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL.....6,000,000 REICHSMARK.

THE Undersigned, Agents for the above Company, are prepared to accept Risks to the amount of $50,000, at Current Local Rates of Premia, upon which a Bonus of 20 per cent. will be returned.

From and after this date the following rates will be charged for

SHORT PERIOD INSURANCE.

VIZ:—Not exceeding.....	10 days	$\frac{1}{8}$	of the annual Rate.
Not exceeding.....	1 month	$\frac{1}{4}$	do. do.
Above 1 month, and not exceeding...	3 months	$\frac{1}{2}$	do. do.
Above 3 months, and not exceeding..	6 „	$\frac{3}{4}$	do. do.

Above 6 months the full Annual Rate.

WM. PUSTAU & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, 1st January, 1875.

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PHŒNIX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

LIVERPOOL AND LONDON AND GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents to the above Companies at this Port, are prepared to

GRANT POLICIES AGAINST FIRE

To the extent of $40,000, in either of the above Offices, on Buildings or on Goods stored therein.

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.

Hongkong, 1st January, 1875.

SUN FIRE OFFICE.

THE Undersigned is prepared to Grant Policies of Assurance against FIRE at the following rates :—

ANNUAL.

Detached and semi-detached Dwelling Houses removed from town, and their Contents	½ per cent. per Annum.
Other Dwelling Houses, used strictly as such, and their Contents	¾ per cent. per Annum.
Godowns, Offices, Shops, &c., and their Contents	1 per cent. per Annum.

SHORT PERIODS.

Not exceeding 10 days	⅛	of the Annual Rates.	
Above 10 days and not exceeding 1 month	¼	do.	do.
Above 1 month and not exceeding 3 months	½	do.	do.
Above 3 months and not exceeding 6 months	¾	do.	do.
Above 6 months the full Annual Rate.			

A discount of Twenty per cent. (20 %) upon the above rates of premia will be allowed upon Insurances effected with this office.

T. G. LINSTEAD,
Agent.

Hongkong, 1st January, 1875.

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TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE CO.

OF HAMBURG.

THE Undersigned, having been appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to accept Risks against

FIRE

AT CURRENT RATES,

Subject to a Bonus of 20 *per Cent.*

SIEMSSEN & CO.,
Agents.

Hongkong, 1st January, 1875.

THE SECOND COLONIAL SEA AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF BATAVIA.

THE GLOBE MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED, LONDON.

THE Undersigned call *Special Attention* of *Shippers* to the *low rates of Premium* charged for all Steamer Risks, besides which a Brokerage of *Thirty-three and One-third per Cent.* ($33\frac{1}{3}$ %), will be allowed on Risks to Ports in

CHINA, JAPAN, THE PHILIPPINES, AND THE STRAITS.

On Risks to other Ports, the Brokerage will be *Fifteen per Cent.* (15 %) only

SIEMSSEN & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, 1st January, 1875.

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LONDON AND PROVINCIAL MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents in Hongkong for the above Company, are prepared to grant

Marine Risks

AT CURRENT RATES.

AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.

Hongkong, 1st January, 1875.

HONGKONG, CANTON & MACAO STEAM-BOAT COMPANY, LIMITED.

DIRECTORS.

GEORGE F. HEARD, Esq.,—*Chairman.*

RICHARD DEACON, Esq. | Hon. RICHARD ROWETT.
A. McG. HEATON, Esq. | BARON DO CERCAL.

SUPERINTENDENT.

GEORGE U. SANDS, Esq.

GENERAL AGENTS.

Messrs. AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co., HONGKONG.

ACTING AGENTS.

Messrs. DE MELLO & Co., MACAO.

STEAMERS.

Poyang leaves Macao for Hongkong every morning, at 8 A.M. Returning, leaves Hongkong at 2 P.M.

Kiukiang and *Kinshan* leave every alternate day for Canton at 8 A.M. Returning, leave Canton at 9 A.M.

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NOW READY.

IMPERIAL QUARTO.

ENGLISH AND CHINESE DICTIONARY,

WITH THE

PUNTI AND MANDARIN PRONUNCIATION.

AN ANGLO-CHINESE DICTIONARY, PUBLISHED AT THE "DAILY PRESS" OFFICE, HONGKONG.

FOR scope and practical service this Work stands unrivalled. All the new words which the Chinese have of late years been compelled to coin to express the numerous objects in machinery, photography, telegraphy, and in science generally, which the rapid advance of foreign relations has imposed upon them, are here given *in extenso*. Each and every word is fully illustrated and explained, forming exercises for students of a most instructive nature. Both the Court and Punti pronunciations are given, the accents being carefully marked on the best principle hitherto attained. The typography displays the success of an attempt to make the Chinese and English type correspond in the size of body, thereby effecting a vast economy of space, achieving a clearness not previously attained, and dispensing with those vast margins and vacant spaces which have heretofore characterized Chinese publications.

The scope of the work is so great, and its utilitarian purposes so complete, that a reference to its pages enables a person who understands English to communicate *effectively* with natives who understand nothing but Chinese. In this respect the work will be found indispensable to all Europeans residing in China, and to the natives themselves it explains subjects fully with which very few indeed of them are perfectly acquainted. To parties resident in England and interested in China it cannot but be invaluable occasionally.

It comprises upwards of two thousand large quarto pages.

TRÜBNER & CO.,

60, PATERNOSTER ROW, LONDON:

W. H. BELL,

"DAILY PRESS" OFFICE, HONGKONG.

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G. FALCONER & CO.,

WATCH

AND

CHRONOMETER MANUFACTURERS

AND

JEWELLERS,

NAUTICAL INSTRUMENTS, CHARTS, AND BOOKS.

QUEEN'S ROAD, HONGKONG.

VICTORIA FOUNDRY,

SPRING GARDENS, HONGKONG.

ESTABLISHED 1857.

J. INGLIS & Co.,

LATE McDOUGALL & Co.,

SHIP BUILDERS, ENGINEERS,

Boilermakers, Coppersmiths,

BRASS AND IRON FOUNDERS,

AND

BLACKSMITHS, &c.

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H. N. MODY,

BILL, BULLION, SHARE, & GENERAL BROKER,

Graham Street, Hongkong.

Broadbear, Anthony & Co.,

SHIPCHANDLERS, SAILMAKERS,

RIGGERS,

GENERAL STOREKEEPERS,

AND

COMMISSION AGENTS,

PRAYA, HONGKONG.

源 TAI-YUNE, 泰

第 Compradore and General Storekeeper, 中

二 2, CENTRAL MARKET. 環

號 SHIPS AND PRIVATE FAMILIES 街 市

SUPPLIED WITH

THE BEST PROVISIONS.

THE TOURISTS' GUIDE,

IN

CONVENIENT FORM.

CONTAINING the names of all the articles of Trade, objects of Natural History, Furniture, &c., &c., with the Punti and Mandarin Pronunciation. Price $1.00. Also a few copies of the GRAMMAR of the Chinese Language, in two Parts.

Daily Press Office, Hongkong, 1st January, 1875.

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LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.,

HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, AND YOKOHAMA,

Storekeepers, Outfitters, Provision Merchants,
Shipchandlers, Sailmakers,

WINE & SPIRIT MERCHANTS,
NEWS AGENTS,
AUCTIONEERS, AND GENERAL COMMISSION AGENTS.

SHIPS SUPPLIED WITH WATER.

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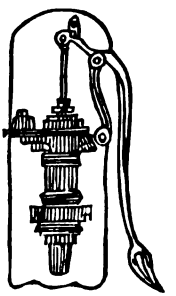

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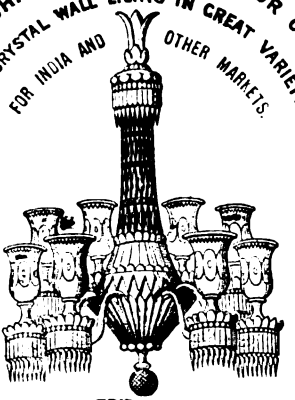

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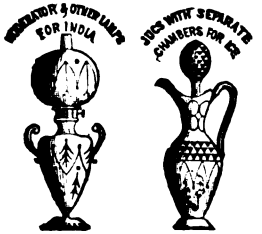

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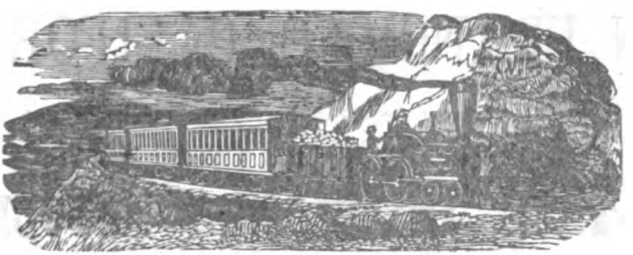

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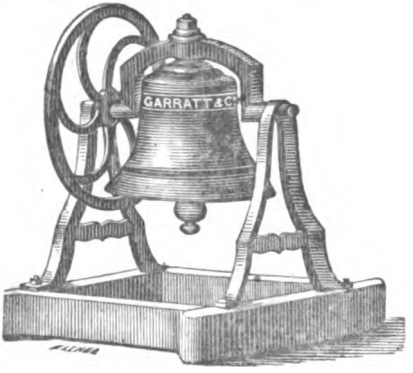

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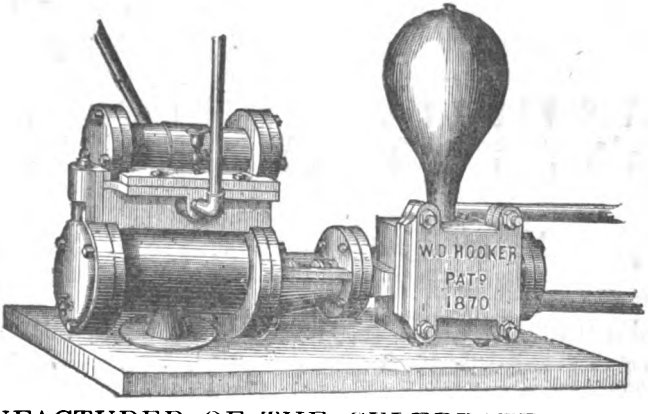

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